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No. 339

CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Family Income and Expenditures

Pacific Region
Part One
Family Income

Urban and Village Series

Miscellaneous Publication No. 339 U. S. Department of Agriculture
in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration

This report is one of a series covering income and expenditures of small city and village families. A similar series deals with income and expenditures of farm families.

Published by the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics, as a report on projects 65–1707, 201–6000, and 501–3–1, conducted under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration.

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Family Income and Expenditures

Pacific Region

Part 1, Family Income

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FOREWORD

The study of consumer purchases was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Committee, the Works Progress Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Committee and the two operating bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Works Progress Administration.

Direction of the project was in the hands of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Works Progress Administration (now with the Central Statistical Board); Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Committee; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegarde Kneeland, National Resources Committee, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Works Progress Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board. Various other Government agencies, in particular the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, furnished helpful advice.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Elizabeth Phelps, Dorothy S. Brady, Gertrude S. Weiss, Dorothy S. Martin, Colette Rosenstiel, Joseph A. Zettler, John C. Grogan, Karl Benson, Don Heiser, Robert DePuy, Kathryn Cronister, June Constantine, Margaret Perry, Marjorie Ellsworth, Edith M. Dyer, Janet Hooks, and Ruby Ballard.

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LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

CONTENTS

Page

Section 1. Introduction:
- Purpose of the study ... 1
- Selection of communities ... 1
- Sampling procedures ... 4
- Reports of the study ... 4
- Pacific small cities studied ... 5
- Pacific villages studied ... 6
- Size of the sample ... 6
- Relief families ... 7
- Report year ... 8

Section 2. Small-city families in Pacific region:
- Characteristics of native-white, unbroken families and of their households (eligible families, relief and nonrelief) ... 9
  - Definition of family ... 10
  - Size of family ... 10
  - Families with children under 16 years of age ... 12
  - Family members 16 and older, other than husband and wife ... 13
  - Age of husbands and of wives ... 13
  - Households ... 14
- Family income:
  - Income levels of all small-city families:
    - Definition of income ... 16
    - Income levels of native-white, unbroken families (eligible, relief and nonrelief combined):
      - Median income ... 17
      - Income distribution ... 18
    - Estimates of median income of all families (eligible and ineligible, relief and nonrelief combined) ... 19
    - Income levels of native-white, unbroken families (eligible, nonrelief):
      - Median income ... 19
      - Income distribution ... 20
  - Size of family by income level (nonrelief families) ... 20
  - Sources of income (nonrelief families):
    - Money and nonmoney income ... 21
    - Earnings ... 24
    - Money income other than earnings ... 24
    - Nonmoney income from housing ... 25
    - Net business losses ... 26
  - Responsibility for family support (nonrelief families):
    - Individual and family earnings ... 27
    - One-earner and multiple-earner families ... 28
    - Earnings of principal and supplementary earners ... 29
    - Occupations of principal and supplementary earners ... 32
    - Husbands as breadwinners ... 33
    - Wives as breadwinners ... 35
    - Sons, daughters, and others as breadwinners ... 39
    - Intercity differences in family earners ... 42
- Family occupation and income (nonrelief families) ... 43
  - Number of families in each occupational group ... 44
  - Characteristics of families and households in the four occupational groups:
    - Families ... 45
    - Households ... 48
  - Income levels of the four occupational groups:
    - Median income ... 49
    - Income distribution ... 50

Page

Section 2—Continued.
- Family occupation and income—Contd.
  - Income levels—Continued.
    - Intercity differences ... 51
  - Sources of income of the occupational groups ... 52
  - Responsibility for family support in each occupational group:
    - One-earner and multiple-earner families ... 53
    - Principal and supplementary earners ... 54
    - Husbands as breadwinners ... 55
    - Wives as breadwinners ... 57
    - Sons, daughters, and others as breadwinners ... 58
    - Earnings of male and female breadwinners ... 60
    - Intercity differences in family earners ... 61
  - Major differences among the occupational groups ... 62
- Earnings of husband and wife in relation to age and occupation (nonrelief families):
  - Husbands:
    - Earnings of husbands by age and occupation ... 63
    - Occupation of husbands and others as related to family occupation ... 66
    - Family income and age of husband ... 68
  - Wives:
    - Earnings of wives by age ... 69
    - Earnings of wives by occupation ... 70
- Family type and income:
  - Characteristics of the families of each type (relief and nonrelief) ... 71
  - Ages of wives and husbands in each family type group (nonrelief families) ... 73
  - Income and responsibility for family support (nonrelief families):
    - Families of type 1 ... 74
    - Families of types 2 and 3 ... 77
    - Families of types 4 and 5 ... 79
    - Families of types 6 and 7 ... 83
    - Families of types 8 and 9 ... 86
    - Intercity differences ... 87
  - Households of the family-type groups (nonrelief families) ... 89
  - Major differences among the family-type groups (nonrelief families) ... 90
- Living quarters, home tenure, and rentals:
  - Type of living quarters (relief and nonrelief families) ... 91
  - Home tenure, owning families:
    - Home ownership, by income and occupation (nonrelief families) ... 94
    - Intercity differences (relief and nonrelief families) ... 95
    - Home ownership, by family type (nonrelief families) ... 96
    - Mortgages on owned homes (nonrelief families) ... 97
  - Home tenure, renting families:
    - Monthly rent (relief and nonrelief families) ... 97
    - Rent as a percentage of income (nonrelief families) ... 99
    - Rentals and family occupation (nonrelief families) ... 100
    - Rentals and family type (nonrelief families) ... 102
  - Monthly rental values of owned homes (relief and nonrelief families) ... 102

Page

Section 3. Village families in Pacific region 104
Characteristics of native-white, unbroken families and of their households (eligible families, relief and nonrelief):
Size of family 104
Age of husbands and of wives 106
Households 107
City-village differences in characteristics of families and households 108
Family income:
Income levels of all village families:
Income levels of native-white, unbroken families (eligible, relief and nonrelief combined) 109
Estimates of median income of all families (eligible and ineligible, relief and nonrelief combined) 110
Income levels of native-white, unbroken families (eligible, nonrelief) 111
Size of family by income level (nonrelief families) 112
Sources of income (nonrelief families):
Money and nonmoney income 112
Earnings 112
Money income other than earnings 113
Nonmoney income 114
Net business losses 115
Responsibility for family support (nonrelief families):
One-earner and multiple-earner families 115
Earnings of principal and supplementary earners 116
Occupations of principal and supplementary earners 120
Husbands as breadwinners 120
Wives as breadwinners 121
Sons, daughters, and others as breadwinners 123
City-village differences in family income:
Income levels and sources of income 125
Family earners 127
Family occupation and income (nonrelief families):
Number of families in each occupational group 128
Characteristics of families and households in the four occupational groups:
Families 129
Households 131
Income levels of the four occupational groups 132
Sources of income of the occupational groups 133
Responsibility for family support in each occupational group:
One-earner and multiple-earner families 135
Principal and supplementary earners 136
Husbands as breadwinners 138
Wives as breadwinners 139
Sons, daughters, and others as breadwinners 140

Page

Section 3—Continued.
Family occupation and income—Contd.
Major differences among the occupational groups 142
City-village differences in family occupation and income 143
Earnings of husband and wife in relation to age and occupation (nonrelief families):
Husbands 144
Earnings of husbands by age and occupation 145
Occupation of husbands and others as related to family occupation 147
Family income and age of husband 148
Wives:
Earnings of wives by age 149
Earnings of wives by occupation 149
Family type and income:
Characteristics of the families of each type (relief and nonrelief) 150
Ages of wives and husbands in each family type group (nonrelief families) 152
Income and responsibility for family support (nonrelief families):
Families of type 1 152
Families of types 2 and 3 156
Families of types 4 and 5 159
Families of types 6 and 7 162
Families of types 8 and 9 165
Households of the family-type groups (nonrelief families) 166
City-village differences in family type 167
Living quarters, home tenure, and rentals:
Type of living quarters (relief and nonrelief families) 168
Home tenure, owning families:
Home ownership, by income and occupation (nonrelief families) 169
Home ownership, by family type (nonrelief families) 171
Mortgages on owned homes (nonrelief families) 171
Home tenure, renting families:
Monthly rent (relief and nonrelief families) 172
Rentals and family occupation (nonrelief families) 174
Rentals and family type (nonrelief families) 174
Monthly rental values of owned homes (relief and nonrelief families) 174
Appendices:
Appendix A, Table headings and legends for figures 175
Appendix B, Tables 187
Appendix C, Methodology: Procedures used in collection and analysis of the data 335
Appendix D, Appraisal of the sample of families from which income data were obtained, Pacific small cities and villages 357
Appendix E, Glossary of terms used in the consumer purchases study 368

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Study

The study of consumer purchases, planned in the latter part of 1935 and inaugurated early in 1936, was undertaken to provide data more comprehensive than any before available on the way American families earn and spend their incomes.

The need for a broad investigation of family living had long been recognized by both Government and private agencies. While numerous studies of family expenditures had been made previously in this country, most of them covered only small samples of families. The few investigations made on a relatively large scale were restricted to certain groups in the population. For example, those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics covered only urban wage earners and low-salaried clerical workers. The 1922–24 investigation by the Department of Agriculture included farm families in 11 States but did not represent all income levels. Studies based on broadly representative samples of the village population or of urban business and professional groups had never been made. Furthermore, the various studies employed diverse methods of collection and analysis, so that it has been impossible to fit the results together into a satisfactory general picture of family-consumption patterns by income levels. For this purpose a simultaneous investigation of city, village, and farm families was required. The study of consumer purchases was designed to meet that need.

The plans for the present investigation were formulated by the National Resources Committee and the two agencies that administered the study, the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In addition, the Central Statistical Board was associated with the project as technical adviser and the Works Progress Administration participated both as adviser and as financial sponsor. The participation of these five agencies continued throughout the entire period of operation, up to and including the preparation of reports. An administrative steering committee, composed of representatives from each agency, determined policies, and a technical subcommittee carried on the work of determining detailed procedures and of adapting the original plans to the operating conditions encountered in the several types of communities studied.

In the later stages of the work the major responsibility for plans shifted to the operating agencies, since they were in direct contact with the problems of schedule collection and of tabulation of data.

Selection of Communities

The study of consumer purchases included families living in 2 metropolises, 6 large cities, 14 middle-sized cities, 29 small cities, 140

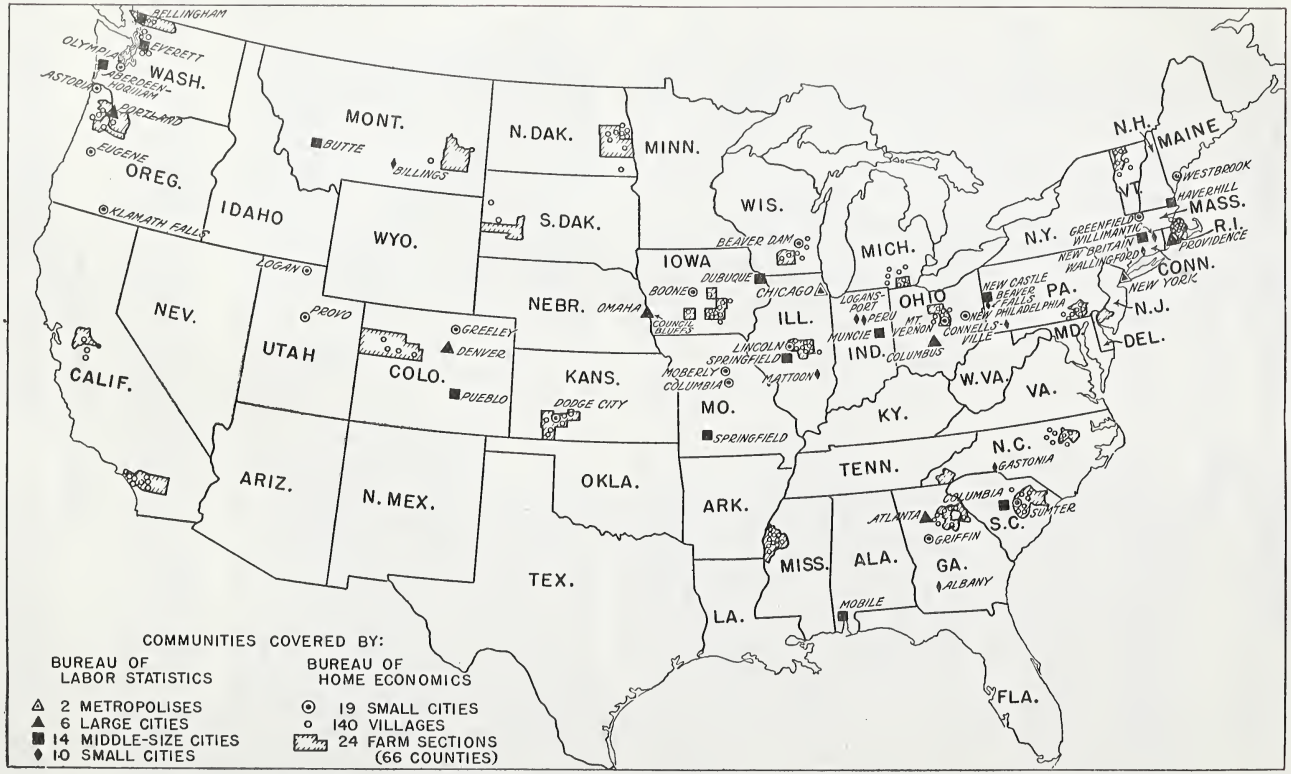

FIGURE 1.—Communities covered in the study of consumer purchases.

villages, and 66 farm counties, shown in tables 182 and 183, and in figure 1. The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in all villages and farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all cities of larger size.

The broad geographic regions studied were selected to represent the major cultural and economic groups of the country and at the same time to include as large a proportion of the population as possible. An effort was made to have each region distinctive, so that regional differences might be investigated, yet to have a somewhat homogeneous population within the defined boundaries. The six regions chosen were: New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central, West North Central, Southeast, Mountain, and Pacific. For the analysis of data the Bureau of Home Economics has divided the schedules obtained in the West North Central Region between the East North Central and Mountain Regions. Accordingly, the reports of the Bureau of Home Economics cover five regions: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Southeast, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific. (For comparison with census designations see, p. 336.)

The communities studied in each region fell within five distinct degrees of urbanization—large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. Thus, comparisons of consumption patterns of families living in communities of different sizes can be made without meeting the problem of regional differences. A sixth degree of urbanization is represented by Chicago and New York, selected to depict income and consumption of metropolitan families.

Economic activities, cultural patterns, proportion of native-white families in the population, density of population, and relationship to other cities within the region were considered in selecting the specific cities for study. The group of cities, rather than any one city, was representative of some of the outstanding characteristics of the region. For example, the group of small cities might include one with a State university or college, an important marketing center for an agricultural area, and an active industrial city. The villages were closely associated with the counties chosen for the study of farm families, being located either in those counties or in nearby counties with similar agricultural conditions.

Farm counties were chosen on the basis of the prevalent type of agriculture. For the study as a whole, 14 types of farming important in the Nation's business of agriculture were selected. The basis for choice thus was national and regional rather than State; a small group of counties chosen because of their predominant type of farming would seldom represent the several agricultural sections that a State might contain.

Because of these bases of selection no one community can be described as typical of a State or an entire region, or of the United States as a whole. But, grouped together, they represent communities of certain types and size within each region and form the basis of estimates for the entire population.[1]

[1] [United States] National Resources Committee. consumer incomes in the united states: their distribution in 1935–1936. 104 pp., illus. 1938.

Sampling Procedures

In many previous studies of family expenditures, families were selected from certain socioeconomic population groups and data were presented for the sample as a whole. Some investigators had analyzed expenditures by income level, but few had studied relationships between consumption and factors other than income. The consumer purchases study with its large sample was able to provide for the exploration of relationships between family consumption and income, occupation, family type, the region, and the degree of urbanization of the community in which the family lived. In order to reduce the number of other variables, only families that included husband and wife, both native-born, were studied.[2] Except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where a special study of native Negroes was made, the sample was limited to white families. Other minor restrictions facilitated clear-cut comparisons by excluding families in unusual situations, as families that were not keeping house, or those operating large-scale rooming houses.

Although the families studied included only a portion of the population, the collection of schedules was so planned as to give a random sample of the families meeting the requirements for inclusion. A random sample of the dwelling units of the community was drawn and visits were made to each address in order to determine which families were to be studied further. For the study of family composition, income, and housing, certain groups were eliminated, namely, the foreign-born, one-person, broken families, and others in situations that would tend to blur the analysis. However, some information on family composition, economic status, and other characteristics was obtained from the excluded families in order to clarify the position of the families studied in the population as a whole.[3]

For the detailed study of consumption a further elimination of families was made. Those eliminated were families living under circumstances that might distort the picture of consumption during a year, relief families, and those of family type and occupational groups too infrequently encountered to permit analysis. (See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.)

Reports of the Study

The reports of the Bureau of Home Economics present data from approximately 158,000 record cards, 65,000 family income schedules, 34,000 expenditure schedules, 17,000 supplementary food schedules, 21,000 supplementary furnishings schedules, 91,000 supplementary clothing schedules, and 5,000 food records (table 184).

The series of regional reports cover data from the family schedule concerning family composition, income, occupation, and housing, and a summary of expenditure-schedule data. More detail on family expenditures is presented in reports on specific goods and services such as food, housing, and medical care. Similar reports are being prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the communities that

[2] In two cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg., a special study of one-person families was made.

[3] See pp. 335, 339 for description of procedures in sampling and field work, and p. 351 for the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the income sample. An appraisal of the effects of these exclusions on income distributions and of the representative character of the sample is presented on pp. 357–367.

it surveyed. The National Resources Committee, using data from this project and from other sources, is issuing reports giving estimates of the distribution of consumers by income for the country as a whole, and of consumer expenditures and savings. A comparison of consumer expenditures in communities of different degrees of urbanization, and conclusions relative to techniques applicable to studies in this field, will be prepared later by the three agencies.

Part 1 of this report presents data on income for the native-white, unbroken families studied in small cities and villages in the Pacific States. Part 2 deals with the distribution of total expenditures, and relationship between income and expenditures.

Pacific Small Cities Studied

The four Pacific small cities selected for study are all in the Pacific Northwest. One, Olympia, is in Washington, and three—Astoria, Eugene, and Klamath Falls—are in Oregon.

Olympia, the capital of the State of Washington, is located at the southern end of Puget Sound, which gives it access to the sea. Shipping and fishing industries contribute to the economic life of the community, as do lumber and lumber manufacturing. Its position as State capital gives the city a fairly large population of professional and clerical workers. In 1930, the population of Olympia was a little under 12,000, an increase of 50 percent over 1920.

Astoria, Oreg., with a 1930 population of about 10,000 is the smallest of the four cities. It lies almost on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Columbia River—a location which directly affects not only the climate, but the economic activities of the city and the nature of its population as well. Astoria is a seaport, and a fishing center, especially for Columbia River salmon. The principal cargoes are lumber, grain products, and fish, and nearly all the manufacturing in the city is concerned with these commodities. The city's location gives it a pronounced marine climate, with moderate temperatures and a heavier annual rainfall than any other community studied.

Fishing and shipping activities have drawn many foreign settlers to Astoria and in 1930 nearly one-third (30.9 percent) of the city's population was foreign-born, chiefly of Scandinavian, Finnish, and Russian origin. The percentage of foreign-born was more than five times that in Eugene and more than four times that in Klamath Falls. The population of Astoria declined more than one-fourth between 1920 and 1930.

Eugene, with a 1930 population of approximately 19,000, is the largest of the 19 small cities studied by this Bureau. It is located in the central Willamette Valley of Oregon, a fertile agricultural area bordered by wooded slopes of the Cascade and Coast Ranges. The valley has a modified marine climate of cool summers, mild winters, and definite seasonality in rainfall. Eugene is an important agricultural trading center, with some manufacturing, chiefly processing of agricultural products or lumber from the surrounding forests. The University of Oregon, with an enrollment of about 3,500 students, is located here. The university is large enough to exert an important influence on the community. The 1930 population of Eugene represented a 78 percent increase over 1920.

Klamath Falls, second in size of the 19 small cities, with a 1930 population of 16,000, is distinguished from the other three cities by its very rapid growth since 1920 and its inland climate. The population increased 235 percent from 1920 to 1930, or between two and three times more rapidly than any other of the 19 small cities. As is characteristic of newly settled and rapidly growing towns, the proportion of males to females was high, 131 to 100, according to the 1930 census.

Located on upper Klamath Lake in the Siskiyou Mountains of southern Oregon, Klamath Falls is the farthest inland of the four cities; mountains on the west cut off moisture from the ocean. As a result, the city has sharper changes of temperature than any other Pacific coast community studied and the rainfall is relatively scant—about 13 inches annually. Although predominantly an agricultural district, the Klamath Basin is surrounded by mountains and forests and the manufacturing activities of the city are based on these timber resources. Railroads provide employment for many of the workers.

Pacific Villages Studied

Twenty-four Pacific coast villages were selected for study, 12 in Washington and Oregon, and 12 in California. The Washington and Oregon villages comprise one group for analysis of income data, and the California villages another; for consumption analysis the two groups are combined. No findings are presented for individual villages.

The Washington villages studied are Arlington, Blaine, Burlington, Lynden, Marysville, Monroe, and Snohomish. In Oregon, McMinnville, Newberg, Sheridan, Silverton, and Woodburn were selected. Ceres, Manteca, Newman, and Oakdale are in central California; and Beaumont, Brea, Elsinore, Hemet, La Habra, Placentia, San Jacinto, and Tustin are in southern California.

Size and location of villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families were determining factors in their selection. More than half of the villages chosen had populations between 1,000 and 2,000 in 1930. However, in five cases it was necessary to widen the planned limits of between 1,000 and 2,500, to obtain enough villages near the selected farm counties. Two California villages (Ceres and Tustin) with fewer than 1,000 residents, two in Oregon (McMinnville and Newberg), and one in Washington (Snohomish) with populations over 2,500 were included.

These Pacific coast villages are trading centers for surrounding agricultural areas and their characteristics are determined to some extent by the farming communities they serve. Manufacturing activities are nearly all based on the processing of agricultural products; however, some lumber mills operate in the Washington-Oregon villages, and two villages in California, Brea and La Habra, are actively interested in the oil-extraction industry.

Size of the Sample

In the Pacific small cities the size of the random sample of dwellings visited varied from 50 percent in Astoria and Klamath Falls to 87.5 percent in Olympia and 100 percent in Eugene. In the villages, an effort was made to interview the occupants of every dwelling.

The final results of field collection in the four Pacific coast cities yielded family schedules for analysis, as follows: Eugene, 2,172 nonrelief families, 236 relief families; Olympia, 917 nonrelief families, 145 relief families; Klamath Falls, 718 nonrelief families, 54 relief families; Astoria, 344 nonrelief families, 37 relief families. These great differences in the number of schedules obtained from the four cities are due for the most part to differences in degree of coverage, in size of city, and in the proportion of ineligible families in the population. For example, in Eugene all addresses were visited, as contrasted with only 50 percent in Astoria; Eugene was more than 80 percent larger than Astoria, according to 1930 census figures and had only 6 percent of foreign-born whites in its population, while Astoria had 31 percent. (See p. 361 for discussion of relation between composition of population and number of schedules obtained per 100 visits.)

In the four cities, a total of 10,700 addresses were visited to obtain these 4,623 schedules. Nearly 3,900 families were eliminated because of ineligibility. Other addresses were eliminated because of prolonged absences of the family from home, illness in the family, and refusals. (See table 189 for a more complete analysis of the sample of families visited.)

Small cities in each region were combined for certain analyses in order to present a more generalized picture of family composition and income in such communities than could be obtained from any one city alone. In making this combination, only the schedules drawn from a 50-percent sample in Olympia and Eugene were used, in order that these cities might have the same proportionate representation as was given Astoria and Klamath Falls from which 50-percent samples were taken. Accordingly, the tables for the combined cities present data for 3,029 relief and nonrelief families, or a smaller number than the total for the 4 individual cities.

In the Pacific villages, 4,161 family schedules were obtained for analysis as a result of the field collection in the 24 villages: California, 1,522 nonrelief families, 324 relief families; Washington and Oregon, 1,776 nonrelief families, 539 relief families.

These schedules were from the eligible village families, successfully interviewed at the 10,611 addresses visited, approximately 6,000 of which were in Washington and Oregon, and 4,600 in California. As in the cities, the largest group of village families eliminated, 4,169, were those ineligible for study. (A more complete analysis is given on pp. 357–359.)

Relief Families

Families that received relief at some time during the report year comprised 10 percent of the families studied in the Pacific cities, 23 percent in the Washington-Oregon villages, and 18 percent in the California villages. The percentage of relief families in the Pacific coast villages was thus considerably higher than in the four small cities of this region. However, these figures should not be considered representative of the relief load of any community, for several reasons. Foreign-born and broken families are not included, and the character of these excluded groups, as well as their relative importance in the population, differed among the communities studied. Moreover, only the fact that these families received relief at some time during the year is known, and not the length of time that they were dependent.

Data for relief families, insofar as presented in this report at all, are given separately from those for independent families. No analysis of income for relief families has been undertaken, because of the difficulties of obtaining adequate information concerning the amount and character of their incomes. In addition, relief families were not a homogeneous group; some received only small amounts of relief while others were wholly dependent.

Report Year

The family schedule, expenditure schedule, and supplementary schedules (check lists) giving expenditures for clothing and furnishings, all present data for a 12-month period. For any one family the same report year was adopted for all forms. The report year ended at any time between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936, depending on the date of interview and the family's ability to supply the necessary information for one 12-month period more accurately than for another. No schedules were collected covering a period earlier than the calendar year 1935 or later than the calendar year 1936.

In the Pacific region, the year ended May 31, 1936, was most heavily represented. Fifty-one percent of the small-city families, 41 percent of the California village families, and 37 percent of those in Washington-Oregon villages reported for the year June 1, 1935, to May 31, 1936. Most of the remaining families selected the calendar year 1935 or a 12-month period ended between January 31 and April 30, 1936. Only about 7 percent of the Pacific families selected a year ended after May 31, 1936; none reported for a year ended later than October 31, 1936 (table 194). Consequently this report covers the years 1935 and 1936, with special weight given the period from January 1935, to May 31, 1936.

SECTION 2. SMALL-CITY FAMILIES IN PACIFIC REGION

Characteristics of Native-White, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

Families in the four small Pacific cities, so chosen as to represent a cross section of the native-white group in which marital ties of husband and wife were unbroken, had widely varying characteristics. All age groups were included; some husbands and wives were under 20 years of age; some over 65. All stages of the family life cycle were represented—young families without children, intermediate stages with children ranging in age from infancy to manhood, and the final stage when grown sons and daughters had left home. Some of the families were small and some large. Some were poor, some had moderate incomes, and some were well to do. There were various occupational groups—wage earners, clerical workers, and business and professional men. And in addition, there were all the many differences, less easily seen and described, that occur among families, such as differences in ways of living, in tastes, and in goals or ideas as to what is most worthwhile.

Elimination of the foreign-born and certain others, such as one-person and broken families, helped to make the sample somewhat more homogeneous than the population as a whole, even though in many respects the families studied were as far apart as the poles. Such homogeneity as was achieved permitted a more intensive study than otherwise would have been possible of the differences in family composition, in income, and in occupation, and of the relationship of these factors to one another and to consumption patterns.

The wide array of facts assembled concerning these families has been grouped for presentation around the two general topics, income and consumption. Analyses of income data are given first, since they are necessary to the interpretation of facts concerning ways of spending and value of family living.

After presenting the broad outlines of the income picture, details are filled in by the classification of families at each income level into family composition or type groups, and broad occupational groups. It thus becomes possible to compare the financial problems of the families having one or two young children with those of the larger families having some children old enough to earn, or with those of the families of husband and wife only. The sources of income of wage-earner families can be compared with those of families in the business and professional group. Because of the close association of age and earning power, an analysis has been made of the age and earnings of husbands and wives in different occupations. Facts about family homes show consumption patterns; but they also serve to complete the income picture since many families augment their incomes by owning homes or receiving living quarters as payment for services.

Before an attempt is made to sketch even roughly the economic status of these families, it is necessary to tell something as to their size and the age of their members. Only when such background information is given, can information about income be focused on family well-being.

Definition of Family

The families included in this study are composed of a husband and wife with or without other persons. These others need not be related to the husband or wife. The test of family membership is that a person live in the family home, pool his income with that of other family members, and be dependent on family funds for the major items of his maintenance. Sons and daughters living at home but paying room and board and otherwise keeping their finances separate from those of their families were not considered family members. The

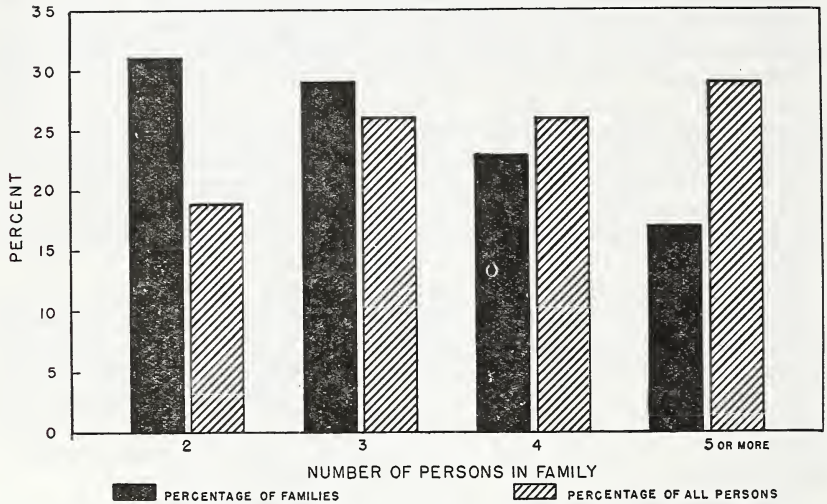

FIGURE 2.—Family size: Percentage distributions of total number of families and of total number of persons, by size of family, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36.

family is thus an economic group; however, few schedules showed nonrelated persons as family members.[1]

Size of Family

Almost one-third (31 percent) of the relief and nonrelief families in the four-city group were composed of husband and wife only. Twenty-nine percent had three members; 23 percent, four members.[2] It would be difficult, therefore, to say that any size was typical of these small-city families (fig. 2).

[1] See Glossary, Economic Family, for a more complete definition of family. This definition differs from that of the census, since in the tabulations of the 1930 census a family is defined as "a group of persons, related either by blood or by marriage or adoption, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table." Thus, sons and daughters living at home or away at school or college were counted in the census tabulations as family members without regard to financial arrangements; and nonrelatives were not considered family members even though they contributed their earnings to the family income or were dependent upon the family for support.

[2] The number of persons in the family, the number under 16 years of age, and the number 16 and older are based upon year-equivalents (Glossary, Year-equivalent Person).

Large families, if families of five or more persons are to be so described, were found less often than small families. Only 17 percent of the families in the four-city group had five or more members.

However, the importance to society of the families of five or more persons should not be measured by the proportion of families they represent but by the proportion of the aggregate members of those families. Viewed from this standpoint, families of five or more were of greater social concern than the husband-wife families, since they contained 29 percent of all persons in the families of the four-city group, while two-person families contained only 18 percent.

Whether the family income was adequate for the support of 5 or more persons thus became a question of immediate concern to about 3 out of every 10 of the persons in the native-white, unbroken families of these cities.

Klamath Falls had relatively fewer husband-wife families than any of the other cities, 28 percent, as compared with 33 percent in Astoria and Eugene. Only in Klamath Falls was the number of families with three members greater than the number with two. This city and Olympia had relatively more families of five or more persons than did the others, 18 percent, as compared with 14 percent in Astoria and 16 percent in Eugene (table 1).

TABLE 1.—*Size of family: Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of persons in family, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Persons in family (number) [1]	Combined cities	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
1	2	3	4	5	6
All families	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100
2	31	31	33	33	28
3	29	28	31	29	29
4	23	23	22	22	25
5	10	11	10	9	11
6	4	4	3	4	5
7	2	2	1	2	2
8	1	1	0	1	(2)
9 or more	(2)	0	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.
[2] 0.50 percent or less.

The average size of relief and nonrelief families combined in the four-city group was 3.4 persons. As would be expected from its size distribution of families, Klamath Falls had the largest average number of persons per family, 3.5, while Astoria had only 3.2. In both Olympia and Eugene, the average size of family was 3.4 persons, or the same as that of the four-city group (table 2).

Families on relief tended to be larger than the self-supporting, the former averaging 4.0 and the latter 3.3 persons in the four-city group. Undoubtedly, inability to stretch income to meet needs forced large families to seek relief sooner than small families with fewer mouths to feed. In the relief group 32 percent of the families contained five or more persons, a proportion more than double that of the nonrelief

families, only 15 percent of which were of this size. The nonrelief sample, therefore, slightly underrepresents the native-white, unbroken families of five or more persons, which were 17 percent of the combined group and only 15 percent of the nonrelief group (table 124).

TABLE 2.—*Number of persons in family: Average number of persons [1] in family, by relief status, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	All families			Nonrelief families			Relief families		
	All members	Members other than husband and wife		All members	Members other than husband and wife		All members	Members other than husband and wife	
		Under 16	16 or older		Under 16	16 or older		Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Combined cities	3.40	0.94	0.45	3.33	0.89	0.43	3.96	1.38	0.57
Washington, Olympia	3.41	.98	.43	3.34	.92	.42	3.87	1.38	.49
Oregon, Astoria	3.20	.86	.33	3.16	.83	.32	3.63	1.14	.46
Oregon, Eugene	3.38	.86	.52	3.30	.80	.50	4.09	1.38	.71
Oregon, Klamath Falls	3.48	1.11	.36	3.44	1.10	.34	3.92	1.30	.59

[1] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.

Families With Children Under 16 Years of Age

Slightly more than half (52 percent) of these small-city families included one or more children under 16, but only about one-fourth had as many as two children. The percentage of families with children follows:

Number of children under 16 years of age:	*Percentage of all families*
0	48
1	26
2	17
3	6
4	2
5 or more	1

Every family studied included a husband and a wife. Among the other family members in the group of relief and nonrelief families combined, children under 16 outnumbered persons 16 and over by more than 2 to 1. There was 0.9 child under 16 per family as compared with 0.4 older son, daughter, and other person. The younger group was composed almost entirely of children of the husband and wife; a few were grandchildren or other relatives. Among the relief families the average number of children under 16 rose to 1.4 per family, or half again as many as in the self-supporting group. A large number of children, too young to earn but representing a heavy drain on family funds, doubtless forced some of these families to turn to relief agencies.

Klamath Falls and Olympia, with relatively more large families than the other two cities, had averages of 1.11 and 0.98 children under 16 years of age per family, in the relief and nonrelief group combined; the average for Astoria and Eugene was smaller, 0.86 per family.

Family Members 16 and Older, Other Than Husband and Wife

Of the persons 16 years and older in these economic families, the great majority, 82 percent, were sons and daughters. Seventeen percent were other relatives, for the most part parents of the husband and wife though there were some sons- and daughters-in-law and others. Fewer than 1 percent were nonrelated persons pooling their finances with those of the families and thus becoming members (table 116).[3]

Persons in the 16–29 age group outnumbered those 30 years or older by 4 to 1. These younger persons were predominantly sons and daughters. The distribution of family members (not husband and wife) in the age group 16–29 was as follows:

Family status:	*Percent*
Sons and daughters	95. 9
Other related persons	3. 9
Persons not related	. 2

Some of the sons and daughters were still in school, some were earning and some were neither in school nor at work. Some few were married; other related persons of this age were largely sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, since relationship might be by blood or by marriage.

In the group of family members (not husband and wife) aged 30 or older, only one-fourth were sons and daughters; the great majority were parents of the husband or wife. At this age many sons and daughters had married and founded homes of their own. Some had married and were living with their parents (the older husband and wife in the economic family); their spouses were included in the group of relatives other than parents shown below:

Family status:	*Percentage of family members (not husband and wife) aged 30 years or over*
Sons and daughters	25. 6
Parents of husband and wife	61. 6
Other related persons	12. 2
Persons not related	. 6

Age of Husbands and of Wives

Wives were 20 to 40 years of age in more than half (53 percent) of the relief and nonrelief families combined, in the four-city group. Thirty-eight percent were aged 40 to 60; 8 percent were 60 or older, and only 1 percent were under 20 (table 3).

Husbands tended to be a little older than their wives. A smaller proportion, 42 percent, were in the 20–39 age group. A larger proportion were in the two next age groups; 44 percent were 40 to 60; 14 percent were 60 or older. Fewer than 0.5 percent were under 20.

Some husband-wife families were ruled out of the study because they had been married less than a year and thus could not furnish a year's record of income and expenditures. This procedure probably excluded more of the young husbands and wives than of the older, and as a result the sample probably underrepresents slightly the number of married men and women under 30.

[3] These figures as to the composition of the group of family members (not husband and wife) aged 16 and above are based on a special analysis of families of types 4, 5, and 7. They do not take account of families of types 8 and 9 which were 5 percent of the families that included persons 16 years and over (other than husband and wife). The remaining family types included no persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife. (See Glossary, Family type, for definitions.)

TABLE 3.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Distribution of husbands by age in specified localities					Distribution of wives by age in specified localities				
	Combined cities	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Combined cities	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100
Under 20	(1)	0	0	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	(1)	1
20–29	14	14	17	13	16	23	23	26	21	28
30–39	28	29	34	24	34	30	32	31	26	34
40–49	26	25	24	28	24	25	21	24	27	21
50–59	18	17	15	19	18	13	14	12	16	12
60–64	5	6	3	7	3	4	4	2	4	2
65–69	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	2	3	1
70–74	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1
75 or older	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	(1)

[1] 0.50 percent or less.

Relief families included a larger proportion of the older married men and women than did nonrelief. Eighteen percent of the husbands in the relief group and 13 percent of those in the nonrelief group were 60 or older. The relative number of wives of this age in the two groups was 10 and 8 percent, respectively (table 117).

Cities differ in the age composition of their population. Those in areas newly settled or growing rapidly because of the development of new enterprises usually have a younger population than is found in long-settled communities of the same size with no business booms attracting newcomers. The older families with homes and established business connections are reluctant to leave what security they have; the younger less firmly rooted families are more willing to try the unknown. It is not surprising, therefore, that Klamath Falls, which had more than tripled its population from 1920 to 1930 had relatively fewer families in which the husband was 60 or older than did any of the other cities. In that city, 8 percent of the husbands in the relief and nonrelief families combined were in this older group, while in Astoria there were 10 percent, in Olympia, 15, and in Eugene, 16 percent.

Households

The household is a more inclusive group than the family, since it contains not only family members but also any of the following persons: Roomers, with or without board; boarders without rooms; tourists and transients; paid help living in; and overnight guests. (See Glossary for definitions of these terms.)

More than half of the families reported that they furnished lodging to persons outside the economic family for one or more nights during the report year (table 4). Apparently guest rooms, convertible studio couches and davenports, and other facilities for keeping guests or other persons overnight still are needed, even though the modern family may shelter fewer such persons and for shorter periods than did fam-

ilies several decades ago. Of the 1,655 families having persons other than family members in their households, only 22 reported boarders without rooms. For all other nonfamily members of the household, sleeping accommodations of some sort had to be provided, for varying periods (table 126).

Overnight guests were reported by almost three times as many families as had roomers or paid help living in the family home. Forty-six percent of the families in the four-city group had guests at some time during the year. Some guests stayed only overnight; but some, probably relatives, must have stayed for protracted visits since an average of about 8.3 guest-weeks per reporting family was found. The percentage of families having guests and the number of guest-weeks reported varied somewhat with economic status. Fewer than one-third of the relief families had guests and their period of visiting averaged 5.7 guest-weeks for each family having such visitors during the year. Among nonrelief families with incomes of $3,000 and over, more than one-half reported guests, some of whom stayed sufficiently long that the average rose to more than 10 guest-weeks per family (table 126).

TABLE 4.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage* [1] *of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having in the household nonfamily members of specified types [2]						Average nonfamily members [3]
		Any nonfamily members		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*
All families [4]	3,029	1,655	55	321	11	77	3	0.40
Relief families	318	123	39	27	8	4	1	.43
Nonrelief families	2,711	1,532	57	294	11	73	3	.41
0–999	421	198	47	62	15	14	3	.48
1,000–1,499	698	390	56	71	10	15	2	.33
1,500–1,999	657	369	56	70	11	13	2	.38
2,000–2,999	619	361	58	59	10	23	4	.40
3,000 and over	316	214	68	32	10	8	3	.59

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[2] Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists and transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 126 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.

[3] Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members. The counts in column 3 represent the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

[4] 2 nonrelief families in the combined cities reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income. These families are excluded from this and subsequent tables unless otherwise indicated.

Eleven percent of the families had roomers, boarders, and tourists or other transients in the household on a paying basis.[4] Very few,

[4] Families that had the equivalent of more than 10 roomers for the year were not included in the study. (See Glossary, Roomer, roomer-year.)

only 8 of the 321 families having such persons in the household, kept transients in their homes. The great majority rented rooms and kept them sufficiently well filled that they averaged about one roomer-year apiece. Apparently, persons renting rooms wanted one or more meals a day served to them; more than twice as many families had roomers with board as had roomers to whom no meals were furnished. The proportion of nonrelief families that had roomers and boarders was highest in the income group below $1,000 where it reached 15 percent.

Sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis were found in only 77 of the 3,029 families in the four-city group. Apparently it is far more customary for breadwinning sons and daughters remaining in the family home to pool their earnings with those of their families than to become financially independent. This is not surprising in view of the fact that, among nonrelief families, the average earnings of sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) who were members of the economic family were only $356 apiece for the year (table 13).

Paid help living in the household was reported by only 7 percent of the families. Many of these families must have employed such household help for only a few months, since the average for the reporting group was one-half employee-year per family.

Family Income

Income Levels of All Small-City Families

Definition of Income

The income of the city family, as defined for this study, includes not only its net money income but also the net value of occupancy of an owned home or a home furnished rent free as pay for the work of some family member.[5] This adjustment of the incomes of families owning homes or receiving rent as pay placed them in the same potential consumption class as renters having higher money incomes. Without such an adjustment, the home-owning family with a $1,000 money income could have had a higher level of living than a home-renting family with the same amount of money but paying monthly bills for shelter.

A family's net money income is made up of the net earnings of its members, whether employed by others or in business for themselves,[6] of net family earnings from keeping roomers and boarders, and of other money income as interest, dividends, and rents from property.

[5] An additional item of income value of home-produced food, is included in computing the total income of village families; however, this item was not included in the incomes of city families because they have so little home-produced food. In each of the four cities the average value of home-produced food for the year for all families was less than $15 (table 115).

[6] In determining net earnings for the family schedule income analysis, deductions were not made of expense for business use of family car, for union dues, and for some other minor occupational items. See Methodology, table 186, for method of computing income for the income sample and the consumption sample.

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families (Eligible, Relief and Nonrelief Combined)

Median income

Median family income, that dividing line between the more well-to-do half of the families and the half less fortunate financially, was $1,555 for the native-white, unbroken families in the four cities combined. Had all families—the broken, foreign-born, one-person families and others excluded from the study as ineligible—been counted, the median would have been even lower. (See Methodology, The Income Sample, Eligibility Requirements.) In the group of families below the median were those that had received relief at any time during the year.[7]

The four cities reported similar median family incomes despite their dissimilarities in many other respects, with the highest median only $80 above the lowest, as follows:

Median incomes of eligible relief and nonrelief families:	*City*
$1,617	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
$1,581	Astoria, Oreg.
$1,539	Eugene, Oreg.
$1,537	Olympia, Wash.

These medians and the distribution of families by income, which follows, depict with fair accuracy the income levels of the native-born, white, unbroken families, both self-supporting and on relief, eligible for the study. An analysis of the samples from each of the cities indicates that they are representative of all eligible income and occupational groups. The question of bias, whether there was any tendency for the families unsuccessfully interviewed to be concentrated in one socioeconomic group was of special concern. Available information indicated that such nonreporting families tended to be distributed with sufficient uniformity throughout all income and occupational groups that their omission did not materially affect results. (See p. 362 for a more comprehensive appraisal of the sample.)

There is evidence that the median income in these four cities was higher than in the majority of cities of the same size in the country as a whole. The description of the communities (p. 5) showed the importance of the State university in Eugene and the State administrative offices in Olympia, the rapid economic growth of Klamath Falls, and the large population of foreign-born in Astoria. The descriptive facts would indicate that these cities were favored by circumstances which would give rise to relatively high incomes among the native-white families. Moreover, table 108 makes it possible to compare the magnitudes of these median incomes with those of 15 other small cities in which the study of consumer purchases was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics during 1936. The four Pacific cities rank highest with respect both to median income of all eligible native-white families, and to that of nonrelief families. Thus the families studied in these four Pacific communities were as a group on a somewhat higher plane of economic well-being than the families in small cities in other parts of the country.

[7] This and other medians for relief and nonrelief families combined were computed on the assumption that all relief families had incomes below the median. Data available concerning their incomes substantially support this assumption.

Income distribution

Even when earnings of all family members and all money income from other sources were pooled and the value of the occupancy of an owned home was added, the incomes of only 30 percent of the native-white, unbroken families (relief and nonrelief combined) in the four cities reached the $2,000 mark, or went above it. Only 10 percent of the families had as much as $3,000 (table 5).

TABLE 5.—*Family income: Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family income class (dollars)	Combined cities [1]		Olympia, Wash.		Astoria, Oreg.		Eugene, Oreg.		Klamath Falls, Oreg.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
All families	3,029	100	1,062	100	381	100	2,406	100	772	100
Relief families	318	10	145	14	37	10	236	10	54	7
Nonrelief families	2,711	90	917	86	344	90	2,170	90	718	93
0–249	20	1	6	1	3	1	18	1	5	1
250–499	48	2	14	1	4	1	44	2	16	2
500–749	128	4	47	4	10	3	126	5	26	3
750–999	225	7	68	6	26	7	186	8	60	8
1,000–1,249	374	13	126	12	48	12	299	12	100	13
12,50–1,499	324	11	106	10	48	12	253	10	81	10
1,500–1,749	350	12	130	12	45	12	262	10	94	12
1,750–1,999	307	10	102	10	52	14	238	10	88	11
2,000–2,249	248	8	97	9	28	7	205	9	61	8
2,250–2,499	181	6	60	6	20	5	134	6	51	7
2,500–2,999	190	6	67	6	21	6	159	7	53	7
3,000–3,499	129	4	39	4	16	4	104	4	30	4
3,500–3,999	71	2	19	2	6	2	57	2	17	2
4,000 and over [2]	116	4	36	3	17	4	85	4	36	5

[1] Represents a 50-percent sample from each of the 4 cities and therefore does not include all families that are shown for individual cities. See Methodology (p. 355) for description of the method used in combining samples from the 4 cities.

[2] Largest income reported: Combined cities, between $15,000 and $20,000; Olympia, between $7,500 and $10,000; Astoria, between $5,000 and $7,500; Eugene, between $15,000 and $20,000; Klamath Falls, between $15,000 and $20,000.

In reading table 5, it must be noted that the relief families were not distributed by income, because of the incomplete income data obtained from them. Hence the number of all families (relief and nonrelief combined) in each of the lower-income classes cannot be given. The percentage of families in each of the lower-income classes, as shown in this table, includes nonrelief families only, and therefore, understates the numerical importance of these low-income groups. However, available data indicate that the incomes of relief families were below $1,500. The percentage of nonrelief families in each of the income classes of $1,500 and above, therefore, represents the proportion of all native-white, unbroken families at these income levels.

The four cities differed in the proportion of families having incomes of $2,000 or more. In Klamath Falls, 33 percent of the families were at this upper level, as contrasted with 28 percent in Astoria. The fact that Astoria ranked lowest in percentage of families at this upper end of the income scale while it ranked second in median income is explained by the greater concentration of families in the income class $1,500–$1,999 in this city than in any of the others.

Estimates of Median Income of all Families (Eligible and Ineligible, Relief and Nonrelief Combined)

Exclusion of foreign-born, broken, colored, one-person, and other ineligible families from the study resulted in a sample that was not representative of the entire population of a community. To estimate the differences introduced by this exclusion, supplementary information was obtained concerning the ineligible groups.

The incomes of such families were found to be substantially lower than those of native-white, unbroken families eligible for the study. Hence, when the median income of all families, eligible and ineligible, was estimated for each city, it ranged from $237 to $311 below the median based on eligible families only.

Estimated median income of all eligible and ineligible families:	*City*
$1,380	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
$1,300	Eugene, Oreg.
$1,270	Astoria, Oreg.
$1,230	Olympia, Wash.

It should be kept clearly in mind that these medians for all families are estimates, and are in no sense as reliable as the median income figures for the more restricted groups of eligible families studied. These estimates are given merely as a rough measure of the extent to which the median income of the families studied should be reduced to depict the well-being of all families in each community.

Astoria, which ranked second in size of median income of the families studied, fell to third place when the median for the entire population was estimated. This change was due to the larger percentage of foreign-born in this city than in the other three.

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families (Eligible, Nonrelief)

Median income

Self-supporting families (families that had received no relief during the year) comprised about 90 percent of the native-white, unbroken families in the four cities. As would be expected, the median income of this group was higher than that of the relief and nonrelief families combined, $1,669 as compared with $1,555. The middle half of the nonrelief families had incomes between $1,172 and $2,263.

The four cities showed even greater similarity in their median incomes for nonrelief families than in medians for these families and the relief group combined. The highest median was only $37 above the lowest.

Median incomes of eligible nonrelief families studied:	*City*
$1,689	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
$1,683	Astoria, Oreg.
$1,676	Olympia, Wash.
$1,652	Eugene, Oreg.

Olympia, where the percentage of relief families in the sample studied was the highest of the four cities, showed the greatest difference between median income of nonrelief families and the median for relief and nonrelief combined.[8]

[8] These medians, based only on the incomes of the eligible families furnishing schedules, are higher than the medians for all nonrelief families including the foreign-born, one-person, and other ineligibles. An estimate of the median incomes of all nonrelief families regardless of eligibility, for each of the four cities is given on p. 365.

Income distribution

When only self-supporting families are considered, the proportion with incomes of $2,000 or more rises to 35 percent of the four-city group. Approximately one-fourth of the families fell in the income class $1,500–$1,999. But even with the relief group excluded, more than 40 percent of the self-supporting families fell below the $1,500 line (table 22).

Inequalities in the distribution of income among these city families, and consequent concentration of an undue share of buying power in the families with higher incomes, are indicated by figure 3. Thus 4

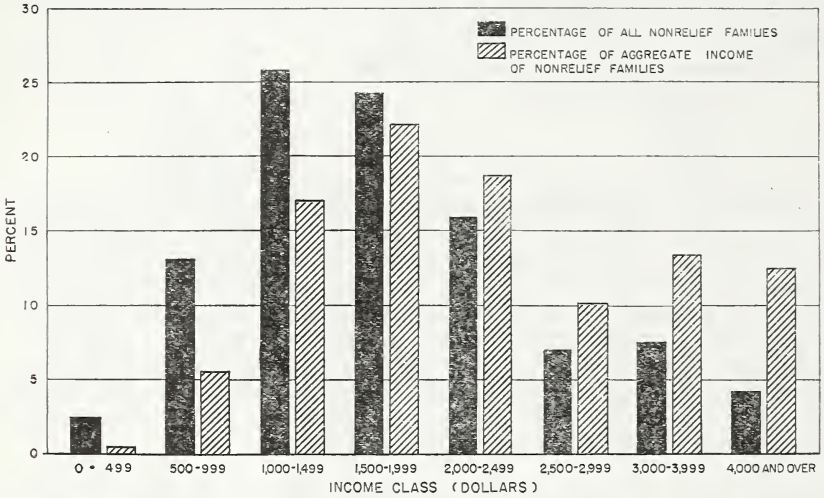

FIGURE 3.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage distribution of nonrelief families and of aggregate income of nonrelief families classified by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36.

percent of the families at the top of this income ladder, having $4,000 or more, received 13 percent of the aggregate income, while 16 percent of the families at the bottom of the ladder (incomes of less than $1,000) had only 6 percent of the aggregate income to meet their needs.

However, this does not mean that markets for consumer goods and services are confined largely to the well-to-do. Families in the income class $1,000–$1,999, comprising about half of the nonrelief group, had almost 40 percent of the group's buying power. Thus, they provide a market for the kinds of food, clothing, housing, and other consumption goods and services they use, which is only a little less important, from the standpoint of potential dollar purchases, than the market provided by the families in the class $2,000–$3,999 that had 42 percent of the aggregate buying power.

Size of Family by Income Level (Nonrelief Families)

As incomes rose, among the nonrelief families, the averge number of persons to be supported by the income increased also. Families with incomes under $250 averaged 2.8 persons; those with incomes of $4,000 or more averaged 3.9 persons (table 110). However, the

increase in number of persons to be provided for was less, proportionately, than the increase in funds for family living, so that families at the upper end of the income scale had a higher potential consumption per capita than those at the lower end.

The larger average family size in the higher-income classes came for the most part in the number of persons aged 16 or over, which rose from an average of 0.2 person in the lowest class to an average of 0.9 in the highest. The average number of children under 16 was higher in the center of the income range than at the extremes, being 0.6 at the lowest level, 1.0 in the $1,500–$1,749 class, 0.7 in the $3,500–$3,999 class, and 0.9 in the highest class. Thus, the burden of support of children was greater at intermediate-income levels than at the extremes; but the average number of potential earners other than husband and wife increased steadily, being more than fourfold greater at the top than at the bottom of the income scale. Because the make-up of the family was related to the amount and source of its income and the level of living that income provided, special analyses of income and expenditure patterns of families of different size and composition are presented in later sections of this report.

Sources of Income (Nonrelief Families)

Money and Nonmoney Income

The relative importance of the three components of family income—net money earnings, money income from sources other than earnings such as investments and cash gifts, and nonmoney income from housing—tells much as to how families are meeting their problems of support and financial security. Such basic facts indicate the extent to which they depend on current earnings of breadwinners to meet living expenses and what financial help they receive from other income.

Money income from earnings and other sources averaged $1,784 for white nonrelief families in the four-city group, and accounted for 95 percent of their total net income. Nonmoney income from housing had an average value of only $92 for all families. The four cities resembled each other in the relative importance of money income, which constituted 94 to 96 percent of total income. However, average receipts of money income varied from $1,740 in Olympia to $1,831 in Klamath Falls (table 111).

Only about 1 family in each 500 in the 4-city group had no money income at all during the year (table 6). These families without net money income fell in the lowest income class, under $250, in all cities except Eugene, where they also constituted a small proportion of the next higher income class, $250–$499. That families can remain off the relief rolls without money income is due, of course, to their use of credit and of accumulated capital. When incomes were matched against expenditures for living, it was found that families in the income class $250–$499 had spent an average of $664 for maintenance. As a result they had reduced their net worth by an average of $338 for the group, obtained by withdrawals from savings and by incurring debts.

TABLE 6.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage [1] of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average [2] amount and percentage [3] of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—							Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) [8]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		All sources	Owned home (net) [9]	Rent as pay
		Any source [4]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		Any source	Owned home (net) [7]	Rent as pay								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	2,711	2,705	2,654	721	58	1,238	1,199	41	1,876	1,784	1,699	88	3	92	89	3
0–249	20	14	12	4	1	8	7	1	158	120	112	18	10	38	38	(10)
250–499	48	48	40	21	1	24	21	3	391	328	266	63	1	63	54	9
500–749	128	128	114	42	3	54	49	5	625	569	482	89	2	56	51	5
750–999	225	225	214	56	2	72	70	2	878	830	766	65	1	48	47	1
1,000–1,249	374	374	371	71	9	114	103	12	1,135	1,091	1,061	34	4	44	37	7
1,250–1,499	324	324	320	74	3	137	133	4	1,363	1,300	1,253	47	(10)	63	60	3
1,500–1,749	350	350	347	89	8	151	148	3	1,612	1,539	1,486	55	2	73	71	2
1,750–1,999	307	307	306	83	8	133	128	6	1,855	1,776	1,721	57	2	79	75	4
2,000–2,249	248	248	248	56	5	120	117	3	2,114	2,013	1,962	53	2	101	99	2
2,250–2,499	181	181	180	54	0	98	98	0	2,372	2,251	2,160	91	0	121	121	0
2,500–2,999	190	190	188	53	5	118	118	0	2,703	2,553	2,463	93	3	150	150	0
3,000–3,499	129	129	129	49	3	77	76	1	3,198	3,040	2,882	162	4	158	155	3
3,500–3,999	71	71	71	26	2	46	45	1	3,716	3,540	3,389	153	2	176	175	1
4,000 and over	116	116	114	43	8	86	86	0	5,539	5,268	4,722	570	24	271	271	0
		Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	(11)	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes		100	98	27	2	46	44	2	100	95	90	5		5	5	(12)
0–249		70	60	20	5	40	35	5	100	76	71	11		24	24	(12)
250–499		100	83	44	2	50	44	6	100	84	68	16		16	14	2
500–749		100	89	33	2	42	38	4	100	91	77	14		9	8	1
750–999		100	95	25	1	32	31	1	100	95	88	7		5	5	(12)
1,000–1,249		100	99	19	2	30	28	3	100	96	93	3		4	3	
1,250–1,499		100	99	23	1	42	41	1	100	95	92	3		5	5	(12) 1

1,500–1,749		100	99	25	2	43	42	1	100	95	92	3		5	5	(12)
1,750–1,999		100	100	27	3	43	42	2	100	96	93	3		4	4	(12)
2,000–2,249		100	100	23	2	48	47	1	100	95	93	2		5	5	(12)
2,250–2,499		100	99	30	0	54	54	0	100	95	91	4		5	5	0
2,500–2,999		100	99	28	3	62	62	0	100	94	91	3		6	6	0
3,000–3,499		100	100	38	2	60	59	1	100	95	90	5		5	5	(12)
3,500–3,999		100	100	37	3	65	64	1	100	95	91	4		5	5	(12)
4,000 and over		100	98	38	7	74	74	0	100	95	85	10		5	5	0

[1] Percentages of families receiving income from specified sources, columns 3–9, are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. They do not add to 100 percent since some families had more than 1 kind of income or both income and losses.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 10, 11, 15, and 16 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 3, 7, and 8, because of negative income. See footnotes 4 and 7.

[3] Percentages of income, columns 11–17, are based on average family income for each class, column 10. The sum of the percentages in columns 12 and 13 may not equal the percentage in column 11 since the latter figure is net, after deduction of business losses.

[4] Includes only families whose money income exceeded losses; i. e., was positive. In addition, 2 families reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

[5] See Glossary, Income, city and village family: Money earnings, net, and money income from other sources.

[6] Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, city and village family: Business losses.

[7] Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 17 families whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

[8] The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

[9] Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

[10] $0.50 or less.

[11] Business losses were deducted in computing net money income; hence they are excluded from this percentage distribution.

[12] 0.50 percent or less.

Earnings

Earnings determined the economic status of most of the families in these four cities, since they were 90 percent of their total income. For somewhat more than the middle half of the families, those having incomes between $1,000 and $2,250, earnings were of even more importance, averaging 92 or 93 percent of income for the year. Below the $1,000-income line, where many of the older families were concentrated, earnings varied from 68 to 88 percent of total income in the four $250-income classes. As many as 40 percent of the families in the lowest income class had no money earnings; but after the $750-income line was reached, 95 percent or more reported net money receipts from breadwinning members.

Above the $2,250-income line, earnings declined a little in importance, so that they were only 85 percent of the total receipts of the highest income group. This was not due to a decrease in the number of families having earnings; 98 percent still reported returns from breadwinners. But the proportion of family income received from investments increased, rising to 10 percent whereas it had been only 2 or 3 percent in the intermediate-income groups.

The importance of earnings was approximately the same in each of the four cities. They made up 92 percent of total family income in Astoria and Klamath Falls, and 90 percent in Olympia and Eugene.

Money Income Other Than Earnings

Money from sources other than earnings, such as interest and dividends, returns from real estate other than owned home, pensions, and cash gifts used for living expenses, did not play an important part in building up family income in the four-city group, averaging only $88, or 5 percent of the total. Families in Eugene reported an average of $98 from such sources, a figure higher by $30 than the average reported by families in Klamath Falls. Astoria and Olympia fell between these extremes; families in the former city would have received $75 each and families in the latter $76 each, had aggregate money income other than earnings been divided equally among them (table 7).

The unimportance of such receipts when averaged for all families is due in part to the fact that they were enjoyed by only 27 percent of the group. These figures indicate that despite the much publicized statements in regard to dispersion of ownership of stocks and bonds, the percentage of families having income-yielding investments is not large. Among the fortunate families having such income, average receipts were $330.

Well-to-do families fared considerably better than did the low-income group in the matter of money income other than earnings. Average income from such sources amounted to $570 for the highest-income class and ranged downward to $18 for families in the lowest. This was due mainly to the greater amounts coming to the well-to-do than to the poor, though the averages were also affected by the larger proportion of the former than of the latter group having such income. The percentage of recipients ranged from 38 to 20 at the upper and lower extremes of the income scale and fluctuated in the intermediate income classes. The highest proportion of families having such

income, 44 percent, was found in the income class $250–$499, but many of these families must have received only small amounts, as the average for all families from this source was only $63 (table 6).

Rents from real estate other than an owned home, and interest and dividends from loans, bonds, and stocks, were the two main sources of money income other than earnings. The number of these small-city families having net income from real estate was about the same as the number reporting interest and dividends, 10 and 9 percent, respectively (table 114). Six percent reported cash gifts for current use and 5 percent pensions and annuities. (See Glossary for definitions of these terms.)

TABLE 7.—*Sources of family income:* [1] *Average* [2] *amount and percentage* [3] *of income derived from specified sources, and average* [2] *amount of business losses, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses	Non-money income	Distribution of total income			
		All sources (net) [4]	Earnings	Other sources			Money income from—			Non-money income
							All sources (net) [4]	Earnings	Other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Combined cities	1,876	1,784	1,699	88	3	92	95	90	5	5
Washington, Olympia	1,848	1,740	1,667	76	3	108	94	90	4	6
Oregon, Astoria	1,884	1,804	1,733	75	4	80	96	92	4	4
Oregon, Eugene	1,839	1,749	1,653	98	2	90	95	90	5	5
Oregon, Klamath Falls	1,919	1,831	1,765	68	2	88	96	92	4	4

[1] See table 6 for definitions of terms used in this table.
[2] Averages are based on the total number of families in each locality.
[3] Percentages are based on the average family income for each locality, column 2.
[4] The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

Since average money income of all families from sources other than earnings was only $88 apiece, it is not surprising that average rents from property were but $31; average interest and dividends, $27; pensions and annuities, $18; gifts, $7; and other such income, $5 per family. However, many of the families that had such income must have made sizable entries in their account books since their average receipts were as follows:

Source:	*Average receipts of families having income from specified sources*
All money income other than earnings	$330
Pensions, annuities	397
Profits	370
Rents	306
Interest, dividends	301
Cash gifts used for living expenses	110
Other	136

Nonmoney Income From Housing

Homes were owned by almost one-half of the nonrelief families in the four cities. But after interest, taxes, repairs, and other operating expenses were deducted from the owners' estimates of rental value of

these homes, the net value of occupancy during the year was relatively unimportant in the picture of total income of all families in the four-city group. It averaged only $89 per family, or 5 percent of the aggregate income. (See Glossary, Nonmoney income, occupancy of owned homes, for method of computation of such imputed income.) Only 41 families, or 2 percent, received rent-free living quarters as part or total payment of wages or salary of some family member (table 6).

The proportion of families having nonmoney income from owned homes tended to be higher in the upper than in the lower half of the income range. Among families under the $250 income line, 35 percent had such income; in the next higher class, 44 percent; at the $1,000–$1,249 level, 28 percent. From this point, however, the proportion increased, rising to more than 50 percent of the families with incomes of $2,250 or more.

The value of nonmoney income received from occupancy of owned home rose, too, from an average of $38 apiece for all families in the lowest-income class to $271 apiece for those in the highest. Averages based on families owning homes were considerably higher. All home owners, for example, received an average of $198 in nonmoney income as a return on their investments in their homes; home owners in the lowest-income class averaged $95 and those in the highest-income class averaged $366.

Families owning their homes free of mortgage tended to have larger net incomes from housing than did those at corresponding income levels that paid interest on mortgages (table 148). This would be expected since the amount of nonmoney income from owned homes depends on the difference between gross rental value and the expenses for interest, taxes, and the like.

The three Oregon cities had similar proportions of families reporting nonmoney income from housing; the percentages ranged from 39 to 44. Average amounts of such income also were similar, ranging from $76 to $88 per family, when apportioned to all families. In the Washington city, Olympia, the proportion of families with net imputed income from owned home was 56 percent, and average nonmoney income of all families from this source was $106 each (table 111).

Net Business Losses

Net business losses represent only a part of the unsuccessful business activities of family members, including deficits from ownership of property. Losses were entered on the schedule only when they represented a net deficit resulting from business operations within a specific field, as real estate ownership or operation of a store. Thus, if a family owned two rental properties and lost money on only one, a loss entry would have appeared on the schedule only if the net deficit on the one exceeded the net income from the other. The count of families having losses, therefore, does not represent the total number having some unsuccessful enterprise during the year. Nor does it include those who lost through depreciation in the value of real estate, stocks, and other holdings bought before the report year.

The most commonly reported source of such losses was real estate (other than the occupied owned home), which either yielded no income or an income insufficient to cover taxes and other expenses of main-

tenance. Another source was the resale, at less than purchase price, of stocks or other property purchased during the year.

Only about 2 percent of the families in the four Pacific coast small cities reported business losses,[9] and as a result, average losses for all families amounted to only $3 each. However, some individual losses must have been heavy, since they averaged about $140 for the families that incurred them (table 6). Business losses occurred irregularly among income and occupational groups and the total number of families incurring them was too small to warrant any generalizations regarding their relation either to income or to family occupation.

Responsibility for Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

Individual and Family Earnings

Attempts to measure the adequacy of wages by the amount needed to maintain a family of four at an adequate level of living often have been countered with the contention that few families have but one earner and many workers therefore carry only half or less of the burden of family support. Studies of wages and wage-rates have been numerous, but few have analyzed income from the standpoint of the family. The census of 1930 classified families according to the number of members gainfully occupied; but it did not tell how much they earned nor their family status (whether they were husbands, wives, sons, or daughters). The number of families in which the homemaker was a breadwinner is reported, but information is not given as to the proportion of cases in which she was the only earner. The interest in family income and earners, of course, is not limited solely to those concerned with wage levels. Information as to the way in which the Nation's families are supported is necessary for any plan for the general welfare. Hence the portion of the consumer purchases study dealing with family income was planned with the specific purpose of furnishing facts concerning the income provided by family members.

Families furnishing information concerning their incomes were asked to tell who earned and how much. Usually they reported wages, salaries, and net gains of family members in business for themselves; sometimes they reported earnings from a business conducted by two or more persons rather than by one, as when a husband and wife were partners in a retail store. Net returns from such a business were allocated equally to the partners, unless the family indicated that they should be divided otherwise. Thus, all earnings were attributed to some family member, except the net receipts from keeping roomers and boarders, which were recorded as from a family undertaking.[10]

According to this procedure of recording earnings, a person was classed as an earner no matter how little he made or how brief the period of his employment. No attempt was made to limit the use of the term earner to persons working for a definite number of full-time days or earning a specific amount. A person classed as an earner in

[9] Two families whose business losses were in excess of all money and nonmoney income from any source, have been excluded from all analyses save those concerning family type and some relating to age.

[10] In addition to the net receipts from keeping roomers and boarders, there were occasional instances of small money earnings from several persons that were not allocated to individuals because they amounted to only a few dollars per person, as earnings of $5 for the year reported for several children. These unallocated earnings were negligible, averaging less than 50 cents apiece for all families.

this study, therefore, might or might not have been classed as "gainfully occupied" according to the census. Since income from roomers and boarders was not attributed to specific persons, a family could have earnings from this source and yet report no individual earners. However, this seldom happened; only 15 of the 2,711 Pacific small-city families reported earnings from the family group but none from individuals.

One-Earner and Multiple-Earner Families

A sole earner carried responsibility for family support in about seven-tenths of the homes of the native-white self-supporting families in these four small cities (table 8). Since earnings were 90 percent of total income for all families, it is apparent that in most of these one-earner homes economic status depended upon what one breadwinner was able to provide. These sole earners were practically always the husbands. Of 1,924 families with but 1 breadwinner, only 34 reported some person other than the husband in this role.

TABLE 8.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only 1 and with more than 1 earner, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage of families with individual earners [1]		
		1 only			More than 1	1 only		More than 1
		Any family member	Husband	Wife		Any family member	Husband	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	[2] 2,711	1,924	1,890	18	715	71	70	26
0–999	421	273	258	12	95	65	61	23
1,000–1,499	698	531	522	3	158	76	75	23
1,500–1,999	657	491	484	2	162	75	74	25
2,000–2,999	619	423	420	1	192	68	68	31
3,000 and over	316	206	206	0	108	65	65	34

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[2] Includes 56 families that had no income from earnings, 15 families whose only earnings were not attributable to individual earners, and 1 family whose only earner had entrepreneurial losses that exceeded his earnings.

The proportion of one-earner families increased from 65 percent at the lower end of the income scale where 12 percent of the families had no individual earners to about 76 percent in the intermediate income classes. It then fell to 65 percent at the upper end of the scale as the proportion of families with supplementary earners rose.

About one-fourth (26 percent) of these small-city families had more than one earner, and 3 percent were without earning members during the year. Multiple-earner families were most numerous in the upper income classes; the percentage of such families ranged from 23, below the $1,500-income level, to 34 in the income class $3,000 and over.

The four cities showed some variation in the proportion of one-earner families. Olympia led, with 77 percent of its families having only one breadwinner; Eugene was lowest, with but 65 percent; and

Astoria and Klamath Falls ranked between, with 74 and 73 percent, respectively. Practically all of the other families had two or more earners. Only 1 percent of the families in Klamath Falls, 3 percent of those in Olympia and Astoria, and 4 percent in Eugene were without earnings from an individual (table 132).

Earnings of Principal and Supplementary Earners

The sole breadwinner was designated the principal earner; so also was the person in the multiple-earner family who contributed the most to the earnings fund. Family members making smaller contributions were called supplementary or secondary earners.

The principal earners were well named; their average earnings were $1,604, or $1,562 per family for all families in the four-city group, including those without earners (table 9). This is a goodly sum, since total family income, including nonmoney income from housing, averaged $1,876.

TABLE 9.—*Principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having principal and supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Percentage of families having [1]—		Average earnings [2]				Percentage of family earnings derived from [3]—	
			Per earner		Per family			
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Percent	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	97	26	1,604	359	1,562	119	91.9	7.0
0–999	88	23	621	114	543	30	91.7	5.1
1,000–1,499	99	23	1,099	188	1,085	52	94.4	4.5
1,500–1,999	100	25	1,497	293	1,488	88	93.2	5.5
2,000–2,999	99	31	1,995	431	1,983	176	91.2	8.1
3,000 and over	99	34	3,320	748	3,298	341	89.9	9.3

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[2] Averages in columns 4 and 5 are based on the corresponding number of principal or supplementary earners in each class, tables 132 and 136; averages in columns 6 and 7 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[3] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 134).

Most of the principal earners worked without long periods of idleness throughout the year; the average number of weeks during which they reported some earnings was 49. However, they may have worked only a few hours during any week; hence these figures must not be considered as indicating 49 weeks of full-time employment.

The importance of supplementary earners to the economic well-being of the entire group of families in the four cities was less than their number would indicate. Although they constituted 25 percent of all breadwinners, their earnings amounted to only 7 percent of the total earnings of all families, or an average of $119 for every family

had the money been so distributed. Even among the families fortunate enough to have supplementary earners, their contributions averaged only about $450 per family.

Obviously, one person, the principal earner, usually carried the major part of the burden of family support. Such earners provided 92 percent of the aggregate earnings fund of all families. Only 1 percent of the fund came from net receipts from roomers and boarders.

At the upper end of the income scale where the proportion of families having supplementary earners was highest, 9 percent of the aggregate family earnings fund came from such breadwinners; at the lower end, 5 percent. Number of workers was not the only factor in this increase, however. Supplementary earners among families below the $1,000 income line made an average of $114; those in families with incomes of $3,000 or more made an average of $748. Thus, while the proportion of families having supplementary earners increased about 50 percent (from 23 to 34) from the low to the high income class, the average earnings per person increased more than 500 percent (table 9).

That the supplementary earners made so poor a showing beside the principal earners in carrying the burden of support of these city families is due in part to their smaller number. However, their average earnings per person were only $359, as compared with an average of $1,604 per principal breadwinner. This difference in amounts earned is related to the composition of the supplementary earner group. Of 902 such breadwinners, 440 were wives; 377 were sons, daughters, and a few related persons such as parents of the husband or wife; only 85 were husbands, and about two-thirds of these were 50 or older (tables 132 and 35). Thus, the group was composed largely of persons whose age or sex tended to place them at a disadvantage in selling their labor.

Period of employment seems to have been much more irregular for supplementary than for principal earners. The average number of weeks during which principal breadwinners for the families of these four cities had some earnings was 49 (p. 29). Facts as to the number of weeks that supplementary earners had some work are not available for the entire group. However, data relating to wives (who constituted almost half of the secondary breadwinners) indicate clearly that many of those with low earnings were in the group that had work only during a few weeks of the year. (See pp. 35–39 for a discussion of earnings and periods of employment of wives.)

Not only was the group of supplementary breadwinners less homogeneous than the group of principal breadwinners from the standpoint of age and sex of its members; the variations in their earnings also were greater. Attention already has been called to the definition of earner that permitted a person making 50 cents or more during the year to be placed in this category. Although cases of earnings of less than $1 were negligible, a considerable number of instances were reported where an individual made $5 or less. For example, some women reported serving on the local election board and receiving $3 apiece; a singer was paid $5 for a performance; others made a few dollars by sewing, working in stores as substitute saleswomen, caring for children, and picking hops. All of such persons were included in the supplementary earner group. Seventeen percent

of this group made less than $50 each during the report year; almost half, 46 percent, made less than $200 (table 10).

TABLE 10.—*Supplementary earners: Number and percentage distribution of supplementary earners by amount of earnings, by family income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Supplementary earners	Distribution of supplementary earners by amount of earnings									
		Less than $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All incomes	902	150	101	163	111	83	55	166	54	15	4
0–999	113	36	25	28	16	6	2	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	194	46	31	40	35	16	13	13	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	198	24	19	42	27	29	17	40	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	253	34	18	40	20	24	16	78	22	1	0
3,000 and over	144	10	8	13	13	8	7	35	32	14	4
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	17	11	18	12	9	6	19	6	2	(1)
0–999	100	32	22	25	14	5	2	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	100	23	16	21	18	8	7	7	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	100	12	10	21	14	14	9	20	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	100	14	7	16	8	9	6	31	9	(1)	0
3,000 and over	100	7	6	9	9	6	5	24	22	9	3

[1] 0.50 percent or less.

However, a considerable number of these secondary earners made sizable amounts. More than one-fourth earned $500 or more; 6 percent earned enough to place them in the $1,000–$1,499 income class; 2 percent earned $1,500 or more. The average earnings of the group thus represent a wide range in amounts, and the distributions of earners by amount of earnings within family income classes are very asymmetric.

Necessarily, the total earnings of the family of a supplementary breadwinner were at least twice the amount he earned because the principal breadwinner made more than he did. Secondary breadwinners with high earnings therefore were in families in the upper income classes. Of the 239 that earned $500 or more, none were in families in the income class under $1,000; only 13 were in families in the $1,000–$1,499 class; more than three-fourths were in families with incomes of $2,000 or more.

Secondary breadwinners with small earnings were not, however, concentrated in the lowest-income classes but were distributed over the entire income range. Thus 28 percent of the supplementary earners whose earnings were less than $100 were in families with incomes of $2,000 and above.

Because of classification by family income, as the amount of earnings increased the number of income classes in which the secondary earner could fall decreased, until all such earners making $1,000 or more were in families with incomes of $2,000 and above. The sup-

plementary earners in families with incomes of $1,000 or less had an upper limit of $500 on their earnings; those in families with incomes of $3,000 or more had earnings which ranged from a few dollars to $2,000 or more. Although the average earnings of supplementary breadwinners in each family income class are small, this increasing dispersion of earnings in the upper-income classes must be considered in the interpretation of these averages.

Occupations of Principal and Supplementary Earners

The amount a person earns during a year is affected by a number of interrelated factors such as the type of occupation he follows, the state of the market in which he sells his labor, his age, abilities, and experience, and the number of working days on which he is employed. In the study of family income, therefore, all breadwinners were classified according to the type of occupation from which they received the greater part of their earnings during the year, as well as by age and sex. The many thousands of different jobs reported were grouped together in four broad classes: Wage earner, clerical, business and professional, and farm operators in cities.[11] The business and professional occupations were further subdivided into salaried business, salaried professional, independent business, and independent professional.

When classified in occupational groups, the principal earners differed from the supplementary largely in the proportion in clerical positions and in business and professions. Of the principal earners, 31 percent were in business and professional work and 19 percent were in clerical jobs. The situation among the supplementary earners was practically the reverse; 16 percent were in business and professions and 30 percent in clerical jobs (table 11). Many of the sons and daughters in the supplementary-earner group were under 30 years of age, too young to have the education and capital of their own needed for many professional and business undertakings. Many of the wives who were supplementary earners doubtless were similarly untrained for professions.

As family income increased, the percentage of earners who were in the business and professional group also increased, but more markedly among the principal earners than among the secondary. At the income level of $3,000 and more, 71 percent of the principal and only 24 percent of the supplementary earners were in such occupations. The supplementary earners in these well-to-do families were more likely to be in clerical work than in other occupations, although a considerable number, 34 percent, were wage earners. Apparently, few families in which the principal earner was a wage earner achieved this high-income level; business and professions were far more likely to yield to the principal earner an income that was large enough to place his family at the top of the income scale with or without the aid of supplementary breadwinners.

Differences between the type of work done by principal and supplementary earners classed in the same broad occupational group may have been even greater than these intergroup differences. For

[11] Families also were classified in four occupational groups according to sources of family earnings. The first three groups were the same as were used for individual earners but the fourth group included not only families of farm operators but also those without any earnings. See Glossary, Occupational Classification.

example, within the wage-earner group, the proportion of principal earners in the better paid positions demanding skill must have greatly exceeded the proportion of supplementary earners. Such differences would not be indicated by the broad groupings shown.

TABLE 11.—*Occupational classification of earners: Number and percentage distribution of all earners by family income; percentage distribution by chief occupation of all earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	All earners		Percentage distribution of earners by occupation [2]								
	Number	Percentage distribution by income [1]	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Farm operators and unknown
						All	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	ALL EARNERS										
All incomes	3,541	100	100	50	22	28	12	2	7	7	(3)
0–999	481	14	100	73	14	12	8	(3)	1	3	1
1,000–1,499	883	25	100	64	18	18	11	1	3	3	(3)
1,500–1,999	851	24	100	51	24	25	11	1	6	7	(3)
2,000–2,999	868	24	100	40	27	33	13	2	9	9	(3)
3,000 and over	458	13	100	20	23	57	20	7	17	13	(3)
	PRINCIPAL EARNERS										
All incomes	2,639	100	100	49	19	31	14	2	8	7	1
0–999	368	14	100	73	13	13	9	(3)	1	3	1
1,000–1,499	689	26	100	64	17	19	12	1	3	3	(3)
1,500–1,999	653	25	100	50	23	27	13	(3)	8	6	(3)
2,000–2,999	615	23	100	36	22	42	15	3	13	11	(3)
3,000 and over	314	12	100	14	15	71	25	9	22	15	(3)
	SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS										
All incomes	902	100	100	54	30	16	7	1	2	6	(3)
0–999	113	13	100	74	17	9	4	1	0	4	0
1,000–1,499	194	21	100	66	20	14	7	1	1	5	0
1,500–1,999	198	22	100	56	29	15	6	1	1	7	(3)
2,000–2,999	253	28	100	47	35	18	8	1	2	7	0
3,000 and over	144	16	100	34	42	24	9	3	5	7	0

[1] Percentages are based on the total number of all earners, principal earners, or supplementary earners.
[2] Percentages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class, column 2.
[3] 0.50 percent or less. See tables 127 and 128 for counts of earners for Pacific small cities separately.

Husbands as Breadwinners

Husbands carried the major share of the burden of family support, providing 82 percent of the total income of the group of families studied in the four cities (fig. 4). Of an earnings fund averaging $1,699 per family, contributions of husbands accounted for nine-tenths, or an average of $1,537 (table 134).

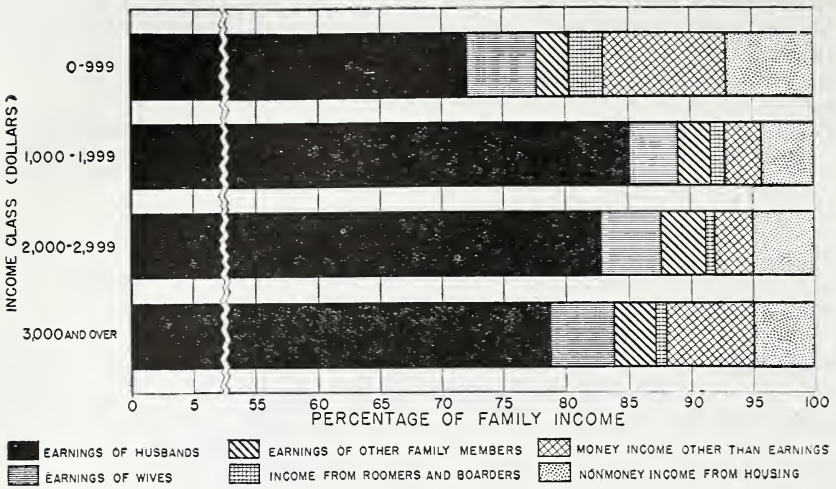

FIGURE 4.—Sources of family income: Percentage distributions of average family income by source, for nonrelief families classified by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36.

Of every 100 husbands in the four-city group, 70 were the sole breadwinners in their families; 23 more carried major financial responsibilities, earning more than other family members who helped them; 3 were supplementary breadwinners, earning less than others in the family; only 4 did not earn at all.

Those who had surrendered the role of principal family provider or had ceased to earn were, for the most part, older men. Of 197 such husbands (85 supplementary earners and 112 nonearners) among the 2,713 studied, 151 were aged 50 or more; 113 were 60 or older. Since more than three-fourths of the nonearners were in families with incomes below $1,500, it may be assumed that many of them had retired unwillingly, due to the reluctance of employers to give jobs to older men. Only nine nonearners were in families that were independent of earnings and yet received incomes of as much as $1,500 (tables 35 and 134).

What the husband earned came nearer to determining what the family income would be at intermediate levels than at either extreme of the income scale, as the following figures show:

Family-income class:	*Percentage of family income derived from husbands' earnings.*
All incomes	82
$0–$999	72
$1,000–$1,499	85
$1,500–$1,999	85
$2,000–$2,999	83
$3,000 and over	79

In the lowest of these income classes, 16 percent of the husbands did not earn and thus reduced average earnings for the group. As a consequence, income from investments and from occupancy of owned homes became relatively important, one-sixth of all income, though average receipts from each of these sources were below $70.

In the highest income class ($3,000 and over) 99 percent of the husbands were breadwinners, and their earnings averaged much above those of husbands in the two income classes below. However, their contributions were a smaller percentage of total income because other earners, income from investments, and nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes provided substantial amounts.

Wives as Breadwinners

The twentieth century has seen an increase in the number of married women gainfully employed. In Washington, the proportion rose from 4.3 percent in 1900 to 12.2 in 1930; in Oregon, from 3.9 percent to 13.6 in the same period, according to the census.[12] Perhaps because cities offer greater opportunities for women to find employment than does the State as a whole, the percentage of wives who were breadwinners in the four small cities was somewhat greater than the census shows for the State. Almost one-fifth reported some earnings during the year. In making this comparison, it must be remembered that a person who earned at some time during the year might not be "gainfully occupied" according to the census definition (p. 27). There also may have been an increase in opportunities for women to earn in the period from 1930, when the census was taken, to 1935–36 when this study was made.

Had earnings from roomers and boarders been allocated to wives (as has been done in some studies made by the Women's Bureau) instead of being considered returns from a family undertaking, the number of earning wives would have been materially increased. About 10 percent of the families in the four-city group had net receipts from roomers and boarders (table 134). It is probable that wives usually assumed the major responsibility for the housekeeping duties connected with this undertaking, since they fall within what is commonly considered woman's sphere. In about four-fifths of these families with income from roomers and boarders the wives reported no individual earnings. In the one-fifth of the cases where they earned, they may have had only part-time or short-period jobs which did not interfere with the work involved in renting rooms or cooking for boarders (table 139).

In spite of the fact that almost one-fifth of the wives were breadwinners, their earnings were relatively unimportant in the picture of family support in the four-city group as a whole (table 12). They amounted to only 5 percent of the total family earnings fund, or an average of $87 per family had they been evenly distributed. If the receipts from roomers and boarders had been credited as contributions of wives, this average would have been increased by only $18.

However, when earnings of breadwinning wives are viewed as contributions to their own families, rather than as part of the group income, they become much more important. The average contribution of an earning wife to her family was $463, an amount sufficient to be of considerable consequence in the level of living achieved, since about two-thirds of these earning wives were in families below the $2,000 income line (table 13).

In specific cases, inadequacy of income for family support undoubtedly was a determining factor in the decision of the wife to obtain

[12] UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. CENSUS OF POPULATION 1930. See v. 4, pp. 1718, 1373.

a job. However, it cannot have been the sole determinant, since the proportion of wives earning did not change greatly from one income class to another. It varied from 16 percent, in the income class $1,000–$1,499, to 21 percent in the highest income class (table 12).

TABLE 12.—*Husbands and wives as earners: Percentage of families with husband or wife earning, percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings, and percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Families	Percentage [1] of families with income from earnings of—		Percentage [2] of family earnings derived from—		Percentage [1] of families in which—			
						Husband was—		Wife was—	
		Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	2,711	96	19	90.5	5.1	93	3	2	17
0–999	421	84	19	86.7	6.9	80	4	6	13
1,000–1,499	698	97	16	91.7	4.1	94	3	2	14
1,500–1,999	657	98	20	91.8	4.5	95	3	2	18
2,000–2,999	619	99	19	90.3	5.2	96	3	1	18
3,000 and over	316	99	21	89.3	5.9	96	3	2	19

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2, regardless of whether they had any earners.

[2] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 134), regardless of source of earnings.

Although the proportion of wives earning varied from one income class to another, their earnings and therefore the average amount received per family from this source increased steadily. In the lowest income class, earnings of wives averaged $41 per family; in the highest, $215 (table 134). Higher average earnings per person rather than a larger percentage of the wives earning brought about this increase. Thus, average earnings of breadwinning wives were $216 apiece in the families with incomes under $1,000; they rose to $593 in the $2,000–$2,999 class; and they reached $1,016 when family incomes were $3,000 or more.

Of the 508 earning wives in this four-city group, 13 percent were the chief breadwinners of their families; the other 87 percent supplemented the contributions of the principal earners.

Average earnings of wives who were principal breadwinners were $866 during the year; of those who were supplementary earners, only $400. These amounts are considerably less than the earnings of husbands which averaged $1,639 and $535 for principal and supplementary breadwinners, respectively. The higher earnings of husbands undoubtedly were due in part to the higher rates paid to men than to women in many occupations. Average earnings of women may be only 50 to 60 percent as great as average earnings of men in many manufacturing and clerical jobs.[13] Period of employment also was a factor; there were fewer husbands than wives that reported working for only a few days or weeks during the report year.

[13] PIDGEON, MARY ELIZABETH. DIFFERENCES IN THE EARNINGS OF WOMEN AND MEN. U. S. Women's Bur. Bull. 152, 57 pp., illus. 1938. See pp. 16–22, 46.

TABLE 13.—*Family earners: Number and percentage distribution of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per person, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Families	Individual earners				Percentage [1] of earners that were—			Average [2] earnings per person		
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	2,711	3,541	2,599	508	434	74	14	12	1,603	463	356
0–999	421	481	352	80	49	73	17	10	614	216	159
1,000–1,499	698	883	679	114	90	77	13	10	1,084	289	271
1,500–1,999	657	851	643	129	79	76	15	9	1,497	364	329
2,000–2,999	619	868	611	118	139	70	14	16	1,988	593	368
3,000 and over	316	458	314	67	77	68	15	17	3,302	1,016	585

[1] Percentages are based on the number of individual earners in each class, column 3.
[2] Averages are based on the corresponding number of individual earners, columns 4–6.

The differences between the earnings of wives who were principal breadwinners and those who were only supplementary is due in part to period of employment. Of the former group, 79 percent had work during 40 or more weeks of the year; of the latter, only 39 percent (table 14). Some of the earners that reported work during 40 or more weeks of the year may have earned only part of the week; for example, a music teacher might give lessons every week, but only on 2 days. There may have been more such partial employment among the supplementary than among the principal earners.

Two-thirds of all wives who were principal breadwinners had earnings within the $500–$1,499 range. When family income was below $1,000, earnings of two-thirds of these breadwinners were within the $400–$999 range; when income reached or passed $2,000, earnings of 11 of the 14 chief earners were within the $1,000–$1,999 range. Thus, the earnings of most of these principal earners did not increase as rapidly as did family income, once the $1,000 line was reached (table 15). At all income levels, earnings of most of these wives were supplemented by those of other breadwinners and by income from other sources (table 139).

The range of earnings of the wives who were supplementary breadwinners increased with income. When the family income was less than $1,000, more than half of these secondary breadwinners received less than $100; none received $400 or more. Since nearly three-fourths of them were employed 13 weeks or less, it may be inferred that the short period of employment accounted in part for the fact that their earnings were small. As the family income rose, an increasing proportion earned during 40 or more weeks, and an increasing proportion made $400 or more. At the top of the family income scale, $3,000 or more, 48 percent made $1,000 or more and nearly three-fourths were employed during 40 or more weeks (tables 14 and 15).

TABLE 14.—*Weeks during which earning wives had employment: Distribution of earning wives by number of weeks during which they had earnings, by status of earners and family income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Earning wives	Wives that had earnings during specified number of weeks [1]			
		Under 14	14–26	27–39	40–52
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ALL EARNING WIVES				
All incomes	*Number* 508	*Number* 168	*Number* 59	*Number* 54	*Number* 227
0–999	80	43	9	7	21
1,000–1,499	114	50	18	10	36
1,500–1,999	129	44	18	15	52
2,000–2,999	118	23	12	16	67
3,000 and over	67	8	2	6	51
	WIVES—PRINCIPAL EARNERS				
All incomes	68	4	2	8	54
0–999	24	3	1	4	16
1,000–1,499	16	0	1	3	12
1,500–1,999	14	1	0	1	12
2,000–2,999	7	0	0	0	7
3,000 and over	7	0	0	0	7
	WIVES—SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS				
All incomes	440	164	57	46	173
0–999	56	40	8	3	5
1,000–1,499	98	50	17	7	24
1,500–1,999	115	43	18	14	40
2,000–2,999	111	23	12	16	60
3,000 and over	60	8	2	6	44

[1] Represents the number of weeks during which the wife had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

Thus, when wives who were supplementary earners are classified by weeks of employment, the distributions show a systematic transition as income rises, from a maximum in the class working 13 weeks or less to a maximum in the class working 40 weeks or more. For all income classes combined, more than one-third of these wives had work during 13 weeks or less and approximately as many had 40 weeks or more. It thus appears that the wives who were supplementary earners belonged mainly to two classes—those having regular employment and those working only for short periods. Those who were employed for longer periods are probably the ones with the greater earnings. Within the family income classification earnings of wives showed a wide variation, especially at the top of the income scale where high earnings were possible.

Wives seldom were the only persons contributing to the family earnings fund. Only 18 of the 508 that were breadwinners were sole earners; 12 of these were in the lowest family-income class. In the 50 families where the wife was a principal earner with other

family earners contributing to family income, there was but 1 case where the husband was not a breadwinner; in 36 instances he was the only person, other than the wife, earning (table 139).

TABLE 15.—*Earnings of wives: Number of earning wives by amount of earnings and family income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Earning wives	Wives with earnings of—									
		Less than $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 or over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	ALL EARNING WIVES										
All incomes	Number 508	Number 66	Number 49	Number 78	Number 49	Number 50	Number 29	Number 120	Number 44	Number 18	Number 5
0–999	80	18	14	16	8	8	5	11	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	114	20	19	19	19	6	5	22	4	0	0
1,500–1,999	129	16	10	23	13	20	9	34	4	0	0
2,000–2,999	118	6	5	16	9	12	7	40	20	3	0
3,000 and over	67	6	1	4	0	4	3	13	16	15	5
	WIVES—PRINCIPAL EARNERS										
All incomes	68	0	1	2	2	5	5	32	12	7	2
0–999	24	0	1	2	1	4	5	11	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	4	0	0
1,500–1,999	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	4	0	0
2,000–2,999	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0
3,000 and over	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
	WIVES—SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS										
All incomes	440	66	48	76	47	45	24	88	32	11	3
0–999	56	18	13	14	7	4	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	98	20	19	19	18	6	5	11	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	115	16	10	23	13	19	9	25	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	111	6	5	16	9	12	7	39	16	1	0
3,000 and over	60	6	1	4	0	4	3	13	16	10	3

When wives were secondary breadwinners, their husbands usually carried the major share of the burden of the family support. In only 15 of the 440 families where wives were such breadwinners, was a person other than the husband the principal earner.

Sons, Daughters, and Others as Breadwinners

Family earners other than the husband and wife constituted 12 percent of the breadwinners in the four-city group, but their contributions amounted to only a little more than 3 percent of the total-earnings fund, or an average of $57 for each family in the group as a whole (tables 13 and 16). As incomes rose, contributions of these breadwinners rose also. From an average of $19 per family (had they been so apportioned) in the group under $1,000, they grew to an average of $142 in the group with incomes of $3,000 or more. The number of such earners increased from 12 for each 100 families to 24 for each 100 families in these two income classes. Despite the number of these

earners in the highest income class, their contributions were only 3.9 percent of the total provided by the group's breadwinners. Hence, earners of this type cannot be counted on to play an important part in providing for the support of all families even though many earned enough to raise living levels in their own homes.

Earnings of this group of breadwinners averaged $356 during the year—a sizable sum if family income is low. This amount, however, is less than average earnings per person of husbands and of wives which amounted to $1,603 and $463, respectively. Some sons and daughters with high earnings may have been excluded from these counts and averages by the procedure of classifying as roomers and boarders those who paid only fixed amounts for shelter and food into the family fund and spent the rest of their earnings as they chose. Although they were members of the kinship family, they were not considered members of the economic family since there was no real pooling of incomes or dependence upon the family fund for support. Their contributions to family income were merged with those of other roomers and boarders. Only 73 of the 2,711 nonrelief families in the four-city group reported sons and daughters at home on a roomer-boarder basis (table 4). Had they been included with the breadwinning group, they would have increased its size about one-sixth. Thus, while their earnings might have raised the group's average receipts per person somewhat, it is doubtful whether the increase would have brought the figure much higher, or even as high, as the average amounts earned by breadwinning wives.

TABLE 16.—*Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife					Average[1] earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percentage[2] of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
						Per earner			Per family	
	All	Principal	Supplementary	Male	Female	All	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
All incomes	434	57	377	266	168	356	352	360	57	3.3
0–999	49	9	40	28	21	159	188	120	19	3.1
1,000–1,499	90	18	72	56	34	271	278	259	35	3.0
1,500–1,999	79	14	65	40	39	329	317	341	40	2.4
2,000–2,999	139	12	127	90	49	368	350	401	83	3.8
3,000 and over	77	4	73	52	25	585	553	651	142	3.9

[1] Averages in columns 7, 8, and 9 are based on the corresponding number of earners, columns 2, 5, and 6; averages in column 10 are based on the number of families in each class.

[2] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 134) regardless of source of earnings.

In only 57, or 2 percent, of the families in the four cities did a person other than husband or wife carry major responsibility for family support; the other 377 earning sons, daughters, and other family members were but supplementary contributors. Of these 57 principal earners, 35 were males with average earnings of $972 each for the year; 22 were females, with average earnings of $822 each (table 136). Of

the supplementary earners, 231 were male, with average earnings of $258 each; 146 were females with average earnings of $291 (table 132). That the earnings of the women and girls who were secondary breadwinners exceeded those of the men and boys may have been due to a greater tendency on the part of the sons with good jobs to establish themselves on a rooming and boarding basis or to marry and leave home. However, figures to prove this surmise are lacking.

Undoubtedly many breadwinning sons and daughters from the higher income families had had greater educational advantages than children from the low income groups. This may account in part for the fact that average earnings of these breadwinners rose from $159 in the family group below the $1,000 income line, to $585 in the group of families with incomes of $3,000 or more (table 16). Girls and women other than wives who were supplementary breadwinners made an average of only $79 in families below the $1,000 income line; those in families above the $3,000 line averaged $651. Boys and men earning in a similar capacity averaged $100 and $461 at these two family income extremes. The families most in need of financial help from sons and daughters received the least, probably because their children's opportunities for earning were more limited than those of children from well-to-do homes.

Earners under 16 years of age were rare. Of the total group of 434 earners other than husband and wife, only 44—33 boys and 11 girls—were under 16. Since the earning activities of children under 16 are restricted by compulsory school attendance, it is not surprising that average earnings of the boys were $49 and those of the girls only $30.

All persons 16 or older may be considered potential breadwinners. However, only one-third of the sons, daughters, and other members of this age group (other than husband and wife) earned at some time during the year. This proportion did not show a definite trend with income. The relative number earning was as high as 38 percent in the income class $2,000–$2,999, but in the classes preceding and above, it was only 28 and 30 percent, as the following tabulation shows:

Family income class:	*Percentage of family members (other than husband and wife) 16 or older earning*
All incomes	33
$0–$999	35
$1,000–$1,499	34
$1,500–$1,999	28
$2,000–$2,999	38
$3,000 and over	30

Although the percentage of family members 16 or older (other than husband and wife) that earned showed no definite trend, the actual number of such earners per 100 families was considerably higher at the upper end of the income scale than at the lower as shown by the following tabulation:

Family income class:	*Number of earners (other than husband and wife) 16 or older, per 100 families*
All incomes	14
$0–$999	10
$1,000–$1,499	12
$1,500–$1,999	11
$2,000–$2,999	19
$3,000 and over	24

The explanation of this greater number of earners 16 and older (other than husband and wife) lies in the fact that the well-to-do families, usually in the older-age groups, had more sons, daughters, and other related persons of this age in the economic family than did the low-income groups. The average number of such persons in families with income under $500 was 0.2; in families with incomes of $3,000 or more, 0.8 (table 110). With this greater labor reservoir, the high-income group could furnish more earners per 100 families and yet have no greater proportion of their children working than the low-income group. The increase in the average number of total earners per family with rising income (table 33) may thus be traced to the increase in average number of family members (not husband or wife) 16 years or older, because the percentage of wives who earned did not tend to increase and the number of earning children under 16 was negligible.

Intercity Differences in Family Earners

In broad outline, the story of the responsibility for family support was the same for each of the four small cities. Husbands carried the major share of the burden in each city. In Astoria, they contributed 93 percent of aggregate family earnings; in Eugene, 89 percent; and in Olympia and Klamath Falls, 90 and 91 percent (table 17).

TABLE 17.—*Family earners: Average earnings of husband, wife, and other family members, percentage of families with supplementary earners, and percentage of total family earnings derived from specified earners, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Families	Average [1] earnings per earner			Percentage [2] of family earnings derived from—			Percentage [3] of families with supplementary earners	Percentage [2] of family earnings derived from supplementary earners
		Husband	Wife	Other family members	Husband	Wife	Other family members		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Combined cities	2,711	1,603	463	356	90.5	5.1	3.3	26	7.0
Washington, Olympia	917	1,594	468	539	90.2	4.0	4.0	20	6.1
Oregon, Astoria	344	1,676	444	328	93.3	4.5	1.6	23	5.4
Oregon, Eugene	2,170	1,554	439	327	89.2	5.5	4.2	31	8.3
Oregon, Klamath Falls	718	1,641	512	352	91.0	5.4	2.7	26	7.2

[1] Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands, wives, and other family members (table 138).

[2] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each locality (table 7), regardless of source of earnings.

[3] Percentages are based on the total number of families in each locality, regardless of whether they had any individual earners.

Husbands were sole earners least often in Eugene where 64 percent played this role, and most often in Olympia where 75 percent were so cast (table 132). In Eugene where 31 percent of the families had more than one earner, contributions of supplementary breadwinners amounted to 8 percent of the aggregate earnings, a higher proportion than in the other cities.

Twenty-one percent of the wives in Eugene were earners, most of them supplementing the principal breadwinner; their contributions amounted to 6 percent of the total family earnings fund. In Olympia only 14 percent of the wives earned, and their contributions were 4 percent of aggregate family earnings. This greater proportion of earning wives in Eugene than elsewhere probably reflects the opportunities for employment in a larger city and in one with a university.

Breadwinners other than husband and wife contributed only 2 percent of aggregate family earnings in Astoria, 3 percent in Klamath Falls, and 4 percent in Olympia and Eugene. There were more potential earners in the two latter cities than in the two former; the average number of persons aged 16 or older (other than husband and wife) was 0.5 in Eugene, 0.4 in Olympia, and 0.3 in Astoria and Klamath Falls.

In Astoria and Klamath Falls, where the median income of native-white families was somewhat higher than in Olympia and Eugene, husbands reported average earnings of $1,676 and $1,641, respectively, compared with the average of $1,554 reported by Eugene husbands. Klamath Falls wives also earned more than the wives in other cities. Sons, daughters, and other earners in Olympia averaged $539 each for their year's earnings, or about $200 more than the earnings of such family members in the three other cities (table 138).

Family Occupation and Income (Nonrelief Families)

Occupation is an important determinant of an individual's earnings as is evidenced by a wide variety of statistical data. However, little information has been available concerning incomes and the roles of breadwinners in families of the various occupational groups, especially those in business and professions. The effect of occupation on family-spending patterns has been an almost unexplored field. In view of the influence of mass production and the American tendency to follow fashion, many persons have wondered whether there is any clear-cut relationship between a family's consumption and the occupation from which its income is derived.

To explore these relationships between family occupation, income, and consumption, small-city and village families were classified by the major source of their earnings. Four broad occupational groups were used—wage earner, clerical, business and professional, and other; the latter included a small group of families that fell outside the three major categories because they had no earnings or derived most of their earnings from operating farms. The business and professional group was subdivided as independent business, independent professional, salaried business, and salaried professional (Glossary, Occupational classification). Relief families were excluded from this occupational analysis because of insufficient information concerning the source of their incomes.

Number of Families in Each Occupational Group

Wage-earning families were the most important occupational group, numerically, accounting for almost half of the families of the four cities. Business and professional families constituted 32 percent; clerical families, 18 percent; the fourth group, farm operators and those without earnings, was negligible, numerically, being only 3 percent [14] (fig. 5 and table 18).

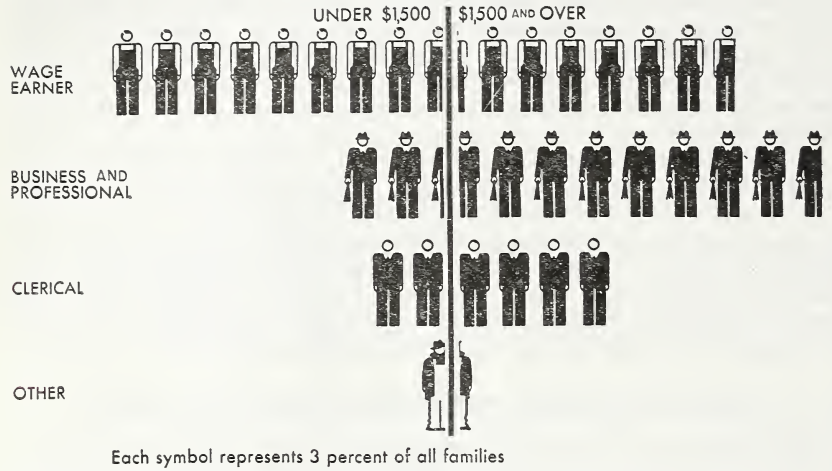

FIGURE 5.—Distribution of families by income and occupation, Pacific small cities, 1935–36.

In the business and professional group, which was second in relative importance in each city, nearly one-half were families of independent business men such as storekeepers, contractors, and others assuming entrepreneurial risks (table 129). The 15 families whose sole earnings came from roomers and boarders were likewise classed in this group. Families of salaried business men, as the bank president or the store manager, comprised one-fourth of the group. The number of salaried professional families exceeded the independent professional.

The university at Eugene and the State administrative offices in Olympia doubtless helped to raise the proportion of salaried professional workers in the four cities, as a group, beyond that found in many cities of similar size. There also is the probability that the sample of independent professional families underrepresented the number in the community, since such families were difficult to reach. But with due allowance for this situation, it would seem that a larger proportion of the professional earners in these cities were not in business for themselves but worked for others.

The fourth group was made up largely of families without earnings. Only 14 of the 70 families were those of farm operators who had moved to the city but still operated their farms and depended on them as their main source of livelihood (table 110). Of the 56 families with-

[14] The percentage of families in this fourth group was somewhat lower in the sample studied than in the entire population of the communities. Families without earnings were relatively more frequent in the ineligible than in the eligible group, since the former included broken families and one-person families. See p. 364.

out earnings, the majority were elderly. Almost three-fourths of the husbands in this fourth group were 60 or older and, therefore, probably had few opportunities to earn.

Cities differ in the types of occupational opportunities they offer workers. As a consequence, the four occupational groups differed from city to city in the proportion of families they contained, though they kept the same positions, ranked by size, as they had in the four-city unit. In Klamath Falls, the proportion of wage-earning families rose to 60 percent because of the industrial activities; in Eugene, it fell to 42 percent. Yet in both cities such families were the most important, numerically, of the four occupational groups.

TABLE 18.—*Family occupation: Percentage distribution of families by occupation, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Distribution of families by occupation [1]								
	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other occupations [2]
				All	Independent		Salaried		
					Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Combined cities	100	47	18	32	15	2	8	7	3
Washington, Olympia	100	44	20	33	14	1	10	8	3
Oregon, Astoria	100	47	15	36	14	3	13	6	2
Oregon, Eugene	100	42	22	33	16	2	7	8	3
Oregon, Klamath Falls	100	60	14	24	12	2	7	3	2

[1] Percentages are based on the total number of families in each locality.
[2] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.

The business and professional group included 36 percent of the families in Astoria, and but 24 percent of those in Klamath Falls. The clerical group, only 14 percent of the families in Klamath Falls, accounted for 20 and 22 percent, respectively, of the families in Olympia and Eugene, where the State administrative offices and the State university provided clerical jobs (table 18).

Characteristics of Families and Households in the Four Occupational Groups

Families

Age composition of families in the four occupational groups, as evidenced by age of husbands, varied considerably in the four-city sample. The small group of families without earnings and with income largely from farming represented older families than were found in the three major occupational groups. Eighty-seven percent of the husbands were 50 or older. Business and professional families ranked next in age; 35 percent of the husbands were 50 or older as compared with 26 and 23 percent of those in wage-earner and in clerical families, respectively. Clerical families were youngest; 53 percent

of the husbands were under 40—a large proportion when compared with 37 percent in business and professional families (table 19).

TABLE 19.—*Age of husbands: Percentage distribution of husbands by age, by family occupation, Pacific small cities combined,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Families [2]	Distribution of husbands by age [3]								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Percent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*
All occupations	2,711	(4)	14	29	27	17	5	4	2	2
Wage-earner	1,286	(4)	17	30	27	16	5	3	1	1
Clerical	482	0	21	32	24	14	4	3	1	1
Business and professional	873	0	8	29	28	21	6	4	2	2
Other occupations [5]	70	0	0	3	10	14	9	10	33	21

[1] For data for Pacific small cities separately see table 121.
[2] This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. 1 husband did not report age.
[3] Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in each class, column 2.
[4] 0.50 percent or less.
[5] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.

Contrary to prevalent ideas of family composition, there was little difference in average size of families in the three main occupational groups. Wage-earner families averaged 3.4 persons, and clerical families and business and professional both averaged 3.3 in the four-city sample (table 110). Families with no earners were the smallest, averaging only 2.6 persons. With the large proportion of elderly families in this group, their smaller size is not surprising. Many were at an age when grown children would have established homes of their own. Families of farmers who lived in these cities had an average size of 3.0 persons.

The exclusion of relief families, averaging 4.0 persons in size, may be one explanation of the similarity in size of the wage-earner families and those in the other occupational groups. Had these relief families been classified according to the usual occupation of the husband, doubtless a much larger proportion would have fallen in wage-earner than in white-collar occupations. The exclusion of the foreign-born families, a major proportion of which are usually in the wage-earner group, also served to reduce the average size of the wage-earner families studied below that of all families in such occupations. According to the 1930 census, the median size of foreign-born white families in the United States was 3.74 persons; of native-white, 3.34.[15]

The business and professional group carried a somewhat lighter burden of support of children under 16, insofar as this can be measured by number of such children; they also had a somewhat larger group of potential breadwinners, if the persons 16 or older are regarded as possible contributors to family earnings. Their families had an average of 0.8 child under 16 while the clerical and wage-earner averaged 0.9 and 1.0, respectively. The business and professional families

[15] UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. See v. 6, p. 16, of citation mentioned in footnote 12.

had an average of 0.5 person (other than husband and wife) 16 and older, while the clerical and wage-earner groups both averaged 0.4.

The larger number of children 16 or older and the smaller number under 16 in business and professional families than in families of the other occupational groups is due, in part, to the family age. Half of the business and professional husbands were 40 to 60 years old, an age when children would be in their late teens or older. These families, too, with their higher incomes, were able to keep children in school and thus in the economic family longer than were families in the lower-income occupations. The likelihood of a longer period of education and a somewhat later age of marriage for sons and daughters in the business and professional families not only helps to account for the larger number of family members 16 or older; it also would tend to raise the figure for average size of family, since this is related to the number of years that children remain in the family circle as well as to birth rates.

The business and professional group, in itself, is somewhat heterogeneous in composition; hence it is not surprising that the four subclasses of salaried and independent business and professional families showed differences when distributed by number of family members (table 20).

TABLE 20.—*Occupation and size of family: Percentage distribution of families in specified occupational groups, by size of family, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Families	Families of 2 persons [1]	Families of 3 or 4 persons				Families of 5 or more persons [2]
			All	Husband, wife, and 1 person under 16	Husband, wife, and 2 persons under 16	Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or older and 1 or no other [2]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All occupations	100	32	52	18	14	20	16
Wage earner	100	31	53	18	16	19	16
Clerical	100	28	59	22	14	23	13
Business and professional, all	100	32	50	17	12	21	18
Independent business	100	34	49	16	10	23	17
Independent professional	100	46	33	8	10	15	21
Salaried business	100	27	56	19	16	21	17
Salaried professional	100	30	51	20	13	18	19
Other occupations [3]	100	68	26	6	6	14	6

[1] Husband and wife only.
[2] Regardless of age.
[3] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.

The independent professional families (as those of doctors and lawyers) had an average size of 3.2 members; 46 percent were composed of husband and wife only; 33 percent had three or four members; 21 percent, five or more. Families in the salaried business group did not differ greatly in average size, having 3.4 members (table 130). But only 27 percent were composed of husband and wife, 56 percent had three or four members, and only 17 percent, five or more. The independent professional families probably were somewhat older,

since only 8 percent had one child under 16, while 19 percent of the salaried business group had this composition, typical of the young family. The larger proportion of families of five or more persons in the independent professional group may reflect both their higher economic status and more "completed" families than in a younger group.

Households

Persons other than members of the economic family were present in 63 percent or almost two-thirds of the business and professional families, at some time during the report year. The clerical families resembled them; 61 percent reported the presence of nonfamily members. A smaller proportion of the wage-earner families and of those in the fourth occupational group had guests, roomers, paid help living in, and other outsiders in their households (table 21).

TABLE 21.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by occupation, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Families	Families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type [2]						Average nonfamily members [3]
		Any nonfamily members		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*
All occupations	2,711	1,532	57	294	11	73	3	0.41
Wage earner	1,286	659	51	136	11	31	2	.35
Clerical	482	296	61	45	9	9	2	.33
Business and professional	873	551	63	111	13	33	4	.52
Other occupations [4]	70	26	37	2	3	0	0	.43

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[2] Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists and transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 126 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.
[3] Year-equivalent persons. For description of method used in computing see footnote 3, table 4
[4] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.

The composition of the group included in nonfamily members of the household varied among the occupational groups. Among business and professional families, paid help living in was reported about twice as often as in clerical and three times as often as in wage-earner families (table 126). Roomers and boarders were found somewhat more often in business and professional families than in families in the other occupational groups. This situation was due in part to the greater proportion of such families with sons and daughters at home on a roomer-boarder basis and in part to the fact that families whose main source of earnings was the keeping of roomers and boarders were classed in the business and professional group. Guests staying overnight or longer were reported about as often by one occupational group as another, and the average period of entertaining such visitors was approximately the same for the families in the three groups, about 8.5 guest-weeks per family.

Income Levels of the Four Occupational Groups

Median Income

Business and professional families fared considerably better financially than did the other occupational groups; half of those in the four-city group had incomes of more than $2,153. This median is 50 percent above the median income figure achieved by wage-earner families and almost three times that of the group without earnings. Clerical families fell about midway between the business and professional and the wage-earner groups.

Within the business and professional group, families of independent professional workers were the most well to do. Their median income was $2,917, a figure about $500 above the median income of salaried business families, $600 above that of salaried professional families, and more than $1,000 above that of the independent business group.

The independent business group is made up of owners of enterprises of widely differing earning power. The relatively low median income reflects the inclusion of many small-scale businesses, such as those of the truck driver owning his own truck and of the merchant with a small shop and low net receipts. With the growth of the custom of organizing the more prosperous family businesses as family corporations, and paying salaries to the family members, some high-income persons formerly classed as independent entrepreneurs would now be classed as salaried business workers.

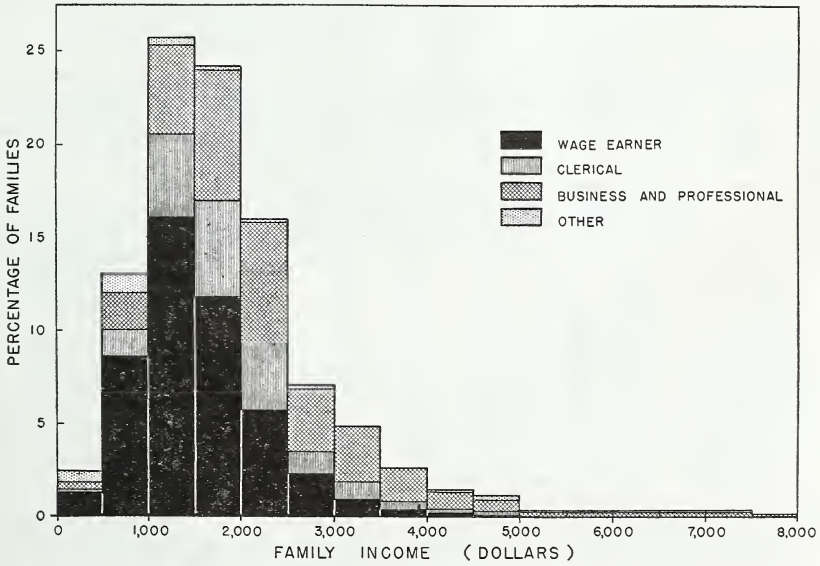

FIGURE 6.—Occupation and income: Percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36.

Income Distribution

The fortunate families with incomes of $3,000 or more were predominantly business and professional, 70 percent being from that occupational group, while only 16 percent were from the clerical and 13 percent from the wage-earner group (fig. 6). Only about 4 out of every 100 wage-earner families achieved this income level and half of these were materially helped by the contributions of supplementary earners (table 132). Thus, spending patterns of families having $3,000 or more are affected not only by size of income but also by the standards and values of the business and professional group, insofar as these differ from standards of other occupational groups because of education and environment.

Wage-earner families constituted 64 percent of the group at the other end of the scale with incomes of less than $1,000; business and professional families, 16 percent; and clerical, 9 percent. Consumption patterns at this income level, therefore, are largely affected by standards of wage-earner families. Twenty-one percent of all wage-earner families fell in this income class, as contrasted with but 8 percent of the business and professional group (table 22).

TABLE 22.—*Family income and occupation: Number and percentage distribution by income of families of specified occupational groups, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Families of specified occupational groups					Distribution of families by income within specified occupational groups				
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other [1]	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All incomes	*Number* 2,711	*Number* 1,286	*Number* 482	*Number* 873	*Number* 70	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100
0–249	20	7	0	4	9	1	1	0	[2]	13
250–499	48	29	3	7	9	2	2	1	1	13
500–749	128	80	13	22	13	5	6	3	3	19
750–999	225	154	24	33	14	8	12	5	4	21
1,000–1,249	374	243	59	65	7	13	18	12	7	10
1,250–1,499	324	193	64	62	5	12	15	13	7	7
1,500–1,749	350	194	61	92	3	13	15	13	11	4
1,750–1,999	307	127	79	99	2	11	10	16	11	3
2,000–2,249	248	96	65	86	1	9	7	13	10	1
2,250–2,499	181	59	32	89	1	7	5	7	10	1
2,500–2,999	190	62	33	92	3	7	5	7	11	4
3,000–3,499	129	23	24	82	0	5	2	5	9	0
3,500–3,999	71	11	11	49	0	3	1	2	6	0
4,000 and over [3]	116	8	14	91	3	4	1	3	10	4

[1] Includes 56 families with no income from earnings, and 14 families of farm operators living in cities.
[2] 0.50 percent or less.
[3] Largest income reported, between $15,000 and $20,000.

Families without earnings or with incomes largely from operating farms were, for the most part, below the $1,000-income line. Only one-third had higher incomes. Some of these were farmers, but some must have had large investments to yield yearly returns of $1,000 or more when there was no other money income save small cash gifts.

Intercity Differences

In each of the four cities, the business and professional families ranked first in amount of median income, clerical families ranked second, and wage-earner families third, as in the four-city unit (table 23). Differences among the cities were in amount of income, rather than in relative position of the occupational groups. The business and professional families of Klamath Falls had a median income more than $300 higher than that of the same occupational group in Astoria and Eugene, and almost $250 higher than in Olympia. This higher median income in Klamath Falls reflects the larger proportion of business and professional families that had incomes of $3,000 or above, 32 percent as contrasted with 23 in Eugene, 24 in Olympia, and 25 in Astoria (table 109).

TABLE 23.—*Median income: Median income of families of specified occupational groups, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Median income of—							
	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families					Other families [1]
			All	Independent		Salaried		
				Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Combined cities	$1,418	$1,804	$2,153	$1,881	$2,917	$2,390	$2,273	$821
Washington, Olympia	1,433	1,851	2,122	1,675	[2]	2,417	2,443	[3] 857
Oregon, Astoria	1,375	1,864	2,042	1,953	[2]	2,125	[4] 1,922	[2]
Oregon, Eugene	1,398	1,735	2,055	1,689	2,844	2,331	2,306	728
Oregon, Klamath Falls	1,491	1,859	2,361	2,333	[5] 2,750	2,411	[6] 1,875	[7] 792

[1] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.
[2] Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases.
[3] Median based on 26 cases.
[4] Median based on 19 cases.
[5] Median based on 18 cases.
[6] Median based on 23 cases.
[7] Median based on 11 cases.

The independent business group in Klamath Falls had a median income more than $600 greater than the median of the similar group in Eugene and in Olympia, and almost $400 above that of the similar group in Astoria. There also were relatively more of this group and of the high-income independent professional group in Klamath Falls than in the three other cities. Here these independent (as contrasted with salaried) families were 59 percent of the entire business and professional group, while they were only 46 percent in Olympia, 47 in Astoria, and 53 in Eugene (table 131).

Salaried professional families had higher median incomes in Olympia and in Eugene than in the other two cities.

Wage-earner families also had a higher median income in Klamath Falls than in the other cities, although the amount by which this median exceeded the others was less than in the business and professional group.

Clerical families in Eugene had a median income of $1,735, more than $100 below the medians in the three other cities, all of which were close to $1,850. The 12 percent of clerical families in Eugene that fell below the $1,000 income line helped to lower the median income for the group; the proportion in the highest income class ($3,000 and over) was the same, 10 percent, as in Klamath Falls and Astoria, and was a little above the 8 percent in Olympia (table 109).

Sources of Income of the Occupational Groups

Earnings of family members determined the level of living of the majority of families in each of the three major occupational groups, being 90 percent or more of their aggregate family income. Business and professional families had money receipts from investments and nonmoney income from housing that accounted for 10 percent of their total income, as compared with 7 percent in clerical and wage-earner families (table 112).

TABLE 24.—*Family income: Average income and percentage of income derived from earnings, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Families	Average [1] income of families of specified occupational groups				Percentage [2] of income derived from earnings by families of specified occupational groups			
		All [3]	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All [3]	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	2,711	1,876	1,507	1,917	2,448	90	93	93	90
0–999	421	712	734	771	703	83	91	96	78
1,000–1,499	698	1,240	1,231	1,263	1,249	93	94	96	91
1,500–1,999	657	1,726	1,706	1,761	1,734	92	94	94	91
2,000–2,999	619	2,370	2,347	2,330	2,406	92	93	93	92
3,000 and over	316	4,174	3,498	3,842	4,316	88	88	89	90

[1] Averages in column 3 are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 4–6 are based on the number of families of the specified occupational group in each class, column 2, table 134.
[2] Percentages are based on the total family income for each class, columns 3–6.
[3] Includes families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.

Below the $1,000-income line, earnings were but 78 percent of the aggregate income of the business and professional families; nonmoney income from housing (largely from owned homes) constituted 11 percent; and money income from investments, 11 percent, also. At this same income level, earnings were 96 and 91 percent, respectively, of the aggregate income of the clerical and the wage-earner families; income from other sources was of much less importance (table 24). Doubtless this difference in proportion of income received from sources other than earnings is related to differences in the ages of the families. About two-thirds of the husbands in business and professional families were 50 years of age or older, as compared with fewer than one-third of those in clerical and in wage-earner families at this income level (table 120). The business and professional families thus represent an older group that had had more

time to accumulate investments and purchase homes, and probably higher earnings from which to make such savings, than the families in the two other occupational groups. At no other income level were there such marked differences in the sources of income of the three groups of families.

The fourth occupational group received only 16 percent of its total income from earnings. These earnings were received by the 14 families of farm operators, since the other 56 families in this group had no earning members. Two-thirds of the total income of this fourth group, an average of $801 per family, came from returns on investments, pensions, and gifts of money used for living expenses; and 19 percent came from home ownership (table 112).

Responsibility for Family Support in Each Occupational Group

One-Earner and Multiple-Earner Families

A sole earner, usually the husband, carried responsibility for family support a little more frequently in business and professional families than in clerical or wage-earner families, though differences among the three groups were not great. In business and professional families 73 percent of the husbands were the only earners; in wage-earner families, 71 percent; in clerical families, 69 percent (table 25).

TABLE 25.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by occupation, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage [2] of families with individual earners		
		1 only			More than 1 [1]	1 only		More than 1 [1]
		Any family member	Husband	Wife		Any family member	Husband	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All occupations	2,711	1,924	1,890	18	715	71	70	26
Wage-earner	1,286	929	911	9	357	72	71	28
Clerical	482	340	331	3	142	71	69	29
Business and professional	[3] 873	641	634	6	216	73	73	25
Other occupations	[4] 70	14	14	0	0	20	20	0

[1] Families that have supplementary earners. See table 132.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[3] Includes 16 families without individual earners as follows: 15 families whose only earnings were from roomers and boarders and 1 family whose only earner had entrepreneurial losses that exceeded his earnings.
[4] Includes 56 families that had no income from earnings, and 14 families of farm operators living in cities.

Two or more family members earned in about one-fourth of the families of each of the three occupational groups.[16] Multiple-earner families were somewhat less usual in the business and professional

[16] Thirteen percent of the families classed in business and professional occupations, 11 percent of the wage-earner, and 9 percent of the clerical families had gross income from roomers and boarders (table 21). If earnings from such sources had been allocated to individual members, the proportion of multiple-earner families would have been somewhat higher in all occupational groups.

group than in the others, as was indicated by the larger proportion of the husbands who earned alone. The average number of earners per family was 1.3 as compared with 1.4 in the clerical and wage earner families (tables 25 and 33).

Principal and Supplementary Earners

Principal earners in business and professional families were responsible for 93 percent of the group's aggregate earnings, a larger proportion than in wage-earner and clerical families. In the two latter groups chief breadwinners provided 92 and 89 percent of all family earnings, respectively (tables 112 and 136). Not only were there relatively more families in the clerical group than in the others in which two or more persons were breadwinners, but their earnings averaged more per person. However, even in this group, supplementary breadwinners contributed only 10 percent of the aggregate earnings fund of all families, a small part of what was needed for their maintenance. Earnings from roomers and boarders (not attributed to any individual) were about 1 percent of the earnings fund of each of the three groups (table 134).

TABLE 26.—*Supplementary earners: Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by family occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Percentage [1] of families with supplementary earners			Average [2] earnings of supplementary earners						Percentage [3] of family earnings derived from supplementary earners		
				Per earner			Per family					
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	28	29	25	291	465	402	103	178	122	7.3	10.0	5.5
0–999	25	30	24	104	120	154	31	39	42	4.7	5.3	7.6
1,000–1,499	23	24	23	166	221	228	46	63	67	4.0	5.2	5.8
1,500–1,999	28	22	21	285	322	286	98	92	72	6.1	5.6	4.6
2,000–2,999	37	31	27	434	428	427	232	165	139	10.7	7.6	6.3
3,000 and over	48	59	27	909	913	593	520	857	198	17.0	25.1	5.1

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

[2] Averages in columns 5, 6, and 7 are based on the number of supplementary earners in each class, table 132; averages in columns 8, 9, and 10 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

[3] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 134).

The role of the supplementary worker seems minor, viewed thus from the standpoint of the support of all families; but in their own families such workers played an important part as contributors to the earnings fund, especially in the income class of $3,000 or more. In this high income group, clerical families with supplementary

earners received an average of $1,449 from them and wage-earner families received an average of $1,091. This was due in part to the presence of more than one such earner in many of the families and in part to their high earnings of more than $900 per breadwinner.

At no income level were supplementary breadwinners found in a larger percentage of business and professional families than of families in the clerical and wage-earner groups. When family income was below $1,500, average earnings of secondary breadwinners in the business and professional group exceeded the average of those in wage-earner and clerical families; but at the top of the income scale they averaged only about two-thirds as much (table 26). Nevertheless, the 59 business and professional families with incomes of $3,000 or more in which these breadwinners were found would have received $744 each had the supplementary earnings been equally divided.

Husbands as Breadwinners

Husbands carried some part of the burden of family support in all but 3 percent of the business and professional families and in all but 2 percent of the wage-earner and clerical families in the four-city group. As a rule they were principal earners. They stepped to second place in 6 percent of the clerical families and in an even smaller proportion of families in the other occupational groups (table 27).

In clerical families husbands' contributions dropped to 86 percent, and thus were a little smaller proportion of aggregate family earnings than in the other two groups where they were 90 percent or more. The larger proportion of clerical families with supplementary earners and the relatively high average earnings of such breadwinners account for the somewhat lower percentage of aggregate earnings contributed by husbands.

TABLE 27.—*Husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, and average amounts earned, by occupation, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Families	Percentage [1] of families in which—				Average [2] earnings of—			
		Husband was—		Wife was—		Husbands who were—		Wives who were—	
		Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Principal earners	Supplementary earners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All occupations	2,711	93	3	2	17	1,639	535	866	400
Wage earner	1,286	95	3	2	18	1,315	448	585	306
Clerical	482	92	6	4	18	1,630	647	1,259	524
Business and professional	873	96	1	2	15	2,131	581	898	483
Other occupations [3]	70	20	0	0	0	916	----------	----------	----------

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2 regardless of whether they had any earners.

[2] Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands or wives who were principal or supplementary earners.

[3] Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

Although husbands carried the major burden of family support with comparable frequency in the three occupational groups, their average earnings varied widely, being $1,286 apiece in the wage-earner group, $1,574 in the clerical, and $2,103 in the business and professional (table 28). This difference is due largely to the higher earnings of business and professional husbands at the income level of $3,000 or more, and to the larger proportion of high income families in this occupational group than in the clerical and wage-earner groups. Below the $2,000 income line, average earnings of husbands in the two latter groups exceeded those of husbands in business and professional families.

TABLE 28.—*Husbands as earners: Percentage of families with husbands as sole earners, average amounts received by earning husbands, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family occupation and income. Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Percentage [1] of families with husbands as sole earners			Average [2] earnings per husband			Percentage [3] of family earnings derived from husbands		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All incomes	*Percent* 71	*Percent* 69	*Percent* 73	*Dollars* 1,286	*Dollars* 1,574	*Dollars* 2,103	*Percent* 90.1	*Percent* 86.2	*Percent* 92.6
0–999	71	70	52	622	675	545	88.6	91.0	74.8
1,000–1,499	76	72	75	1,098	1,088	1,051	93.4	87.2	90.2
1,500–1,999	72	76	77	1,492	1,560	1,468	92.2	90.8	91.9
2,000–2,999	62	68	73	1,911	1,982	2,056	87.3	89.7	92.9
3,000 and over	52	41	73	2,499	2,467	3,637	81.6	72.2	93.9

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.
[2] Averages are based on the total number of earning husbands in each class.
[3] Percentages are based on total family earnings in each class (table 134) regardless of whether husbands were earners.

Earnings of husbands in the clerical and wage-earner groups were a smaller proportion of aggregate family earnings at the top of the income scale than at any other income level. In fact, a considerable number of these families would not have had incomes adequate to place them in the highest-income class had it not been for the earnings of other family members; husbands' average earnings were under $2,500 and average income from investments and from home ownership was less than $500. In this income group only 52 percent of the husbands in wage-earner families and 41 percent of those in clerical were sole breadwinners.

Many business and professional families at the top of the income scale could have reached this level with no income save that of the husbands. The average earnings of husbands were $3,637 apiece, and were a larger proportion of aggregate family earnings than at any other income level, a situation the reverse of that found in the two other occupational groups.

At the lower end of the income scale contributions of husbands in the business and professional groups were only 75 percent of aggregate

family earnings while contributions of husbands in wage-earner and in clerical families were 89 and 91 percent, respectively.

Wives as Breadwinners

Wives in clerical families played a somewhat more important role in family support than did wives in the two other occupational groups in the four cities. They were breadwinners more often and their contributions were a larger proportion of the aggregate earnings of all families. However, in no group did the percentage contributed by wives correspond to the frequency with which they earned. Thus, 22 percent of the wives in clerical families were breadwinners, but their earnings averaged only $144 per family, or 8 percent of the group's aggregate earnings; 20 percent of the wives in wage-earner families earned an average of $67 per family, or 5 percent of the aggregate earnings; and 17 percent of the business and professional wives contributed $91 per family, or 4 percent of the group's earnings (tables 134 and 29).

A better picture of what the contributions of breadwinning wives meant to their families is given by their average earnings per person. They amounted to $665 apiece in clerical families, $533 in business and professional, and $339 in wage-earner families. These higher average earnings of clerical wives were found at all income levels except under $1,000 where the business and professional wives ranked first.

Among clerical families with incomes of $3,000 or more, 45 percent of the wives were earning and their average receipts were $1,340. Apparently many of these wives raised their families from lower income classes since average earnings of clerical husbands at this level were less than $3,000.

TABLE 29.—*Wives as earners: Number and percentage of wives earning, and average amounts earned, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Wives earning [1]						Average [2] earnings per wife		
	Wage-earner families		Clerical families		Business and professional families		Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	255	20	104	22	149	17	339	665	533
0–999	56	21	8	20	16	24	210	206	239
1,000–1,499	68	16	25	20	21	17	216	398	395
1,500–1,999	73	23	21	15	35	18	339	448	364
2,000–2,999	46	21	28	22	44	16	518	668	623
3,000 and over	12	29	22	45	33	15	951	1,340	824

[1] Percentages are based on the total number of wives in each class.
[2] Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning wives in each class, columns 2, 4, and 6.

Among the business and professional families at the top of the income scale, only 15 percent of the wives earned, a proportion smaller than at any other income level. Many of these wives must have felt

less pressure to earn than did the wives in clerical families at this same income level, since the average earnings of the husbands in this latter group were more than $1,000 below those of husbands in business and professional families.

Wives in clerical families were principal earners more often than were wives in other occupational groups. Of the 104 who earned, 20 were the chief breadwinners of their families, and made an average of $1,259 (table 136). The remaining 84, who supplemented the earnings of others, made an average of $524 (table 132).

Fewer wives in business and professional families were principal earners—only 18 of the 149 who earned. Their average earnings were $898, or about three-fourths the amount earned by wives who were the major breadwinners in clerical families. Earnings of the 131 wives who played minor roles in family support averaged $483.

In the wage-earner group, only 30 of the 255 earning wives were principal breadwinners, and their average earnings were $585, not a great deal more than the average reported by the wives who were secondary earners in the clerical group. The secondary earners among the wives of the wage-earner families made an average of only $306.

These wide differences between the average earnings of the wives who were chief breadwinners and of those who were only secondary, are related to the greater proportion of the latter earners that were employed irregularly or for only short periods (table 14).

Sons, Daughters, and Others as Breadwinners

Sons, daughters, and other family members 16 or older (not husband or wife) were less likely to be breadwinners if they were in business and professional families than in others. Only 25 percent earned, as compared with 38 percent in wage-earner, and 42 percent in clerical families[17] (table 30). This lower figure for the business and professional families reflects their higher incomes and greater ability to keep their children in school after they reached the age when they might legally be employed. The difference is not due to any lack of potential earners in the business and professional groups, since these families included more persons 16 or older than did families in the two other occupational groups (table 110).

Children under 16 seldom earned. In the business and professional families only 15 of the 734 children under 16 included in the 4-city sample had earnings; in the clerical group, 8 of the 420; in the wage-earner group, 21 of the 1,229.

The comparatively light financial responsibility carried by sons, daughters, and other family members (not husband or wife) in business and professional families is indicated also by their smaller contributions to the aggregate family earnings fund. At no income level did they contribute more than 2 percent of the total earnings of all families, while the contributions of similar earners in clerical and in wage-earner families were 2 percent or more at every income level, and reached 10 and 9 percent respectively at the top of the income scale. Had

[17] These figures do not include earning sons and daughters who were at home on a rooming and boarding basis and were not members of the economic family. Sons and daughters on a roomer and boarder basis were found in 4 percent of the business and professional families, 2 percent of the wage-earner, and 2 percent of the clerical (table 21). However, if they had been counted as family members and as earners, the proportion of sons and daughters and others earning would still have been lower in business and professional families than in wage-earner and clerical, about 30 percent in the former as contrasted with 41 and 45, in the two latter groups, respectively.

the contributions of these breadwinners been evenly divided among the families in their own occupational groups, they would have provided only $44 per family in the business and professional group, $57 per family in the wage-earner group, and $88 per family in the clerical group (table 31).

TABLE 30.—*Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives and other family members earning, by occupation, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Families	Family members earning					Percentage [1] of specified family members earning				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other than husband and wife		All	Husbands	Wives	Other than husband and wife	
					Under 16	16 or older				Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All occupations	2,711	3,541	2,599	508	44	390	39.3	95.9	18.7	1.8	33.1
Wage earner	1,286	1,740	1,265	255	21	199	40.2	98.4	19.8	1.7	37.5
Clerical	482	666	470	104	8	84	42.1	97.5	21.6	1.9	42.2
Business and professional	873	1,121	850	149	15	107	38.5	97.4	17.1	2.0	24.9
Other occupations [2]	70	14	14	0	0	0	7.5	20.0	.0	.0	.0

[1] Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.
[2] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.

TABLE 31.—*Earners other than husband and wife: Number and average earnings of earners other than husband and wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife per 100 families			Average [1] earnings per family of persons other than husband and wife			Percentage [2] of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife		
	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	17	19	14	57	88	44	4.1	4.9	2.0
0–999	14	12	8	24	16	12	3.5	2.3	2.1
1,000–1,499	14	11	13	32	64	22	2.7	5.2	2.0
1,500–1,999	12	17	8	35	66	28	2.2	4.0	1.8
2,000–2,999	33	19	16	143	63	45	6.6	2.9	2.0
3,000 and over	39	49	18	269	336	77	8.8	9.9	2.0

[1] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[2] Percentages are based on total family earnings for each class (table 134).

These earners other than husband and wife were of more importance at the top than at the bottom of the income scale in wage-earner and clerical families, as has already been shown by their higher percentage contributions to aggregate earnings. This greater importance is due in part to their increased number. In the wage-earner group there were 14 such earners per 100 families when incomes were below $1,000, and 39 per 100 families when incomes reached $3,000 or more; in the clerical, there were 12 and 49 per 100 families, respectively, at these income extremes.

Not only were such earners more frequent at the top of the income scale, they also had higher per capita earnings. Those in wage-earner families made an average of $943 each; those in clerical families, $688 each (table 32). Hence many of them helped materially to raise their families from a low income class to the top level.

TABLE 32.—*Earnings of family members other than husband and wife: Average earnings of family members other than husband and wife, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Average [1] earnings per earner other than husband and wife								
	Wage-earner families			Clerical families			Business and professional families		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	336	399	226	460	338	600	312	277	370
0–999	163	205	104	134	98	[2] 188	151	[2] 130	164
1,000–1,499	233	297	108	555	362	700	167	163	174
1,500–1,999	292	328	250	387	215	532	331	426	235
2,000–2,999	437	478	357	325	146	594	278	243	343
3,000 and over	943	1,013	[2] 593	688	681	698	419	325	623

[1] Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning family members other than husband and wife in each class.
[2] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

In business and professional families, such earners increased from 8 per 100 families at the lowest income level to 18 at the highest, and their average earnings per person rose from $151 to $419. However, their contributions were the same percentage of aggregate family earnings at the high as at the low income extreme, increasing in proportion to the increase in family income from other sources. In the two other occupational groups, aggregate earnings of such breadwinners increased more from the lowest to the highest income level than did other family income.

Earnings of Male and Female Breadwinners

Average earnings of husbands were more than three times as great as those of wives, $1,603 apiece, as compared with $463, for all occupations. Wives in clerical families had per capita earnings which were 42 percent of those of their husbands. Wives in wage-earner and business and professional families did less well; their average

earnings were only 26 and 25 percent, respectively, of the average earnings of husbands in families of these occupational groups. These differences probably reflect both lower rates paid to women than to men and shorter periods of employment of wives than of husbands (tables 28 and 29).

Among earners other than husband and wife in the wage-earner group, the pattern of higher earnings for male breadwinners held true, though differences between the sexes were less pronounced than those between husband and wife. Sons and other males had average earnings of $399 apiece while daughters and other females had $226, or about 57 percent as much. At no income level did the average earnings of the women and girls reach those of the men and boys (table 32).

In the clerical and the business and professional families the pattern changed. Daughters and other females (not wives) had higher average earnings than did sons and other males (not husbands). This difference was most marked in clerical families; there the average earnings of the women and girls were $600 while those of the men and boys were only $338 for all income groups combined. At each income level, the two averages were in the same position, although at the top of the scale, the average for the male earners was but little below that for the female.

That average earnings of female breadwinners (other than wives) exceeded those of males (other than husbands) in clerical and in business and professional families is somewhat surprising. The explanation may be that clerical positions of certain types, such as the younger sons and daughters of these groups may have entered, often pay approximately the same salaries to boys as to girls. Older daughters who had achieved fairly good positions may have tended to stay at home, while sons earning the same amount may have left home, or stayed only on a roomer-boarder basis.

Intercity Differences in Family Earners

The wage-earner, clerical, and business and professional families, though not markedly different in the way in which they were supported, followed the same general pattern in each of the four cities. Business and professional families were more often dependent on the earnings of one person than were clerical families, and in all cities except Eugene, more wage-earner than clerical families had only one earner. Since Eugene was a considerably larger city than the others, wives, children, and other members of wage-earner families probably had more opportunity to earn. For every 100 wage-earner families in Eugene there were 47 supplementary earners, compared with 30 for every 100 wage-earner families in Klamath Falls and even fewer in other cities (table 132).

Wives were counted among the family breadwinners more frequently in clerical families than in those of other occupations in all cities except Eugene, where 23 out of every 100 wives were earning in both the clerical and wage-earner groups. The four cities were alike in that clerical families depended less on the earnings of the chief earner, and more on other contributors. In all cities, however, 88 percent or more of family earnings was provided by the chief breadwinner in each occupational group (tables 112, 136 and 138).

Major Differences Among the Occupational Groups

The four occupational groups showed considerable difference in economic status, insofar as this is evidenced by income. The business and professional families were the most well to do. Their median income was more than $2,100; only 8 percent had incomes of less than $1,000 and 25 percent reached or passed the $3,000 line. Wage-earner families had a median income of approximately $1,400; 21 percent were in the income classes below $1,000 and only 4 percent were at the top of the income scale with incomes of $3,000 or more. Clerical families fell between these two groups in amount of median income. They resembled the business and professional families in that only 9 percent had incomes under $1,000 but they were more concentrated in the income classes $1,000–$2,999; only 10 percent reached the top of the income scale. Families without earners or depending upon farm operation for their major earnings lagged behind the three other groups; about two-thirds had incomes below $1,000.

TABLE 33.—*Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Average [1] number of persons in—					Average [3] number of earners in—			
	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families [2]	All families [4]	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All incomes	3.33	3.38	3.28	3.34	2.67	1.31	1.35	1.38	1.28
0–999	3.10	3.21	3.14	2.88	2.73	1.14	1.30	1.32	1.08
1,000–1,499	3.27	3.39	3.07	3.14	2.50	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.28
1,500–1,999	3.39	3.41	3.44	3.36	2.00	1.30	1.34	1.29	1.25
2,000–2,999	3.35	3.45	3.27	3.32	2.80	1.40	1.53	1.38	1.32
3,000 and over	3.60	3.69	3.44	3.62	3.33	1.45	1.57	1.94	1.33

[1] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.
[2] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.
[3] Averages are based on the number of families in each class.
[4] Includes families classed as other occupations. The average number of earners in these families was 0.20. Data are not shown by income because of the small number of cases.

Business and professional families found it easier to achieve high income levels with one earner than did those in the wage-earner and clerical groups. When family incomes were $3,000 or more, 73 percent of the business and professional families had only one breadwinner, as contrasted with 52 percent of the wage-earner families and 41 percent of the clerical. Only 2 percent of the wage-earner and 4 percent of the clerical families reached this income level and had but one breadwinner (table 132). The average number of earners in the business and professional families in this income class was 1.3; in wage-earner families, 1.6; and in clerical, 1.9 (table 33). Contributions of supplementary earners amounted to 5 percent of aggregate earnings of the former occupational group and to 17 and 25 percent of aggregate earnings of the two latter groups, respectively. These data indicate that while great differences exist between the distributions of

families in these three major occupational groups by amount of family income, even greater differences would have appeared had the families been classified by the earnings of the principal earner.

Since business and professional families were 70 percent of the group with incomes of $3,000 or more, they must have largely determined consumption patterns at that income level. There is strong likelihood that ways of spending of the wage-earner and clerical families in this income class were considerably influenced by the sons, daughters, and others who were supplementary earners, since they assumed a fair share of responsibility for family support. The consumption patterns of the high-income families of these two occupational groups, therefore, may have been less representative of any cultural patterns associated with those groups than were the patterns of families with lower incomes derived largely from the husband's earnings.

Earnings of Husband and Wife in Relation to Age and Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

Husbands

Earnings of Husbands by Age and Occupation

Earning husbands in the broad age group 40–59 had higher average earnings than did husbands in any other group in the four cities combined. This was true of husbands in wage-earner and clerical as well as business and professional occupations (fig. 7).

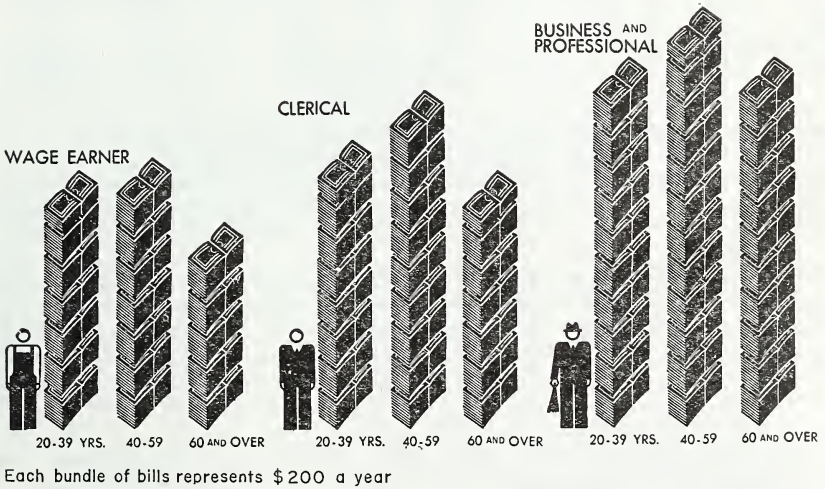

FIGURE 7.—Average earnings of husbands by occupation and age, Pacific small cities, 1935–36.

Using 5-year age intervals, average earnings of husbands were highest in the class 45–49. These figures seem to contradict the statement often made that a man is "old at 40" and faces lowered earning power. However, they furnish an incomplete picture of the situation, since they represent only the husbands who were able to get

jobs during the year. The relationship of age and earning power is more clearly indicated by the concentration in the groups 40 years or older of husbands who did not earn or who had fallen to second place among family breadwinners. All but 1 of the 112 husbands who reported no earnings and 83 percent of those who were supplementary breadwinners were 40 or older, while only 56 percent of all husbands were this age (table 35). An average earnings figure based on all husbands in the older groups, those without earnings and those on relief as well as those who had jobs, would have been considerably lower than the average based on the breadwinners only.

Average earnings of husbands in business and professions were about two-thirds above those of wage earners and one-third above those of clerical workers. Average earnings of husbands in any age class are affected, therefore, by the proportion in each of these three occupational groups (table 34).

For example, of the husbands aged less than 30 years, 56 percent were wage earners; 26 percent, clerical workers; and 18 percent, business and professional men. With so large a proportion of wage earners, the average earnings of the group as a whole, $1,280, were similar in amount to the average of $1,121 reported by wage earners.

TABLE 34.—*Earnings and age of husbands: Percentage distribution and average earnings of husbands who were earners, by husband's occupation and age, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Distribution of earning husbands by occupation					Average [1] earnings per husband by occupation			
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operators and unknown	All [2]	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All ages	100	49	18	32	1	1,602	1,281	1,577	2,107
Under 25	100	73	26	1	0	1,059	1,011	1,202	[3] 800
25–29	100	52	26	22	0	1,331	1,156	1,431	1,629
30–34	100	48	21	31	(4)	1,583	1,339	1,629	1,939
35–39	100	49	18	33	(4)	1,671	1,373	1,642	2,136
40–44	100	49	18	33	0	1,771	1,445	1,779	2,264
45–49	100	48	14	37	1	1,812	1,365	1,694	2,451
50–54	100	44	15	41	(4)	1,721	1,305	1,712	2,166
55–59	100	49	13	37	1	1,674	1,329	1,412	2,212
60–64	100	47	12	39	2	1,360	957	1,341	1,816
65 or older	100	48	10	38	4	1,277	877	1,068	1,927

[1] Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.
[2] Includes earnings of husbands who were farm operators or whose occupations were unknown. Their average earnings, $916 per earner, are not shown by age groups because of the small number of cases.
[3] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
[4] 0.50 percent or less.

Average earnings were highest among husbands in the age class 45–49. In this group the proportion of business and professional men was double that in the group under 30, being 37 percent of the total. The proportion of wage earners had fallen to 48 percent. This ratio of 48 to 37 gives earnings of business and professional men much more weight than the ratio of 56 to 18, found in the younger group.

Average earnings of wage earners and of clerical workers reached their peak in the age class 40–44, or in the 5-year class below that in

which earnings were highest for husbands in business and professions, and for husbands in all occupations. In the age group 45–49 the business and professional men were sufficiently numerous and their earnings sufficiently high to hold the average earnings of all at a high level, even though average earnings of clerical workers and wage earners had commenced to fall.

TABLE 35.—*Earning status, age, and earnings of husbands: Number and percentage distribution of husbands who were principal earners, who were supplementary earners, or who were without earnings, and average earnings of husbands who were principal earners and supplementary earners, by age, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Husbands								Average [2] earnings of husbands who were—	
	All [1]		Principal earners		Supplementary earners		Without earnings		Principal earners	Supplementary earners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All ages	2,713	100	2,516	100	85	100	112	100	1,638	535
Under 20	1	[3]	1	[3]	0	0	0	0	[4] 1,200	----
20–24	71	3	70	3	1	1	0	0	1,063	[4] 585
25–29	317	12	313	12	4	5	0	0	1,336	878
30–34	385	14	381	15	4	5	0	0	1,593	632
35–39	406	15	400	16	5	6	1	1	1,685	592
40–44	395	14	383	16	5	6	7	6	1,781	1,008
45–49	328	12	309	12	9	11	10	9	1,850	509
50–54	279	10	261	10	17	20	1	1	1,801	500
55–59	189	7	169	7	10	12	10	9	1,745	481
60–64	131	5	108	4	14	16	9	8	1,480	428
65 or older	210	8	120	5	16	18	74	66	1,389	434
Unknown	1	[3]	1	[3]	0	0	0	0	[4] 1,150	----

[1] This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 2 husbands from families that reported a net loss for the year, that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

[2] Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands who were principal earners or supplementary earners in each class, columns 4 and 6.

[3] 0.50 percent or less.

[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Not only did the earnings of wage earners begin to decline sooner than did those of the men in business and professions; they also declined more rapidly. Thus, a comparison of average earnings of the men 65 years or older with average earnings of those in the age group 40–44 shows that wage earners in the older group made only 61 percent as much as those in this middle-aged group; among husbands in business and professions, the older ones made 85 percent as much as the middle-aged.

The larger proportion of husbands in business and in professions in the higher than in the lower age classes is due in part to the age at which they enter these occupations and in part to their ability to continue to earn after they reach middle age. The tendency for men entering business and professions to be somewhat older than men entering the wage-earner and clerical fields was clearly shown. Only 8 percent of the husbands in business and professions were under 30, while 17 percent of the wage earners and 22 percent of the clerical workers were of this age (table 140).

The same proportion, 30 percent, of the business and professional and the wage-earner husbands were in the next 10-year age group, 30–39. The proportion of clerical workers of this age was somewhat larger, being 33 percent. Thus, 55 percent of the husbands in clerical jobs were under 40. Only 11 percent were 55 or older. This concentration of clerical workers in the younger groups may be due to the superior training of younger men for such positions; during the past 25 years the number of high schools giving courses that fit persons for such work has increased.

Of the 85 husbands (3 percent of the total number) that were supplementary earners, 51 were wage earners, 18 were in clerical work, and 16 were in business and professions (table 140). Relatively more of these than of the principal earners were in the first two occupational groups, and relatively fewer in the third. That two-thirds of all husbands who were supplementary earners were aged 50 or more has already been noted (table 35). The wage earners showed a somewhat greater tendency to be of this age than did the two other occupational groups, but the samples are too small for valid generalizations as to age of supplementary earners, by occupations.

Occupation of Husbands and Others as Related to Family Occupation

The husband's occupation corresponded with the occupational group of the family in 99 percent of the wage-earner families and 98 percent of the business and professional (table 36). One explanation is that 95 and 96 percent of the husbands in families of these respective occupational groups were the principal breadwinners. In clerical families where the percentage of husbands that were principal earners fell to 92, a smaller proportion (95 percent) than in the other two groups were in the family's occupational class.

In wage-earner families, sons, daughters, wives, and other family earners tended to do work of much the same general type as that done by the husband. Hence, even when the husband was a secondary earner, his occupation usually was the same as that from which the greater part of the family earnings fund came. For example, in the sample of families studied in Klamath Falls, 436 were classed as wage earners. All husbands in these wage-earner families except 4 that had no jobs, were in work of the wage-earner type; 424 (or all but 8 of those working) were the principal earners in their families. Of the 123 sons, daughters, wives, and other supplementary earners (not husbands), all were engaged in wage-earner occupations except 15 who were in clerical work.

In Eugene, not quite three-fourths of the supplementary breadwinners in wage-earner families followed the family occupational pattern. Of the breadwinners in other occupations, about two-thirds had clerical positions. Opportunities for such work probably were more numerous in this university city than in Klamath Falls. Olympia gave about one-third of the supplementary earners from wage-earner families opportunities to do clerical work or to enter business and professions.

TABLE 36.—*Occupation of earners: Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group, and status and chief occupation of earners	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
1	2	3	4	5
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All families [1]	917	344	2,170	718
Wage-earner families	406	163	896	436
Occupation of husband:				
Wage-earner	391	160	865	432
Clerical	1	1	6	0
Business and professional	3	1	12	0
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	0	0
Occupation of principal earner: [2]				
Wage-earner	405	163	885	436
Clerical	1	0	3	0
Business and professional	0	0	8	0
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earner: [2]				
Wage-earner	75	32	306	116
Clerical	26	6	77	15
Business and professional	11	2	41	0
Farm operator and unknown	1	0	0	0
Clerical families	181	50	475	99
Occupation of husband:				
Wage-earner	6	2	15	3
Clerical	162	48	441	94
Business and professional	6	0	7	0
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	0	0
Occupation of principal earner: [2]				
Wage-earner	1	0	4	0
Clerical	179	50	469	99
Business and professional	1	0	2	0
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earner: [2]				
Wage-earner	8	4	88	8
Clerical	31	18	91	28
Business and professional	11	0	27	1
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	0	0
Business and professional families	304	123	726	172
Occupation of husband:				
Wage-earner	7	0	12	0
Clerical	0	1	9	2
Business and professional	287	119	680	166
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	1	0
Occupation of principal earner: [2]				
Wage-earner	5	0	7	0
Clerical	0	0	4	1
Business and professional	291	121	698	168
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	1	0
Occupation of supplementary earner: [2]				
Wage-earner	21	1	94	14
Clerical	27	5	86	12
Business and professional	12	21	68	31
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes families of occupational groups other than those listed (see table 110).
[2] Includes husbands as well as other family members.

In business and professional families, this tendency for supplementary breadwinners to follow the husband's or family occupational course was less marked. In Klamath Falls, slightly more than half of such breadwinners were in business and professions. In Eugene, about one-fourth, and in Olympia, one-fifth, had such occupations. The remainder were about equally distributed among the clerical and wage-earner groups. Those going into wage-earner occupations were largely from families below the $2,000 income line, though some such earners in the more well-to-do families had work of this type.

Much of the casual, part-time work of the younger sons and daughters, such as work of boys on farms during summer, work as a bell boy or as a waitress at a hotel, or mowing the neighbor's lawn would be classed as of wage-earner type. Caring for children, sewing, and some of the occasional work of wives also would be in this category. The number of supplementary breadwinners from wage-earner families in Eugene and Olympia that reported white-collar occupations seems to indicate that many were able to compete successfully with members of the business and professional families for such jobs. Such earners may have been the older better-trained workers; the young and inexperienced workers and those willing to give only part time may have had few chances to earn, except in wage-earner jobs, even though their fathers were in other fields.

Family Income and Age of Husband

Family income was closely related to husband's age since so large a proportion usually came from his earnings. Thus, when families were classified by husband's age, median income was highest in the two age classes 40–49 and 50–59 (table 37). Average earnings of husbands tended to be high in these same age groups. When husbands were under 30, median family income was $1,385, or $475 lower than at the peak. Families with young husbands had higher median incomes than those with old husbands, in Olympia and Eugene; but families with husbands of 60 or over had higher median incomes than the young husband families in Klamath Falls and Astoria.

TABLE 37.—*Family income and age of husband: Median income of families by age of husband, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Combined cities	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Under 30	$1,385	$1,424	$1,444	$1,336	$1,320
30–39	1,714	1,786	1,636	1,701	1,676
40–49	1,856	1,934	1,896	1,861	1,880
50–59	1,860	1,717	1,875	1,891	2,000
60 or older	1,301	1,234	1,688	1,224	1,583

In the families with incomes of $3,000 and more, two-thirds of the husbands were in the age classes 40–59; in the families with incomes below $1,000 only one-third of the husbands were of this age. More than one-fourth were 60 or older, as compared with only about one-ninth of the husbands in the high-income families (table 119).

The tendency for the higher-income families to be found among those of husbands in the age group 40–59 was shown in the three major occupational groups. Thus, among wage-earner and business and professional families with incomes of $3,000 or more, two-thirds of the husbands were in this 20-year age period; among clerical families the proportion was but little smaller (table 120).

When family incomes were below $1,000, the three groups showed less similarity. In the business and professional families at this income level, 41 percent of the husbands were 60 or older as compared

with 18 percent of those in wage-earner families and 10 percent of those in clerical. Fewer than one-tenth (9 percent) of the husbands in the business and professional families at this low income level were under 30, as compared with about one-fourth of those in the two other groups.

Wives

Earnings of Wives by Age

Wives in the age group 40–54 seem to have been more successful as breadwinners than were those younger or older. Their earnings averaged more than $500 apiece in each of the three 5-year age groups included in these age limits. Those in the age class 50–54 had average earnings practically the same as those in the group 45–49; they thus differed from breadwinning husbands whose earnings commenced to decline when they reached 50.

In the four younger 5-year age groups (20–39) average earnings of wives fluctuated between $414 and $468 (table 38). Average earnings of husbands in the same four age classes rose regularly from $1,059 to $1,671.

TABLE 38.—*Earnings and age of wives: Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation and age, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All wives [1]	Wives without earnings	Earning wives [2]				Average [3] earnings per wife			
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All ages	2,713	2,205	508	237	149	122	463	283	644	590
Under 20	24	23	1	1	0	0	[4] 135	[4] 135	----	----
20–24	213	168	45	23	15	7	414	270	514	612
25–29	403	311	92	36	35	21	426	286	528	496
30–34	458	364	94	38	32	24	468	298	620	536
35–39	392	312	80	39	25	16	432	206	740	501
40–44	357	285	72	37	13	22	517	302	980	604
45–49	311	246	65	26	20	19	552	270	685	798
50–54	211	183	28	19	4	5	554	353	852	1,078
55–59	141	127	14	9	3	2	368	347	333	[4] 513
60–64	100	89	11	4	2	5	289	477	[4] 272	146
65 or older	101	95	6	5	0	1	260	227	----	[4] 426
Unknown	2	2	0	0	0	0	----	----	----	----

[1] This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 2 wives from families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.
[2] There were no wives with earnings from farm operation or unknown occupations.
[3] Averages are based on the corresponding counts of wives who were earners, columns 4–7.
[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

When wives reached the age class 55–59, their average earnings declined to about two-thirds of the average earnings of those in the class 45–54. This represents a greater proportional decrease than occurred in earnings of husbands at this age. This may have been related to difference in the occupational distributions of husbands and wives. The increased proportion of business and professional men in the older groups helped to keep up the average earnings of

all occupations combined. Among the older wives, there was a tendency for the wage earners to become more numerous, proportionally, while the clerical and the business and professional groups became smaller. Thus, of the breadwinning wives of 50 or older, 63 percent were wage earners, as compared with 46 percent of those in the age class 40–49.

Older women may have even greater difficulty in finding and keeping jobs than do older men. Whatever the explanation, the group of breadwinning wives of all ages had relatively fewer members of 55 and older than did the group of husbands, 6 percent as compared with 17. Sixty-one percent of the wives and only 45 percent of the husbands who earned were under 40. The proportion of earners in the age class 40–49 was the same for the husbands as for the wives.

This tendency of the earning wives to be in lower-age groups than were earning husbands may be related to the kind of work they did. Wage-earning occupations absorbed approximately the same proportion of the two groups, 47 and 49 percent, respectively. But clerical jobs absorbed a much larger proportion of wives than of husbands, 29 percent as compared with 18. Fifty-five percent of the clerical wives were under 35. Opportunities for younger women to enter clerical occupations seem to be greater than for those who have reached the middle forties.

Business and professions gave employment to a smaller percentage of earning wives than of husbands, 24 percent as compared with 32. Apparently wives wishing to earn found it easier to obtain clerical work than to enter business or professions. Many married women, planning to work for only a few years, may have been less willing than were their husbands to invest money in training for a professional career or in establishing an independent business.

Earnings of Wives by Occupation

Clerical jobs yielded somewhat better incomes than business and professional to breadwinning wives; earnings in the former type of occupation averaged $644, and in the latter $590 per person. This is a reversal of the situation among breadwinning husbands; average earnings of those in clerical work were more than $500 below the average of those in business and professions. Some women in the latter occupational group made more than the clerical workers; in two of the six age classes with enough breadwinning wives for comparisons, average earnings of women in business and professions were higher. These differences probably are associated with the greater irregularity of period of employment among the breadwinning wives than among the husbands. Many of the women who earned a few dollars a year by singing at weddings, writing occasional articles, or serving as substitute teachers would have been classed as in business or professions and their small earnings would have served to lower the average for that occupational group. It is possible that a smaller proportion of the wives in clerical positions worked irregularly.

The relationship between age and earnings of breadwinning wives in the different occupational groups is much less clearly defined than the relationship found for husbands. This difference doubtless is in part a consequence of the greater irregularity of employment of wives previously discussed (p. 37) and in part of the smaller number of

earners in each age class. In each occupational group, as age of wives increased there was a slight upward trend in their earnings until the age class 50–54 was reached. After this, there tended to be a sharp decline. The 5-year age class of maximum earnings for each occupational group is impossible to determine because of the small number of cases in the older groups.

Family Type and Income

Characteristics of the Families of Each Type (Relief and Nonrelief)

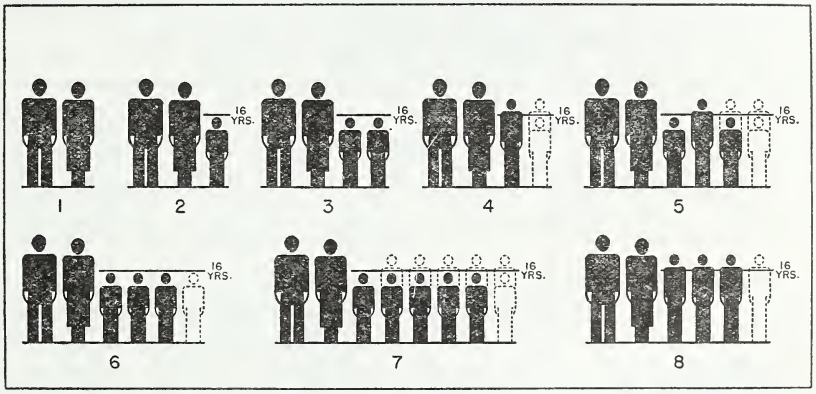

FIGURE 8.—Definitions of family types: Illustration of the definitions of the first eight types of families used in classification.

The amount of the family income and the number of breadwinners contributing to it tend to increase and then decrease as a family passes from the beginning to the end of its life cycle. Family well-being does not depend solely upon amount of income, however. The age and number of persons to be maintained determine the consumption levels that can be achieved with the family's available funds. This burden of support also increases and decreases as the family moves along its life cycle; but since families are not standardized, there are differing degrees of change in this burden just as there are differing degrees of change in income.

To study problems of family maintenance as related to family income, families were classed in nine rather broad type groups on the basis of number and age of family members other than husband and wife. Had more groups been set up, each could have been more narrowly defined. For example, the husband-wife families (type 1) might well have been divided into three groups, or more, on the basis of age; or the families with one child under 16 could have been classed in two groups—those with infants and children of preschool age and those with children in school. But every such increase would have added to the cost of analyzing the data and lessened the number of available cases in one or more of the classes; hence the limitation of number of types was maintained.

According to definition, type 1 is made up of all the husband-wife families, regardless of their age. Types 2, 3, and 6 represent families with children under 16 and none older; type 8 represents the other

extreme, having only family members 16 of older and none younger. Types 4, 5, 7, and 9 differ in size but are similar in that there was the possibility, if not the express stipulation, that children could be of mixed ages, some under 16 and some 16 or older. In all types except 1, 2, and 3 the definition allowed for some variation in number of family members. These possible variations in number and age of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by the dotted lines in figure 8. (See Glossary, Family type, for table showing details of scheme of classification.)

TABLE 39.—*Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of relief and nonrelief families, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	Persons (number) [2]	Families		Average persons per family [3]		
				All members	Other than husband and wife	
					Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All types [4]		3,031	100	3.40	0.94	0.45
1. Husband and wife only	2	930	31	2.02		
2. 1 child under 16	3	548	18	3.00	1.00	
3. 2 children under 16	4	414	14	4.00	2.00	
4. 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.	3 or 4	607	20	3.45	.24	1.21
5. 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.	5 or 6	222	7	5.32	1.80	1.54
6. 3 or 4 children under 16	5 or 6	182	6	5.23	3.24	
7. 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.	7 or 8	80	3	7.24	3.68	1.51
8. 3 or 4 persons, 16 or older	5 or 6	36	1	5.27		3.25
9. All families not included in types 1–8	7 or more	12	(5)	9.71	4.00	3.75

[1] Each family type includes both husband and wife.
[2] Number of year-equivalent persons included by definition in each family type.
[3] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.
[4] This table includes 2 nonrelief families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.
[5] 0.50 percent or less.

Husband-wife families were found more often than any other type, being almost one-third of the four-city group studied. Only 3 percent of the economic families of this type had sons or daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis (table 126); hence in almost one out of every three homes of native-white families in which marital ties were unbroken, there were no children of any age living with their parents. This does not mean, however, that one-third of these small-city husbands and wives went through life childless; many of the older ones had had children who had grown and left home; many of the younger would have children later; some, doubtless, had had children that had died.

Families of type 2 (one child under 16) and type 3 (two children under 16) constituted another one-third of the families, the former being 18 percent and the latter 14 percent of the total number. Families of type 4, with three or four members, one of whom was a person 16 or older (other than husband or wife) made up one-fifth of

the group. The remainder, a little more than one-sixth, were distributed among the five types having five or more members, types 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 (table 39).

Ages of Wives and Husbands in Each Family Type Group (Nonrelief Families)

Family type was based on number and age of persons other than husband and wife. However, these other persons were, for the most part, sons and daughters whose ages indicated, within a rather broad range, the probable age of their mother. As a consequence, each family type (except type 1) represents a fairly clear-cut 20-year age group of married women. Families of types 2 and 3 combined (one or two children under 16) represent the younger families; 85 percent of the wives were in the age group 20–39 and 38 percent were under 30 (tables 40 and 118). Types 6 and 7 represent larger families, somewhat older; 77 percent of the wives were in the age class 30–49 and only 19 percent were under 30. Women with three or four children under 16 as in family type 6, and those having five or six children of mixed ages as did some in type 7, tend to be older than those with only one or two children under 16.

TABLE 40.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Distribution by age of husbands and wives in families of types [1]—									
	1		2 and 3		4 and 5		6 and 7		8 and 9	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100
Under 30	21	29	21	38	2	4	5	19	0	0
30–39	21	20	51	48	9	20	47	56	3	5
40–49	17	18	21	12	41	47	39	21	33	61
50–59	18	17	5	2	32	22	5	4	38	26
60–64	7	7	1	[2]	7	4	2	0	18	8
65 or older	16	9	1	[2]	9	3	2	0	8	0

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[2] 0.50 percent or less.

In types 4 and 5 children were older, there being a child or other person (not husband or wife) 16 years or older in each of these families. As a consequence, there were few young families; wives were concentrated in the higher age groups, 69 percent being in the group 40–59.

In type 8 all of the five or six sons, daughters, and other family members were 16 or older; in the large families of type 9 there was at least one person of this age, except for the rare instances of families with seven or more children under 16. Wives in these two family types, therefore, showed an even greater tendency to concentrate in the 20-year age group 40–59, than did wives in types 4 and 5; 87 percent were of this age. Only 5 percent were younger, as compared with 24 percent of the wives in types 4 and 5.

Husbands tended to be somewhat older than wives. For example, in types 2 and 3 only 72 percent of the husbands (compared with 86 percent of the wives) were under 40. However, the age difference was not great; in each family type the majority of husbands were found in the same 20-year age group in which a large proportion of the wives were concentrated.

Successively older families thus are grouped together by the type combinations shown above. Income and consumption patterns of the small younger families with children under 16 and none older are shown by types 2 and 3, in which wives for the most part were in the age group 20–39 (table 118). Types 6 and 7 represent the larger families with some or all children under 16, but with wives in the age class, 30–49. Families of 3 to 6 persons with some children 16 or older and with wives in the age group 30–59 are represented by types 4 and 5. Types 8 and 9 represent still older families; a larger proportion of the wives were in the age group 40–59 and a smaller proportion below the 40-year line than in types 4 and 5. A larger proportion of the other family members were 16 or older. In family type 1 all ages were represented; there was no 20-year age group that included as many as 50 percent of the wives.

Income and Responsibility for Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

Families of Type 1

Husband and wife only

These husband-wife families had a lower median income than did families of any other type. One-half fell below the $1,527-income line; three-fourths, below $2,105. The types of families having the highest median incomes were those with more potential earners; types 4, 5, and 8 and 9 combined, each had a median income of more than $1,900 (table 41). However, since there were only two persons to be maintained in families of type 1, many of them must have fared better than did the members of larger families with higher incomes.[18]

TABLE 41.—*Income: Quartiles of family income, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Family type [1] (No.)	First quartile	Median	Third quartile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*		*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
1	1,046	1,527	2,105	7	1,078	1,636	2,156
2	1,207	1,656	2,209	2 and 3	1,192	1,635	2,172
3	1,176	1,611	2,113	4 and 5	1,355	1,902	2,646
4	1,312	1,901	2,614	6 and 7	1,130	1,654	2,192
5	1,359	1,903	2,758	8 and 9	1,186	1,938	3,578
6	1,151	1,663	2,208				

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Medians not computed for types 8 and 9 separately.

[18] Three percent of the nonrelief families in type 1 had adult sons or daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis, and not as members of the economic family (table 126).

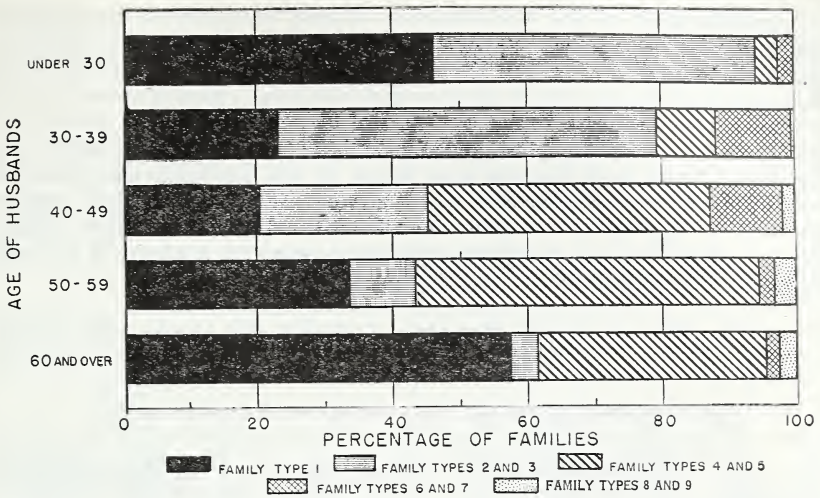

FIGURE 9.—Family type and age of husband: Percentage distributions by family type of families classified by age of husband, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36.

The lower median income of families of type 1 was not due solely to the smaller number of breadwinners per family than in types with older children at home. The average earnings of the husbands who worked were $1,474 or about $150 below those of husbands in types 2 and 3 and more than $200 below those of husbands in family types 4 and 5. In six of the seven 5-year age groups between 20 and 54, inclusive, where the number of cases permit comparisons, husbands with one or two children under 16 (types 2 and 3 combined) had higher average earnings than did the husbands of type 1 families who had no dependent children (table 141). The differences between the two averages in these six groups ranged from $57 to $172 in five groups and rose to $622 in the sixth. Whether these figures are evidence in support of the old saying that the man with children works harder and gets ahead financially faster than the man without is very questionable. In an economic organization where a large proportion of the families are operating farms or other business enterprises of their own there may be greater likelihood of a direct relationship between hard work and pecuniary rewards than in our present-day industrial society.

The differences between the average earnings of husbands in type-1 families and those in similar age classes in families of types 2 and 3 were not sufficiently great to account for the differences between the average earnings of all the breadwinning husbands of these two type groups. The average earnings of all husbands of type-1 families were lowered further by the weight of a disproportionate number of old men who made less than men in the age group 40–59. In this type were found 57 percent of all husbands 60 and older; a proportionate share would have been only one-third (fig. 9).

An undue share of the families without earners also fell in the husband-wife families and helped to lower the group's median income. Of the 56 families having no income from earnings, 40 were of type 1 (table 110).

Contributions of the breadwinners largely determined the income status of these husband-wife families as of other types. Money earnings were 88 percent of their aggregate income as compared with 90 percent of the income of all nonrelief families. Money income from sources other than earnings averaged $96 per family and nonmoney income from housing averaged $99 (table 113). The greatest dependence upon such income was found in the husband-wife families below the $1,000 income line where it amounted to $179 but was 26 percent of aggregate income. Since 30 of the 192 families in this income class had no earnings, aggregate earnings amounted to only 74 percent of the total income of the group.

TABLE 42.—*Wives as earners: Percentage of families with earning wives, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Percentage [1] of families of specified types [2] with income from earning wives				Average [3] earnings per wife in families of types [2]—				Percentage [4] of family earnings derived from wives in families of types [2]—			
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Per-cent	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*
All incomes	23.6	15.6	20.0	7.5	521	356	489	285	8.2	3.3	5.1	1.2
0–999	22.4	14.8	20.8	13.9	264	132	197	138	11.5	2.8	6.9	2.9
1,000–1,499	20.4	11.5	22.5	2.3	369	189	279	[5] 180	6.9	1.8	5.5	.3
1,500–1,999	26.0	16.5	21.6	3.3	432	270	365	[5] 62	7.3	2.7	5.0	.1
2,000–2,999	24.3	18.5	16.7	12.5	722	472	600	412	8.2	4.0	4.6	2.3
3,000 and over	28.6	20.5	19.4	10.0	1,174	867	982	[5] 610	9.1	4.9	5.3	1.4

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.
[2] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type. Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. Of these families, 15 percent had income from earning wives whose average earnings were $692 per wife, and were 4.8 percent of the total family earnings for that group.
[3] Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.
[4] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 135), regardless of source of earnings.
[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Wives assumed a greater share of the burden of family support in families of this type than in others. A larger proportion (24 percent) were breadwinners; their average earnings of $521 per person were higher than in any type group save 8 and 9 combined, where the small number of breadwinning wives makes the figure for average earnings somewhat less reliable (table 42). Probably age and freedom from responsibilities for child care were two factors affecting their tendency to earn. More than one-fourth (29 percent) of the wives of type-1 families were under 30; the earners of this age may have been in jobs they had held before marriage. Low income also must have been an important factor in determining earning status in many instances. However, 37 percent of the wives in families below the $1,000 line, where need was greatest, were 60 years of age or older and therefore may not have been able to sell their labor, no matter how much they wished to do so (table 119). Of the entire group of 203 breadwinning wives in type-1 families, 38, or almost one-fifth, were principal earners, making an average of $901 (tables 43 and 137).

TABLE 43.—*Husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, and average amounts earned, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	Families	Percentage [2] of families in which—				Average [3] earnings of—			
		Husband was—		Wife was—		Husbands who were—		Wives who were—	
		Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Principal earners	Supplementary earners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	2,711	93	3	2	17	1,639	535	866	400
1	860	89	3	4	19	1,505	579	901	434
2 and 3	872	98	1	1	15	1,626	757	916	325
4 and 5	740	89	6	3	17	1,782	466	820	438
6 and 7	200	97	2	(4)	7	1,709	550	[5] 600	262
8 and 9	39	79	15	5	10	1,868	648	[5] 616	730

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[3] Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands or wives who were principal or supplementary earners.
[4] 0.50 percent or less.
[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Even though so large a proportion of the wives helped in family support, husbands still carried the major share of the burden. Their earnings were 90 percent of the aggregate earnings of all families, while earnings of wives were only 8 percent; income from roomers and boarders accounted for the small balance of the earnings fund (tables 135, 46, and 42). That the contributions of the wives were so small a proportion of total earnings is due largely to the fact that they made only about one-third as much during the year as did breadwinning husbands of this type group. Had all the wives of the group earned, their contributions would have been only about one-fourth of the aggregate family earnings, unless they had been able to find a better market for their labor than did the breadwinning group studied.

Families of Types 2 and 3

Type 2, average size 3 persons; 1 child under 16; none older
Type 3, average size 4 persons; 2 children under 16; none older

One-half of these younger husbands and wives were trying to solve the problem of stretching incomes of less than $1,635 to provide for themselves and for one or two children ranging in age from infancy to 16.[19] The most fortunate fourth could plan budgets of more than $2,172 (table 41). Even this latter group must have practiced economies; more than one-half were home owners, many of whom probably were still paying installments on their purchases. While the median

[19] One percent of the nonrelief families in types 2 and 3 had adult sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis, and not as members of the economic family (table 126).

income of all families of these types was somewhat above that of type 1 families, they probably had to practice more careful management of finances in order to provide for the needs and wants of their children.

TABLE 44.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type (No.)	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage [2] of families with individual earners		
		1 only			More than 1 [1]	1 only		More than 1 [1]
		Any family member	Husband	Wife		Any family member	Husband	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types	*Number* 2,711	*Number* 1,924	*Number* 1,890	*Number* 18	*Number* 715	*Percent* 71	*Percent* 70	*Percent* 26
1	860	614	602	12	193	71	70	22
2 and 3	872	723	721	2	144	82	82	17
4 and 5	740	406	386	4	324	55	52	44
6 and 7	200	167	167	0	30	84	84	15
8 and 9	39	14	14	0	24	36	36	62

[1] Families that have supplementary earners (see table 133).
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

Practically all (99 percent) of the husbands earned; 82 percent were the only breadwinners of their families (table 44). Average earnings of all breadwinning husbands were $1,619 during the year. They contributed 96 percent of the aggregate earnings fund of the type group, while wives contributed only about 3 percent. Only 16 percent of the wives were breadwinners; many must have had irregular employment since the average earnings of all were only $356 or $165 below the average earned by wives of type 1 families. Compulsory school attendance and child labor laws limited the opportunities of the older children, those approaching 16, to find jobs. In the 872 families of these types, only 25 children reported earnings. These amounted to an average of only $56 apiece and probably represented summer work, for the most part.

Since men enter business and professions at a somewhat later age than they begin wage-earning and clerical work, it is not surprising that the proportion of these younger families in the business and professional group was smaller than the proportion of other, older-family types—29 percent as compared with 32 percent of types 6 and 7; 32 percent of type 1; 35 percent of types 4 and 5; and 41 percent of types 8 and 9. Conversely, a slightly higher proportion were clerical families (table 45).

Occupation and age, therefore, both tended to make the average earnings of husbands in these families lower than those of husbands in any other type except the first. The lack of any sizeable contributions from sons and daughters also helped to make the median family income $1,635, or next to the low median of type 1 families.

However, these families must have fared far better than those of type 6, whose median income was only $28 more, while the average number of children under 16 to be supported was 3.2 per family, more than twice as many as the average number in families of types 2 and 3 combined.

TABLE 45.—*Family type: Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	Families in specified occupational groups								
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other occupations [2]
				All	Independent		Salaried		
					Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All types	100	47	18	32	15	2	8	7	3
1	100	46	16	32	16	3	7	6	6
2	100	47	22	30	13	1	9	7	1
3	100	53	18	28	11	1	10	6	1
4	100	44	20	34	18	1	9	6	2
5	100	48	14	38	16	3	10	9	0
6	100	50	17	32	14	1	9	8	1
7	100	56	9	31	24	0	2	5	4
8 and 9	100	43	13	41	15	8	10	8	3

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.

Families of Types 4 and 5

Type 4, average size 3.4 persons; 0.2 children under 16; 1.2 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older.

Type 5, average size 5.3 persons; 1.8 children under 16; 1.5 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older.

Although by definition both a young married couple with the wife's mother living with them, and a husband and wife in their late thirties with a son of 17 would have been classed as of type 4, families of the former composition were a minority. Sons and daughters made up more than four-fifths of the persons 16 years or older (other than husband and wife) in these families and in the families of type 5 (table 116).[20] Only 4 percent of the wives in the two types of families were under 30 years of age.

More than two out of every five families that reached or passed the $3,000 income line were from types 4 and 5—a large proportion since these two types combined were only 27 percent of the total families (fig. 10). Their median income was second highest, $1,902. Small wonder that they held this favored position; almost three-fourths of the husbands were in the age class 40–59 years—the period when average earning power was greatest (table 35). The proportion of business and professional families was larger and the proportion of wage-earner families smaller than in any other family type group

[20] For the number of families of each size-age grouping included in the definitions of these two types see table 125. Five percent of the nonrelief families in types 4 and 5 had adult sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis, and not as members of the economic family (table 126).

except types 8 and 9 combined (table 45). And every family had at least one potential earner other than husband or wife.

But this high median income—almost $300 above that of types 2 and 3 combined—brought a heavier burden of family support than was carried by those younger families. There were more persons to be maintained; the average size of family of this group was 3.9 persons as compared with 3.4 in types 2 and 3.

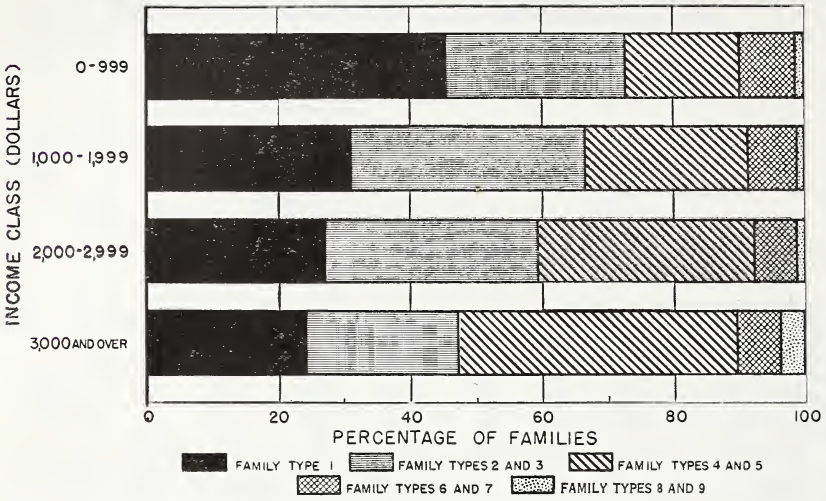

FIGURE 10.—Family type and income: Percentage distributions by family type of families classified by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36.

Sons and daughters were older than were those in family types 2 and 3. In every family there was one son or daughter or other person (not husband or wife) 16 years or older; in more than one-fourth, there were two or three (table 125). In almost one-half there was at least one child under 16 but probably above the average age of children in families of types 2 and 3, since families seldom include an infant when the older children have passed 16. Children in their teens require a larger outlay for their maintenance than do those younger. They eat more and their clothes are more expensive. They have more social needs, as for movie tickets and party clothes, and they need more housing space for their own living and for entertaining their friends. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the majority of the families of types 4 and 5 had a much higher level of living than did those of types 2 and 3, despite their higher incomes.

More than one-half of the families of these two types owned their homes. For all families, average nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes and money income from investments and sources other than earnings averaged more than $200. Hence, money earnings were but 89 percent of income, being of somewhat less importance than for the younger families of types 2 and 3, that had had less opportunity to save and invest.

Husbands were better able to carry the burden of family support in these than in families of other types, if their higher earnings are any criterion of their ability along this line. They made an average

of $1,700 during the year, $226 more than the average made by husbands in type 1 families (table 46). Along with their high earnings went more help from other breadwinners than in any families save the small group in types 8 and 9. Only 52 percent of these husbands were sole earners—a marked contrast to the 82 percent who earned alone in families of types 2 and 3. An average of 1.6 persons per family earned. However, because the other breadwinners made only about one-fourth as much as did the husbands, the latter still contributed 85 percent of the aggregate earnings fund of these families.

TABLE 46.—*Husbands as earners: Average earnings of husbands and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Average [1] earnings per husband in families of types [2]—					Percentage [3] of family earnings derived from husbands in families of types [2]—				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	1,474	1,619	1,700	1,683	1,670	90.5	96.0	84.6	95.1	72.1
0–999	569	691	542	671	638	82.7	96.3	74.6	92.7	90.1
1,000–1,499	1,050	1,164	973	1,197	924	91.4	97.4	81.0	98.2	71.8
1,500–1,999	1,443	1,901	1,410	1,587	821	91.3	96.2	84.8	99.0	52.0
2,000–2,999	1,973	2,098	1,598	2,050	1,368	91.0	95.7	71.5	91.5	62.6
3,000 and over	3,333	3,464	3,101	4,044	3,128	90.4	94.7	86.4	93.3	77.2

[1] Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.
[2] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[3] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 135) regardless of whether husbands were earners.

Supplementary earners were found in more than 44 percent of the families in every income class save $1,500 to $1,999 where they were found in 38 percent. These secondary earners reported average earnings of only $340, rising from $130 per earner in families below the $1,000 income line to $659 at the highest income level, $3,000 and above (tables 47 and 133).

Of the earners other than the husband, fewer than one-third were wives; more than two-thirds were sons and daughters or other related persons who were members of the families. Wives marketed their labor to better advantage than did sons and daughters; their average earnings were $489 apiece as compared with the average of $369 reported by the latter breadwinners.

More than three-fourths of the earners other than husband and wife in the four-city group came from family types 4 and 5 (table 54). These were the types in which 81 percent of the family members 16 and older (other than husband or wife) were concentrated. The following tabulation shows the aggregate number of persons 16 years and older (not husband or wife) in specified type groups:

Family type:	*Number*
All types	1,177
1	0
2 and 3	0
4 and 5	956
6 and 7	88
8 and 9	133

It is socially significant that only about one-third of the potential breadwinners in families of these two types actually earned. Many still were in school; some may have tried to find jobs but failed. Whatever the reason, the presence of a potential earner does not necessarily mean the lightening of the burden of family maintenance carried by the husband; nor does the fact that a second earner has come into the picture mean that he relieves the husband of half of his load.

TABLE 47.—*Supplementary earners; Percentage of families of specified types with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Percentage [1] of families of specified types [2] with supplementary earners—			Earnings derived from supplementary earners in families of specified types [2]								
				Average [3] earnings—						Percentage [4] of total family earnings		
				Per earner			Per family					
	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All incomes	*Per-cent* 17	*Per-cent* 44	*Per-cent* 15	*Dollars* 296	*Dollars* 340	*Dollars* 319	*Dollars* 54	*Dollars* 209	*Dollars* 65	*Per-cent* 3.2	*Per-cent* 10.9	*Per-cent* 3.7
0–999	15	46	25	83	130	81	15	76	29	2.1	12.7	4.4
1,000–1,499	13	45	9	144	179	102	21	113	9	1.7	9.9	.8
1,500–1,999	17	38	7	224	278	51	41	148	3	2.5	9.4	.2
2,000–2,999	20	46	25	395	373	451	89	255	158	4.1	11.7	7.0
3,000 and over	21	45	15	823	659	853	180	404	256	5.0	11.3	5.9

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

[2] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type. Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. Of these families, there were 62 percent that had supplementary earners whose average earnings were $400 per earner, $553 per family, and were 25.2 percent of the total family earnings for that group. Families of type 1 are not shown because 85.5 percent of the supplementary earners were wives; their average earnings are shown in table 42.

[3] Averages in columns 5, 6, and 7 are based on the total number of supplementary earners in each class; averages in columns 8, 9, and 10 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

[4] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 135) regardless of source of earnings.

Breadwinning sons and daughters in families of types 4 and 5 at the upper end of the income scale earned almost three times as much as did those in the income class under $1,000 (table 48). However, their contributions were a smaller proportion of family earnings at the top of the income scale than at the bottom (7 percent as compared with 15). This lessened importance of the larger amounts earned is due to the fact that total family earnings increased from an average of $596 to $3,563, or about sixfold (table 113). Husbands were largely responsible for this rise; their earnings averaged $3,101 at the income level $3,000 and over, and only $542 in the class below $1,000.

TABLE 48.—*Earners other than husband and wife; Number of earners other than husband and wife, and amount and percentage of total family earnings contributed by them, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, noth native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife							
	Per 100 families of types [1]—		Average [2] earnings per earner in families of types [1]—		Average [3] earnings per family of families of types [1]—		Percentage [4] they contributed to earnings of families of types [1]—	
	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All incomes	*Number* 45	*Number* 13	*Dollars* 369	*Dollars* 379	*Dollars* 166	*Dollars* 50	*Percent* 8.7	*Percent* 2.8
0–999	46	22	201	90	92	20	15.4	3.0
1,000–1,499	44	7	284	75	126	55	11.0	.4
1,500–1,999	37	3	365	[5] 40	134	1	8.5	.1
2,000–2,999	54	22	373	547	200	123	9.2	5.5
3,000 and over	42	20	576	975	241	195	6.8	4.5

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type. Families of types 1, 2 and 3, and 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. In families of types 8 and 9 there were 126 earners other than husband and wife per 100 families; their average earnings were $401 per earner and $503 per family, and were 22.9 percent of the total family earnings for that group.
[2] Averages are based on the number of earners other than husband and wife in each class.
[3] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had earners other than husband and wife.
[4] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 135) regardless of source of earnings.
[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Families of Types 6 and 7

Type 6, average size 5.2 persons; 3.2 children under 16; none older.
Type 7, average size 7.2 persons; 3.5 children under 16; 1.6 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older.

Families of type 6, by definition, had three or four children under 16 and none older. Families of type 7 had at least one child under 16; but the four or five other persons (not husband or wife) could be any age. In the sample of families in the four cities, 32 percent of those in type 7 had children under 16 only; about 41 percent had one or two older sons or daughters or other relatives in the family circle; and 27 percent had three or more such older members.[21] Sons and daughters made up 81 percent of this older group; only 19 percent were parents of the husband and wife or other relatives (table 116).

The wife's ability to manage family finances, to make a little go a long way, must have been very important to the well-being of the majority of families in types 6 and 7. In type 6, one-half of the families were stretching incomes of less than $1,663 to cover the needs and wants of five or six persons; and in type 7, with seven or eight members, one-half had to get along as best they could on less than $1,636 during the year (table 41). These groups thus had median incomes resembling those of the families with one child under 16 (type 2), half of which were below the $1,656 income line; but the incomes had to maintain more persons.

[21] For the number of families of each size-age grouping included in the definition of these two types see table 125. Two percent of the families in types 6 and 7 had adult sons or daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis, and not as members of the economic family (table 126).

These large families resembled the small families of type 1 in their distribution by income. About one-fifth fell below the $1,000 income line; only about one-tenth reached the top of the income scale, $3,000 or more. This was in marked contrast to families of types 4 and 5, about one-fifth of which were in the highest income class (table 49).

TABLE 49.—*Family type and income: Percentage distribution by income of families of specified types, Pacific small cities combined,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [2] (No.)	Families in specified income classes					
	All	$0–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000 or over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All types	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 16	*Percent* 25	*Percent* 24	*Percent* 23	*Percent* 12
1	100	22	26	23	20	9
2	100	13	30	24	25	8
3	100	13	31	27	20	9
4	100	9	22	23	29	17
5	100	11	20	24	24	21
6	100	17	23	30	20	10
7	100	20	19	32	20	9
8 and 9	100	15	23	13	18	31

[1] For data for Pacific small cities separately, see table 123.
[2] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.

Average income per person cannot be used as a clear-cut index of the level of living possible for a group of families. Many goods and services are consumed on a family rather than on an individual basis; for example, it may cost no more to heat the house for four than for two persons. Hence, the family of four may live at a level comparable to that of the family of two, at less than double the cost. Age and sex of family members, as well as number, affect the cost of living. The following tabulation, which shows the average income per person in families of different types is a rough indicator of the differences in the problems they meet in providing adequate levels of living for their members:

Family type:	*Average income per person*
1	$848
2 and 3	531
4 and 5	549
6 and 7	319
8 and 9	396

More of the families in types 6 and 7 than of the first three type groups (1, 2 and 3, and 4 and 5) must have fallen below generally accepted standards of health and adequacy of living. Types 8 and 9 were in a somewhat better position, but some such families in the lower income classes must have been forced to live near or below the poverty line. This problem of the support of the large family has been classed as one calling for social action in some foreign countries where a so-called family wage, based on number of dependent children, has been established in certain industries.

Although families of types 6 and 7 were only 7 percent of the nonrelief families studied in the four-city group, they included 28 percent of the children under 16 years of age. They thus were responsible for the health and education of more than one-fourth of the dependent children included in the group studied and therefore were of greater social concern than their number would indicate. The aggregate number of children under 16 in specified type groups was as follows:

Family type:	*Number*
All types	2,412
1	0
2 and 3	1,248
4 and 5	469
6 and 7	664
8 and 9	31

Perhaps because there were so many mouths to feed, families of types 6 and 7 seem to have had less chance than others to get ahead financially. Their average money income from investments and gifts amounted to only $41 per family; average nonmoney income from housing, only $60. They, therefore, depended more heavily upon earnings, which made up 95 percent of their aggregate income.

TABLE 50.—*Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Average [1] number of persons in families of types [2]—					Average [3] number of earners in families of types [2]—				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All incomes	2.00	3.43	3.93	5.76	6.21	1.16	1.18	1.60	1.19	2.36
0–999	2.00	3.34	3.89	5.72	5.67	.97	1.16	1.49	1.28	1.50
1,000–1,499	2.00	3.45	3.92	5.67	6.44	1.16	1.14	1.62	1.09	1.89
1,500–1,999	2.00	3.46	3.97	5.79	5.60	1.24	1.18	1.53	1.07	3.00
2,000–2,999	2.00	3.37	3.86	5.80	6.57	1.23	1.22	1.68	1.35	3.00
3,000 and over	2.00	3.47	4.00	5.85	6.33	1.29	1.21	1.60	1.30	2.50

[1] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.
[2] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[3] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

The burden of family support fell heavily upon the husbands. They were sole breadwinners in 84 percent of the families, or more often than in any other type group (table 44). They contributed 95 percent of aggregate earnings of all families, and 98 and 99 percent of the aggregate earnings of those in the two income classes $1,000–$1,499 and $1,500–$1,999 (table 46). Fortunately for their families, they made an average of $1,683 apiece, only $17 less than did husbands in families of types 4 and 5. But with the limited receipts from other breadwinners and from sources other than earnings, the average income of families of types 6 and 7 was $293 lower than that of types 4 and 5.

Wives earned less often than in other family type groups, perhaps because they were so busy caring for children and cooking and mend-

ing for their large families; only 15 of the 200 were breadwinners. Of the 26 earners other than husband and wife, 21 were 16 or older and 5 were under 16. Supplementary earners (wives, sons, and daughters) were unequally distributed among the income classes. As a consequence there was an average of 1.1 earners per family when income was within the classes $1,000–$1,999, while in the two income classes above, where husbands earned more and thus had less need of such help, the average number of breadwinners was 1.35 and 1.30 (table 50).

Families of Types 8 and 9

Type 8, average size 5.3 persons; no children under 16; 3.3 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older.

Type 9, average size 9.9 persons; 3.9 children under 16; 4.0 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older (averages based on only 8 families).

Families of type 8, with no dependent children under 16, were three times as numerous as the larger families of type 9. Families of this latter type were of mixed ages for the most part; three-fourths had four or more children under 16.[22]

With an average of 2.4 earners per family, or twice as many as in families of types 1, 2 and 3, and 6 and 7, the median income of the small group of families of types 8 and 9 was $1,938, a figure higher than that for any other group. The more well-to-do half of the families had comparatively high incomes; half of them (one-fourth of the entire type group) had incomes of more than $3,578. Among families of types 4 and 5 (the group ranking next in median income) the one-fourth with the highest incomes were above $2,646, a figure more than $900 below the third income quartile of types 8 and 9 (table 41).

The average income of families of types 8 and 9 was $2,454, an amount considerably higher than the median income. In no other type group was the difference between the average and median so great. An average of $2,197 of income came from earnings, $117 from sources other than earnings, as investments, and $140 was in the form of nonmoney income from housing. Thus, the average receipts of these families from each of these three sources were higher than those of any other type group; but the greatest difference was in the amount of earnings (table 113).

Husbands were responsible for about three-fourths of the earnings fund, contributing an average of $1,585 per family. Contributions of wives averaged $106; of sons or other males (not husbands) $370; of daughters or other females (not wives) $133; and family earnings from roomers and boarders averaged $3 per family (table 135).

In no other family type group were the earning husbands outnumbered by other breadwinners. Of the 92 persons earning, 37 were husbands, and the group of 55 others was made up of 6 wives and 49 sons and daughters (with perhaps others) 16 and older.

One-fourth of the husbands in this group were 60 or older, a proportion higher than in any other family type group (table 40). Hence, the sons and daughters at home probably were somewhat older than those in other families. This may account in part for their comparatively high average earnings of $401 per breadwinner. Wives, also,

[22] For the number of families of each size-age grouping included in the definition of each of these two types see table 125. None of the families of these two types had sons or daughters at home on a roomer-boarder basis.

reported higher earnings than in other type groups, making an average of $692 each.

Contrary to what might be expected of such large families, the proportion in the business and professional group was relatively high, 41 percent, while only 32 percent of all families were in this group (table 45). The proportion of clerical and wage-earner families was lower than in the entire sample. This occupational distribution doubtless helps account for the high level of earnings of these families.

Intercity Differences

Data for the four-city group are better adapted than are data from individual cities for depicting income differences among families of different types. The combined sample is large enough to have stability even in these fine family-type classifications. Tabulations for each of the four cities separately show much more fluctuation, but deviations from the general pattern are not extreme.

In each city, more families of types 4 and 5 had supplementary earners than did those in any other family-type group except for the few families in types 8 and 9. In all cities, too, the percentage of families that had only one breadwinner was highest among the families with young children, types 2 and 3 and types 6 and 7 (table 51). In Eugene, there was a tendency for more of the families of each type group to have supplementary earners than in the three other cities.

TABLE 51.—*Sole earners and family earnings: Percentage of families with only one earner, and average family earnings from all individual earners, by family type, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	Percentage [2] of families having only 1 earner				Average [3] earnings per family from all individual earners			
	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	77	74	65	73	1,636	1,725	1,635	1,750
1	79	69	65	78	1,408	1,647	1,393	1,581
2 and 3	88	86	83	79	1,657	1,607	1,614	1,745
4 and 5	61	60	47	57	1,762	2,027	1,908	2,048
6 and 7	83	95	79	82	1,970	1,732	1,597	1,524
8 and 9	27	[4]	34	[4]	2,469	[5] 1,579	2,032	1,746

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[3] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[4] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.
[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The question of who shall earn depends largely on the composition of the family, but the question of how they shall earn, that is, what occupation they shall follow, is primarily dependent on the opportunities for employment in the community. Thus marked differences among cities were found in the distribution of families classified by

occupation and family type. Klamath Falls was different from the other cities because of its very large proportion of wage-earner families in each type group (tables 110 and 122). In the other three cities the proportion of business and professional families tended to be highest among families of types 4 and 5.

The presence of more business and professional families in types 4 and 5 helps to account for the higher incomes received by these types, since families in this occupational group tended to have higher incomes than did families in other occupations. In each city, the median income of families of this type group was the highest of all types except 8 and 9 combined. However there were too few cases in this latter type group to permit use of medians as a basis for conclusions.

There would be little reason to expect significant differences among cities in the amount of income received by families of a given type group. Medians for each family type varied from city to city much more than they varied for all family types combined, but the family type differences were not consistent in direction (table 52).

TABLE 52.—*Median income: Median income of families of specified types, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Median income of families of type [1]—								
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washington, Olympia	$1,676	$1,485	$1,665	$1,656	$1,781	$2,167	$1,844	[2] $1,833	[3] $2,208
Oregon, Astoria	1,683	1,612	1,682	1,514	1,932	[4] 2,300	[5] 1,450	(6)	(6)
Oregon, Eugene	1,652	1,455	1,618	1,594	1,936	1,920	1,596	1,667	1,958
Oregon, Klamath Falls	1,689	1,574	1,656	1,740	1,891	1,891	1,588	[5] 1,500	(6)

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Median based on 26 cases.
[3] Median based on 11 cases.
[4] Median based on 24 cases.
[5] Median based on 16 cases.
[6] Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

The extent of variation in the value of the median, from one city to another, however, appears to increase as the composition of the family-type group becomes less homogeneous. Families of type 2, for example, (husband, wife, one child under 16) are more alike in age and composition than are those classified in any other type, and for this type the medians for all cities were approximately the same. For the less homogeneous type groups, medians for the different cities varied widely; for type 5, the difference between the high and the low median was as much as $409. The greater differences between medians for types 5 to 9 are partly attributable, of course, to the smaller size of the samples. It seems clear, however, from the medians and from the distributions of families in each city by income and family type (table 110) that size of income and type of family are related, and that this relationship is found in all of the four cities studied.

Households of the Family-type Groups (Nonrelief Families)

Fewer of the large, older families of types 8 and 9 than of the other type groups reported nonfamily members in their households; only 44 percent reported roomers, boarders, paid help living in, or overnight guests during the year. Sixty percent of the families of types 4 and 5, and from 53 to 58 percent of those in other type groups reported such household members (table 53).

The older families had paid help in the household less often than did the younger. Ten percent of the families of types 2 and 3, and 12 percent of the families of types 6 and 7 had help living in, as compared with only 5 percent or fewer of the other groups. This does not necessarily mean that the younger ones had paid household help more often; it may only indicate that families with young children prefer to have household employees live in the family dwelling while families of grown persons employ such workers by the day or the hour.

TABLE 53.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage* [1] *of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [2] (No.)	Families	Families having in the household nonfamily members [3]—						Average nonfamily members [4]
		Any		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*
All types	2,711	1,532	57	294	11	73	3	0.41
1	860	453	53	91	11	26	3	.43
2 and 3	872	505	58	74	8	6	1	.31
4 and 5	740	445	60	107	14	37	5	.51
6 and 7	200	112	56	19	10	4	2	.39
8 and 9	39	17	44	3	8	0	0	.35

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[2] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[3] Nonfamily members include roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists and transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 126 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.
[4] Year-equivalent persons. For description of method used in computing see footnote 3, table 4.

Only 8 percent of the families of types 8 and 9 reported income from roomers or boarders (including tourists or transients); none of them had sons and daughters living with them on this basis. Fourteen percent of the families of types 4 and 5 had some earnings from this source; but in about one-third of these families the roomers and boarders were sons or daughters. Families of other type groups fell between these two in prevalence of grown children living as members of the household instead of the economic family.

Fewer of the older families of types 8 and 9 had guests, 38 percent as compared with about 50 percent of those in types 2 and 3, and in types 4 and 5. However, the families of the former types that had

guests either had them more frequently or made their stays so pleasant that they remained in the household for longer periods than were reported by families of other types, since the average number of guest-months they reported was somewhat higher (table 126).

Major Differences Among the Family-type Groups (Nonrelief Families)

Differences in income from one family-type group to another were considerable. The high median income of family types 8 and 9 was more than $400 above the low median of $1,527 reported by type 1. But the real differences in economic well-being of the type groups were more related to the number of persons per family than to amount of family income. Thus, families of types 8 and 9 combined averaged more than three times as many members as did those of type 1, while their median incomes were only about one-fourth greater.

TABLE 54.—*Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives and other family members earning, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	Families	Family members earning—					Percentage [2] of specified family members earning—				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other than husband and wife		All	Husbands	Wives	Other than husband and wife	
					Under 16	16 or older				Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All types	*Number* 2,711	*Number* 3,541	*Number* 2,599	*Number* 508	*Number* 44	*Number* 390	*Percent* 39.3	*Percent* 95.9	*Percent* 18.7	*Percent* 1.8	*Percent* 33.1
1	860	1,000	795	203	0	[3] 2	58.1	92.4	23.6	-------	[3]
2 and 3	872	1,026	865	136	22	[3] 3	34.3	99.2	15.6	1.8	[3]
4 and 5	740	1,185	705	148	17	315	40.8	95.3	20.0	3.6	32.9
6 and 7	200	238	197	15	5	21	20.7	98.5	7.5	.8	23.9
8 and 9	39	92	37	6	0	49	38.0	94.9	15.4	-------	36.8

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.
[3] Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Because of this wide variation in size from one type group to another, figures for average number of breadwinners per family tell only a part of the story of responsibility for family maintenance. Facts are needed also as to the number of nonearners supported by each breadwinner and the share of the burden of family support carried by husbands and by others. For example, the statement that there were 1.2 breadwinners per family in type 1, and 2.4 in the families of types 8 and 9 might seem to indicate that the earners in the latter group had lighter responsibilities. But in families of type 1, 58 percent of the aggregate members were breadwinners; hence there were about three earners to every two nonearners in the group. In types 8 and 9 combined, only 38 percent of the aggregate family members were breadwinners; as a consequence, there were three nonearners to every two persons earning. In families of types 6 and 7, breadwinners were a

still smaller proportion of the group; there were about four nonearners to each earner (table 54). While an earner in this latter family type group might have to provide income for maintenance of four persons beside himself, the earner in a family of type 1 might not even maintain one other person.

Whether the family was large or small, the husband usually carried the greater share of the burden of family support. An increase in the number of earners lightened his load; but the addition of a second earner did not mean that his responsibilities were cut in half. In families of type 1, where the average number of earners per family was 1.2, the husbands' earnings were 90 percent of the aggregate earnings of the group; in the type-group 8 and 9, with an average of 2.4 earners per family (twice as many as in type 1) husbands contributed 72 percent of the aggregate earnings.

The average earnings of the husband, as principal earner, were approximately four or five times as great as the average earnings of a supplementary earner in the same family type group. If the count of earners in a family were based on a system of principal-earner-equivalents, a family whose principal earner made $1,500 and whose supplementary earner made only $300 could be described as having 1.2 equivalent-earners, instead of as having two earners. Such a count of the secondary breadwinners would indicate clearly the extent of the responsibility of the principal earner (usually the husband) for family maintenance. Were such a computation of equivalent-earners made on the basis of average earnings per family from principal and from secondary breadwinners, the number for each family-type group would be: Type 1, 1.07; types 2 and 3, 1.03; types 4 and 5, 1.12; types 6 and 7, 1.04; types 8 and 9, 1.34. In each type group, especially at the upper income levels, there were a few fortunate families with supplementary earners who made as much as $1,000. But such amounts were reported by only 8 percent of the total group of secondary breadwinners (table 10). The 46 percent who made less than $200 apiece increased the average number of earners per family more than they increased average family income.

With family well-being so closely associated with husband's earnings, it is obvious that the families having the greatest difficulties in stretching incomes to meet expenses were the large ones, especially those in types 6 and 7. Earnings of husbands did not increase proportionally as families grew larger. Hence, children in large families usually must have had a more restricted level of consumption than did children in small, except insofar as both groups used goods and services furnished by the State, such as schools, parks, playgrounds, and baby clinics.

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals

Type of Living Quarters (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

In these small Northwestern cities, one-family houses still represent the prevalent type of living quarters. They furnished shelter to 77 percent of the families in Astoria, and to 89 percent or more of those in the three other cities (tables 55 and 142). Apartment houses have made their appearance; but they house only a small proportion of the families—7 percent or fewer in Eugene, Klamath Falls, and Olympia,

and only 13 percent in Astoria, which ranked first among the four cities in relative number of apartment dwellers.[23] Such apartment houses as exist are very different from those typical of large cities; many accommodate only three or four families.

TABLE 55.—*Type of living quarters: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families, by type of living quarters occupied,*[1] *Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Type of living quarters occupied	Olympia, Wash.		Astoria, Oreg.		Eugene, Oreg.		Klamath Falls, Oreg.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
All types	1,024	100	372	100	2,213	100	674	100
One-family house:								
Detached	921	90	288	77	1,879	85	617	91
Attached	3	(3)	0	0	68	4	17	3
Two-family house:								
Side by side	12	1	8	2	46	2	12	2
Two decker	13	2	23	6	32	1	8	1
Apartment in building for—								
3 families	9	1	5	1	28	1	2	(3)
4 families	12	1	10	3	30	1	6	1
5 or more families	40	4	32	9	94	5	5	1
Dwelling unit in business building	12	1	4	1	28	1	6	1
Other [2]	2	(3)	2	1	8	(3)	1	(3)

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Families that received rent as pay or gift are included.
[2] Includes all types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.
[3] 0.50 percent or less.

Two-family houses, either the two-decker or the side-by-side type, also are scarce. They sheltered only 8 percent of the families in Astoria, where they were most frequent, and 3 percent of those in the three other cities. Only a few families, 1 percent, lived in dwelling units in business buildings, such as in quarters above stores or garages.

The likelihood of living in a one-family house was considerably greater if a family owned its home than if it rented. In Astoria 96 percent of the owning families and 65 percent of the renters were in one-family houses. The small number of owners who occupied other types of dwelling units usually were in houses of the two-family type. In the three other cities, where apartments were less frequent, differences between the two tenure groups were less marked (table 56).

In Astoria, high income brought greater likelihood of having a one-family house than did low income. The proportion of nonrelief families in single-family dwellings rose from 62 to 87 percent as income increased from below $1,000 to $3,000 or more. However, in the three other cities where a larger proportion of the families occupied one-family homes, the relationship between income and type of dwelling was less clear. For example, in Eugene one-family houses were occupied by 87 percent of the families whose incomes were under

[23] This proportion of native-white unbroken families living in apartment houses is somewhat smaller than the proportion of all families in these cities in such dwelling units. There are two reasons for this: The proportion of ineligible families, especially the broken and one-person families, living in apartments is higher than the proportion of eligible; the apartment families were more difficult to reach than were those in one-family dwellings. It is possible, therefore, that the sample of eligible families is biased in having too few of those living in apartments. This discrepancy apparently is greater in Klamath Falls than in the three other cities.

$1,000; by 86 and 88 percent of those in the next two $500 income classes; by 90 percent in the class $2,000–$2,999; and by 88 percent of those having $3,000 or more (table 57).

TABLE 56.—*One-family house: Percentage of families occupying one-family houses, by tenure and relief status,[1] Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Tenure and relief status	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
1	2	3	4	5
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Owning families, all	96	96	97	99
Relief families	98	100	100	100
Nonrelief families	96	96	97	99
Renting families, all	84	65	81	90
Relief families	87	65	84	94
Nonrelief families	83	65	80	90

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Families that received rent as pay or gift are included.

TABLE 57.—*One-family house: Percentage of families occupying one-family houses, by income and by occupation,[1] Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class and occupational group (dollars)	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
1	2	3	4	5
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	90	78	88	94
0–999	86	62	87	94
1,000–1,499	90	73	86	92
1,500–1,999	92	79	88	92
2,000–2,999	91	85	90	96
3,000 and over	90	87	88	96
Occupational groups:				
Wage-earner	93	75	88	95
Clerical	88	70	86	95
Business and professional	86	84	89	91
Other occupations [2]	96	[3]	93	[3]

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Families that received rent as pay or gift are included. Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

[2] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.

[3] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Business and professional families were more frequently found in one-family houses than were wage-earner and clerical families in Astoria, where the higher income groups showed a greater tendency than the low income groups to occupy such dwellings. However, income was not the only determinant of type of living quarters. The average income of the clerical group was $1,953 as compared with $1,438 of the wage earner; but 70 percent of the former and 75 percent of the latter lived in one-family houses. Age may have influenced

choice; the young husbands and wives in the clerical group may have been more willing to live in apartments than the older families which were more numerous in the wage-earner group.

In Olympia the percentage of business and professional families occupying one-family houses was smaller than the percentage of either of the other two major occupational groups, 86 percent as compared with 88 percent of the clerical and 93 percent of the wage-earner group. The family of a State official whose term of office was somewhat uncertain may have preferred living in an apartment to assuming the responsibilities of a one-family house.

Home Tenure, Owning Families

Home Ownership, by Income and Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

Homes were owned at some time during the report year by 47 percent of the nonrelief families. The percentage of owners was greater at the upper than at the lower end of the income scale. Below the $500 income line 43 percent of the families owned their homes. This proportion fell to 36 percent at the $1,000–$1,499 level, and then rose steadily, reaching 66 percent at the highest level, $3,000 or more (table 58).

TABLE 58.—*Home ownership: Percentage of families occupying owned homes, by occupation and income, and by family type and income,*[1] *Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Percentage [2] of families occupying owned homes							
	All families	Occupational group [3]			Family-type groups [4]—			
		Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	47	42	38	55	48	39	57	36
0–999	39	31	27	41	47	24	48	14
1,000–1,499	36	37	23	42	40	28	50	21
1,500–1,999	44	45	34	48	44	39	51	38
2,000–2,999	56	55	52	58	55	48	63	59
3,000 and over	66	74	56	67	63	71	70	42

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.

[2] Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

[3] Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. 86 percent of this group occupied owned homes.

[4] Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. 53 percent of this group occupied owned homes.

The small group of families of farm operators living in the cities and of those without earnings reported home ownership more often than did any of the three major occupational groups; 86 percent lived in their own homes some part of the report year. Many of these families were beyond middle age; almost three-fourths of the husbands were 60 years of age or older. Two-thirds of the families

in this fourth occupational group were below the $1,000 income line. Home ownership, with no monthly rentals to meet, may have enabled some to live on their small incomes without recourse to relief. This group is largely responsible for the higher proportion of home owners below the $500 income line than in the income classes just above.

Business and professional families ranked next; 55 percent lived in homes of their own for at least part of the report year, as compared with 42 percent of the wage-earner families and 38 percent of the clerical. The higher rank of the business and professional group doubtless is due in part to the smaller percentage in the income classes near the $1,000 line, where home ownership was less frequent. Differences among the three major occupational groups were less marked at specific income levels than when all incomes were combined. However, these differences were consistent enough to indicate that current income, alone, does not account for the greater prevalence of ownership in the business and professional group. Husbands in these occupations tended to be older than were those in wage-earner and clerical families and many, therefore, had had greater opportunities for accumulating reserves to be invested in homes. Probably many felt their economic status to be comparatively secure—a feeling less prevalent in the two other occupational groups; they therefore may have been more willing to assume the risks of buying a home on an amortization basis. Then, too, home ownership may have ranked higher in the hierarchy of their wants and therefore been more important in their standard of living than in that of the younger clerical families.

That wage-earner families whose average income was more than $400 below that of the clerical group reported a greater percentage of home owners may be related to the larger proportion of the former families that were of middle age or older. Among wage-earner families, too, there may be a greater tendency to consider home ownership as a comparatively safe way to make provision for old age; they may have had fewer opportunities for investments of other types than families in which the husband was a white-collar worker or in business or a profession.

Intercity Differences (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The four cities showed considerable difference in their home-ownership records. In Astoria, where apartments and two-family houses were the most frequent, 40 percent of the native-white, unbroken families (relief and nonrelief combined) were home owners; in Olympia, the proportion rose to 55 percent. Klamath Falls and Eugene fell between these two extremes with 42 and 45 percent of the families owning homes. In all four cities the percentage of home owners was considerably greater among the self-supporting families than among those that had had recourse to relief at some time during the report year (tables 144 and 142).

The tendency for home ownership to increase with income, noted in the four-city unit, was also found among the nonrelief families in the three Oregon cities but not in Olympia. In Astoria, Eugene, and Klamath Falls the proportion of home owners among families with incomes of $3,000 or more was from 50 to more than 100 percent

above that among families receiving less than $1,000. At the lower end of the income scale (under $1,000) the relative frequency of home ownership varied widely among these three cities. In Klamath Falls only 23 percent of families at this income level were home owners, as compared with 41 percent in Eugene. This lower proportion of owners in Klamath Falls may be related to the fact that this city increased its population by 235 percent in the twenties. Some of these newcomers may not have expected to settle permanently in the city; home ownership in such a group would be less frequent than among the old residents.

Olympia showed a less clear-cut trend toward increasing home ownership with increasing income. Of the families below the $1,000 income line, 61 percent owned their homes; of those in the two following income classes, $1,000–$1,499 and $1,500–$1,999, 56 and 49 percent owned; at the $2,000–$2,999 level, 64 percent; and at the highest level, $3,000 or more, 54 percent. This difference seems to be related to the presence of State officials among the business and professional group. Among the wage-earner families the trend was similar to that shown by the Oregon cities; 42 percent of the lowest income group and 72 percent of those in the $2,000–$2,999 class were home owners. The clerical group showed a similar tendency to increase ownership with income. But the business and professional group, many of whom must have intended to live in Olympia only while they held State offices, showed ownership of homes decreasing as income rose; 64 percent of the families in the lowest income class owned homes, as compared with 53 percent in the highest. It is probable that many of the lower-income families of this group were those of small-business men, who considered themselves more permanently located in the city than did the more well-to-do State officials.

Home Ownership, by Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

Within the same income class, families of types 4 and 5 tended to rank above the other type groups in proportion of home owners. Fifty-seven percent of the whole type-group owned their homes as compared with 53 percent of families of types 8 and 9, 48 percent of type 1, 39 percent of types 2 and 3, and 36 percent of types 6 and 7 combined (table 58).

Families of the two type groups—4 and 5 combined, and 8 and 9 combined—had higher median incomes and a higher average number of earners per family than the others. Many of the grown sons and daughters contributed to the family earnings fund. Moreover, these families were older than the others with children and had had a longer period in which to accumulate savings for home purchase. About three-fourths of the husbands were in the 40–59 age group, at the height of their earning power. The difference in spending patterns when adults and children in their late teens predominate in the family group also may have been a factor.

Families of type 1, ranking lowest in average income, ranked third in frequency of home ownership. In no other type group except in types 4 and 5 combined did so high a proportion of the group below the $1,000 income line own their homes. Some of these families may have bought their houses when husbands were younger and

earning more, since purchases out of their current income would have been very difficult.

The younger families, types 2 and 3 and types 6 and 7, ranked lowest. Both of these type groups were at the earlier stages of their life cycle with young children who were a drain on family funds.

Mortgages on Owned Homes (Nonrelief Families)

Approximately one-half of the owning families occupied homes free of mortgage; this proportion varied from 47 percent in Olympia, where owners were most frequent, to 62 in Astoria, where they were least often found.

The families owning homes that are mortgaged represent all stages in amortization periods. A few of them purchased their homes during the year covered by the interview. The number of such families is not given in these tabulations, but indirect evidence of new purchases appears in the average number of months the owned home was occupied. This figure tends to be less for mortgaged homes than for homes free of mortgage (table 148).

The proportion of owners whose homes were mortgaged differed with the income class. In the income classes under $750 approximately one-fourth of all owned homes were mortgaged. The preponderance of mortgage-free homes in these classes is probably related to the larger proportion of older families. In the income range $750 to $2,500 the proportion of mortgaged homes increased from about 50 percent to nearly 60 percent with variations among the cities. In the higher income groups, $2,500 or more, the percentage did not tend to increase. It is probable that proportionately more families in the middle than at the extremes of the income range had recently purchased new homes or were still in the amortization period.

Home Tenure, Renting Families

Monthly Rent (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Rents paid by these small-city families seem low, when compared with those of metropolitan groups. They averaged $19 a month for the relief and nonrelief groups combined, while the average for New York and Chicago was more than $30. More than one-half of the Pacific families kept the rent bill in the $5 to $19 range; only 9 percent paid $35 or more. Relief families had average monthly rent bills of $12 (table 59).

Apparently families tried to reconcile rent with income when they selected their homes. Self-supporting families having incomes under $1,000 paid an average of $15 a month; 80 percent paid less than $20. Those with incomes of $3,000 or more paid average rentals of $35 a month; only 5 percent paid less than $20; 63 percent paid $35 or more (fig. 11).

Monthly rents of relief and nonrelief families combined averaged highest, $22, in Olympia; next, $19, in Eugene; and $18 in Astoria and Klamath Falls. The proportion of families paying less than $20 per month was 42 percent in Olympia, 53 percent in Eugene, 59 percent in Klamath Falls, and 61 percent in Astoria.

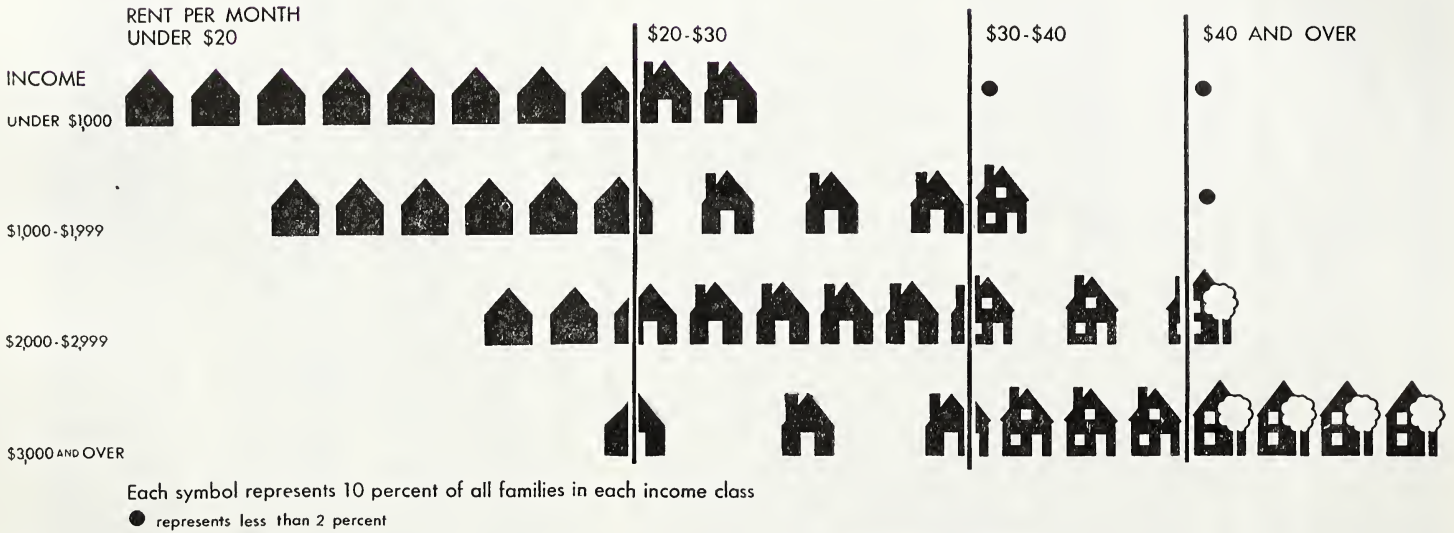

FIGURE 11.—Rent and income, Pacific small cities, 1935–36.

Rent as a Percentage of Income (Nonrelief Families)

Although the more well-to-do renting families paid more for housing than did those with less to spend, rents did not increase proportionately with income. At the lowest income level, under $250, some families found their incomes exceeded by their rent bills; they could not pay the landlord, to say nothing of their other expenses, without going into debt or drawing on savings. When families reached the $750–$999 income class, rent took approximately one-fifth of their money. The large group at the $1,000–$1,999 level used from 12 to 19 percent of their funds for rent. Higher income families spent an even smaller proportion; Eugene and Astoria families with $3,500 or more, for example, assigned only 9 or 10 percent of their incomes to rent (table 60).

For all nonrelief families that rented homes, rent accounted for 14 percent of income in Klamath Falls and Astoria, 15 in Eugene, and 16 in Olympia. The common assumption that rent will take 20 percent of income did not hold true except among families having incomes around $1,000. Families with incomes of $2,000 or more could budget much less than 20 percent of their money to rent, provided they lived in small cities where rental rates were similar to those found in these Pacific cities. These figures indicate the impossibility of using a ready-made budget for families in different localities and the need for basing spending plans upon information concerning local situations as well as upon family needs and wants.

TABLE 59.—*Monthly rent: Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status and income,*[1] *Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families	Average monthly rent[2]	Percentage[2] of renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All families	2,782	1,530	19	(3)	8	23	24	17	13	6	5	4
Relief families	295	205	12	1	24	45	17	11	2	(3)	(3)	0
Nonrelief families	2,487	1,325	20	(3)	6	20	25	18	15	6	5	5
0–999	363	223	15	1	15	36	28	10	8	2	(3)	(3)
1,000–1,499	634	403	16	0	8	30	34	16	8	3	1	(3)
1,500–1,999	605	339	21	0	2	13	26	25	19	9	5	1
2,000–2,999	584	259	25	0	(3)	7	16	22	26	12	10	7
3,000 and over	301	101	35	0	1	2	2	10	13	9	23	40

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Also excluded are 16 nonrelief families and 2 relief families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rental is an estimated figure.

[2] Averages and percentages are based on the number of renting families in each class, column 3.

[3] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 60.—*Rent and income: Number of renting families and percentage of their total income spent for rent, by income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Renting families [1]				Percentage of total income spent for rent			
	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Oylmpia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All incomes	*Number* 378	*Number* 195	*Number* 1,059	*Number* 351	*Percent* 16	*Percent* 14	*Percent* 15	*Percent* 14
0–249	1	0	7	3	[2]	----------	177	126
250–499	3	2	19	8	59	[2]	39	42
500–749	17	6	61	13	30	45	28	22
750–999	28	18	106	36	22	20	18	20
1,000–1,249	54	36	177	65	19	14	18	17
1,250–1,499	43	26	130	54	19	12	17	13
1,500–1,749	54	28	129	44	17	15	15	13
1,750–1,999	57	29	127	42	16	14	14	13
2,000–2,249	37	20	96	29	13	12	13	14
2,250–2,499	21	10	60	23	14	13	12	13
2,500–2,999	21	5	60	19	16	15	12	10
3,000–3,499	20	9	42	7	13	11	13	10
3,500–3,999	10	4	19	2	13	10	10	[2]
4,000 and over	12	2	26	6	11	[2]	9	12

[1] Includes only those families that rented at the date of interview and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Excludes families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: In Olympia, 10 families; in Astoria, 3 families; in Eugene, 5 families; in Klamath Falls, 5 families.

[2] Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Rentals and Family Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

Average rentals paid by business and professional families were approximately half again as much as those paid by wage earners, $25 a month as compared with $16, in the four-city sample. Clerical families ranked between these two groups, paying an average monthly rental of $22. Similar differences were found in each of the four cities (table 146).

These differences are based in part on ability to pay; the business and professional group had higher average incomes. However, income is not the only factor. There seems to have been a real difference in the standards of the business and professional and the wage-earner families. At the same income level, average rentals paid by the former group were higher than those paid by the latter. Perhaps the business and professional families were paying for a residential district with prestige values; they may have attached greater importance to living in the "right" part of the city than did the wage earners. Or there may have been greater insistence by the wives in the former group upon newer, more modern homes, easily cared for. Whatever the reason, relatively more of the business and professional than of the wage-earner group chose to live in houses with rentals of $20 or more, in practically all income classes (table 61).

TABLE 61.—*Monthly rent: Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by occupation and income,*[1] *Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group and family income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families	Average monthly rent[2]	Percentage[2] of renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All occupations	2,487	1,325	20	(3)	6	20	25	18	15	6	5	5
Wage earner	1,152	667	16	(3)	10	30	28	15	11	3	2	1
0–999	227	156	13	2	18	36	28	8	7	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	397	251	14	0	12	39	29	11	8	1	0	(3)
1,500–1,999	289	159	19	0	4	16	33	23	14	6	3	1
2,000–2,999	201	91	22	0	1	14	21	22	24	7	7	4
3,000 and over	38	10	24	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Clerical	446	275	22	0	2	9	27	22	19	9	7	5
0–999	33	24	16	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1,000–1,499	111	85	19	0	1	16	43	26	7	2	4	1
1,500–1,999	132	87	23	0	1	7	20	24	27	13	7	1
2,000–2,999	122	58	25	0	0	2	19	22	31	14	5	7
3,000 and over	48	21	24	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Business and professional	824	374	25	0	1	10	17	21	19	10	10	12
0–999	61	36	16	0	6	38	22	17	11	6	0	0
1,000–1,499	116	67	19	0	4	12	38	20	13	12	1	0
1,500–1,999	179	93	22	0	0	12	19	32	18	10	6	3
2,000–2,999	256	108	27	0	0	3	11	22	27	14	15	8
3,000 and over	212	70	36	0	0	1	0	7	16	7	23	46
Other occupations[5]	65	9	28	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Also excluded are families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rental is an estimated figure.

[2] Averages and percentages are based on the number of renting families in each class, column 3.

[3] 0.50 percent or less.

[4] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

[5] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.

Rentals and Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

Differences in the average rentals paid by families of different types were surprisingly small, in view of the difference in average income and in their average size. Families of types 8 and 9 with their higher incomes and fewer young children, reported the highest average rent, $24, as compared with $22 for types 4 and 5, $20 for families of type 1, and for those of types 6 and 7; and $19 for types 2 and 3 in the four-city sample. Even though type 6 and 7 families were larger than those of types 4 and 5 and therefore presumably needed larger houses, they were not able to spend as much for rent; their incomes were lower and had to provide for the wants of more persons. Economy in housing may have meant more crowded living quarters and less privacy for individual members, a less desirable residential district, or older dwellings with fewer modern improvements.

The differences among the family types with respect to average rent paid are most distinct in the income classes under $1,500. For the families of types 2 and 3, and of types 6 and 7, the average rent paid ranged from $13 to $15 while for families of type 1 and of types 4 and 5, the range of the average was $15 to $17. In the income classes beyond $1,500 the differences are small and do not appear in systematic order. In each income class under $2,000 relatively more families of types 6 and 7 than of other types paid less than $15 in monthly rent. The proportion of families of type 1 paying the lower rents tended to be less than that of other types. At each income level the proportions of families of each type in the rental class $15–$19 and in those above do not present consistent differences; differences in averages, therefore, appear to be due chiefly to the differences in the proportions of families of each type paying the lower rents (tables 62 and 147).

Monthly Rental Values of Owned Homes (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Home owners were asked to estimate the monthly rental value of their homes, on the basis of the amounts paid by neighbors who were renting similar living quarters. The average values were as follows: Klamath Falls, $32; Eugene, $29; Olympia, $27; Astoria, $25 (table 144).

The values that home owners assigned to their homes were higher than the rentals paid by families at similar income levels. In Olympia, average monthly rental values reported by nonrelief families were almost one-fourth higher than average rents; in Klamath Falls, more than three-fourths higher. Many a family buys a better home than it would be content to rent, on the theory that an owned home is an investment. However, since the rental values are estimates of the home owners, they may be subject to an upward bias and are not entirely comparable with rents paid.

Rental values showed variations similar to those of rents. They rose with income, doubtless representing a real increase in the value of the homes owned by the more well-to-do families. The rental values of the homes of wage earners were lower than those of the homes of the two other occupational groups for all incomes combined, and at the same income levels.

In Eugene families of types 6 and 7 tended to report lower rental values of owned homes than other groups at the same income levels (table 145). In other cities the samples were too small for reliable averages at many income levels, but this same tendency was noted.

TABLE 62.—*Monthly rent: Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by family type and income,*[1] *Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families	Average monthly rent[2]	Percentage[2] of renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
All types	2,487	1,325	20	(3)	6	20	25	18	15	6	5	5
Family type 1	791	414	20	(3)	5	19	26	19	15	7	5	4
0–999	174	92	16	2	11	27	31	15	9	5	0	0
1,000–1,499	205	123	17	0	7	30	30	11	12	7	2	1
1,500–1,999	181	101	20	0	3	11	27	30	13	9	7	0
2,000–2,999	158	71	24	0	0	4	18	23	31	10	10	4
3,000 and over	73	27	36	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Family types 2 and 3	784	482	19	(3)	6	23	25	20	13	5	4	4
0–999	93	71	13	1	15	46	29	8	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	235	170	15	0	10	29	36	20	3	1	1	0
1,500–1,999	203	124	21	0	1	15	22	25	22	9	4	2
2,000–2,999	185	97	25	0	1	8	14	21	28	11	8	9
3,000 and over	68	20	32	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Family types 4 and 5	694	295	22	0	4	16	23	18	17	9	7	6
0–999	63	33	15	0	18	31	27	9	9	0	3	3
1,000–1,499	147	73	17	0	4	30	32	14	15	4	0	1
1,500–1,999	160	78	20	0	3	12	30	23	19	9	3	1
2,000–2,999	195	72	25	0	0	7	14	25	22	14	12	6
3,000 and over	129	39	33	0	0	0	5	10	10	18	26	31
Family types 6 and 7	180	116	20	0	10	24	25	12	14	3	3	9
0–999	28	24	13	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1,000–1,499	38	30	14	0	13	37	30	17	3	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	56	35	21	0	6	14	29	15	21	6	6	3
2,000–2,999	39	16	23	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
3,000 and over	19	11	41	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Family types 8 and 9	38	18	24	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Also excluded are families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included: for these families the monthly rental is an estimated figure.

[2] Averages and percentages are based on the number of renting families in each class, column 3.

[3] 0.50 percent or less.

[4] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

SECTION 3. VILLAGE FAMILIES IN THE PACIFIC REGION

The 24 villages in Washington, Oregon, and California included in this study all are situated in important farming areas. Most of them are old communities dating back to early settlers, and have a history as the agricultural trade centers for the farm districts in which they are situated. Today they are all on paved highways which connect them with the large cities. Practically all are within 35 miles of some city and more than one-half are close to one of the nine Pacific coast metropolitan districts defined by the census.[1] Thus many of the villages are within or near areas in which the daily economic and social life is predominantly influenced by a nearby city. In this respect, these villages are typical of villages on the Pacific littoral.

As the cities have absorbed some of the original economic functions of the villages, the villages have in turn offered many city workers and their families a more pleasant environment for their homes. The automobile and the motorbus are continuously effecting these transitions. The villages themselves do not present many opportunities for earning higher incomes. The close association with the cities, however, leads to the expectation that with respect to income and expenditures, the differences between village families may be less marked than in the days before the automobile. Such differences as appear may be primarily a reflection of basic differences in the composition of the population. Age and other aspects of family composition may offer the most fundamental distinctions between the two kinds of communities.

Characteristics of Native-White, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

Size of Family

The relative number of families [2] of each size was nearly the same for the Washington-Oregon villages and for those in California. Thirty-one percent of the families in the former villages and 32 percent in the latter included only two persons, while only 2 percent included as many as eight persons (table 63). Village families averaged 3.6 persons per family in Washington and Oregon and 3.5 in California.

In 7 out of 10 families there was at least 1 other family member in addition to the husband and wife. These additional persons were of all ages since the group included sons, daughters, parents of the husband or wife, other relatives, and a few nonrelated persons, dependent upon pooled family income for support. The average number of persons under 16 was 1.06 in Washington-Oregon villages and 1.05 in Cal-

[1] A metropolitan district consists of a central city or group of cities and all adjacent and contiguous civil divisions having a density of not less than 150 inhabitants per square mile. Census of Population 1930, Metropolitan Districts, p. 5.

[2] The definition of family is identical with that used in analysis of the city data. See Glossary, Economic family.

ifornia; the average number of persons 16 years of age or older exclusive of husband and wife, was 0.49 and 0.44, respectively, in the two village samples (table 92). Thus, the young children were more than twice as important numerically as sons and daughters and others 16 or older (exclusive of husband and wife).

TABLE 63.—*Size of family: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of persons in family, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Persons in family [1] (number)	Washington-Oregon		California		Persons in family [1] (number)	Washington-Oregon		California	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*		*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
All families [2]	2,315	100	1,846	100	5	289	13	206	11
					6	134	6	92	5
2	711	31	587	32	7	54	2	36	2
3	583	25	470	25	8	21	1	15	1
4	495	21	418	23	9 or more	28	1	22	1

[1] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.
[2] Includes 2 families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 1 family in the California villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

More than one-half of the village families had one or more children under 16 and nearly one-third (31 percent) had two or more (table 64). Among the families that included no children under 16 years of age were some who had older sons and daughters at home, occasionally as roomers, and some whose children had grown and were no longer living with their parents.

TABLE 64.—*Families with members under 16 years of age: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of members under 16 years of age, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family members under 16 years of age [1] (number)	Washington-Oregon		California		Family members under 16 years of age [1] (number)	Washington-Oregon		California	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*		*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
All families [2]	2,315	100	1,846	100	3	183	8	127	7
					4	86	4	41	2
None	1,070	46	832	45	5	23	1	19	1
1	547	23	448	24	6 or more	16	1	18	1
2	390	17	361	20					

[1] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.
[2] Includes 2 families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 1 family in the California villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

Families that had received relief at some time during the year were larger than those that were able to maintain themselves out of earnings and other income. The former averaged 4.2 persons in Washington-Oregon villages and 3.8 persons in California, while the latter averaged only 3.4 persons in both village groups. This size difference was related to the larger number of children under 16 in relief families; they reported an average of 1.5 such children in the Washington-

Oregon villages and 1.3 in California. In nonrelief families corresponding averages were 0.9 and 1.0 person (table 160).

Among the family members 16 years or older sons and daughters predominated, being more than four-fifths of the group. The remainder was made up of parents of the husband or wife, other relatives, and a very few nonrelated persons dependent on pooled family income for support. The sons and daughters were, for the most part, in the age group 16–29; those 30 or older were only about 4 percent of the family members 16 and older in the Washington-Oregon villages. The distribution of family members (not husband and wife) 16 and older was as follows:

Family status:	*Percent*
Sons and daughters, 16–29	78. 3
Sons and daughters, 30 and older	4. 3
Parents of husband and wife	10. 9
Other related persons	5. 8
Persons not related	. 7

In California villages, the distribution of family members 16 years or older by status was similar to that shown above for Washington and Oregon (table 161).

Age of Husbands and of Wives

The Washington-Oregon families tended to be slightly older than those in California; in the former group of villages, 37 percent of the husbands were under 40; 42 percent were in the 40–59 year class; and 21 percent were 60 or older. In the latter villages, the proportion of husbands in these three age groups was 39, 43, and 18 percent, respectively.

TABLE 65.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Washington-Oregon						California					
	Distribution by age of husbands			Distribution by age of wives			Distribution by age of husbands			Distribution by age of wives		
	All families	Nonrelief families	Relief families	All families	Nonrelief families	Relief families	All families	Nonrelief families	Relief families	All families	Nonrelief families	Relief families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100
Under 20	(1)	0	(1)	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
20–29	13	13	12	21	20	23	14	15	11	22	23	16
30–39	24	25	21	26	27	22	25	26	18	27	28	24
40–49	24	24	22	23	23	23	25	25	22	22	22	21
50–59	18	17	22	15	15	15	18	16	22	16	16	17
60–64	6	7	5	6	6	5	7	7	10	6	5	10
65–69	7	6	7	4	4	4	5	5	7	3	3	4
70–74	4	4	5	2	2	4	3	3	6	2	1	4
75 or older	4	4	6	2	2	3	3	3	4	1	1	2

[1] 0.50 percent or less.

Wives, as a group, were younger than their husbands; 48 and 50 percent, in the two groups of villages, were under 40; 38 percent were in the 40–59 year age class; and 14 and 12 percent were 60 or older.

More older families were found in the relief group than among those that were self-supporting; approximately one-fourth of the former, compared with about one-fifth of the latter, had husbands 60 years of age or older (table 65).

Households

Guests, roomers, boarders, tourists, or paid help living in the household were reported by 49 percent of the families in Washington-Oregon villages, and by only 33 percent of those in California (table 66). This difference was due largely to the greater frequency of guests in the former village group (table 163).

TABLE 66.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage* [1] *of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having in the household nonfamily members [2]						Average nonfamily members [3]
		Any nonfamily members		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*
All families	2,313	1,128	49	168	7	57	2	0.32
Relief families	539	192	36	33	6	15	3	.27
Nonrelief families	1,774	936	53	135	8	42	2	.33
0–999	591	258	44	45	8	19	3	.34
1,000–1,499	501	283	56	44	9	12	2	.30
1,500–1,999	351	188	54	21	6	4	1	.35
2,000–2,999	238	148	62	21	9	6	3	.33
3,000 and over	93	59	63	4	4	1	1	.44
California:								
All families	1,845	606	33	141	8	44	2	.35
Relief families	324	53	16	21	6	4	1	.39
Nonrelief families	1,521	553	36	120	8	40	3	.34
0–999	305	80	26	25	8	10	3	.38
1,000–1,499	412	144	35	32	8	5	1	.28
1,500–1,999	393	147	37	30	8	13	3	.32
2,000–2,999	313	133	42	25	8	9	3	.36
3,000 and over	98	49	50	8	8	3	3	.53

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[2] Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists and transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 163 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.

[3] Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members. The counts in column 3 represent the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

In Washington-Oregon villages 41 percent of the families reported overnight guests at some time during the year; in California, only 26

percent. The periods of stay of all such overnight visitors averaged 7.8 person-weeks per family having guests in the former villages, and 7.3 person-weeks in the latter. Although some guests stayed only 1 night, others remained in the household as long as half a year. Those who stayed 27 weeks or longer were considered family members, rather than visitors. (See Glossary, Guest.)

Roomers and boarders, including tourists and transients, were reported by 7 percent of these families. These roomers and boarders were unrelated to the family more often than they were related. Only 101 Pacific village families (2 percent) had sons and daughters who had separated their finances from those of the family and were paying for their room and board and meeting their other living expenses from their own earnings. Families with unrelated persons rooming and boarding numbered 154, or 4 percent of all families. Only 59 (1 percent of all families) had roomers who did not eat with the family. Renting rooms to tourists and transients was not a usual enterprise in the Pacific villages; only four families had tourists in their homes during the year (tables 66 and 163). The Washington-Oregon village families showed no marked difference from those in California in respect to roomers and boarders.

Employing household helpers who lived with the family also was not a common practice among these village families. Only 7 percent of those in Washington and Oregon and 3 percent of those in California reported that they had household help living in. The families that had such helpers reported their presence in the household for an average of less than 5 months.

Altogether nonfamily members who stayed overnight in the household spent varying lengths of time that averaged 0.32 person-year per family in Washington-Oregon villages, and 0.35 in California, or the equivalent of one person in each household for approximately 4 months. If these additional persons had been distributed among all families, they would have averaged only 0.12 person-year per family in the California villages, and 0.16 in Washington and Oregon. Accordingly, since the average size of the families studied in these two groups of communities was 3.49 and 3.56 persons, respectively, households were only slightly larger, averaging 3.61 and 3.72 persons.

City-Village Differences in Characteristics of Families and Households

Village families, as a group, tended to be older than those in cities. In the Washington-Oregon villages, 21 percent of the husbands were 60 years of age or older; in the California villages, 18 percent; in the small cities, 14 percent (table 65). The median ages of husbands in the three groups of communities were 45, 44, and 43 years. Differences in the age distributions of wives were similar. This tendency toward an older population in the villages was shown by the 1930 census; 10.5 percent of all persons in the Washington-Oregon villages were 65 or older; 7.3 percent of those in the California villages; and 5.7 percent of those in the four cities.[3]

The village families included in this study also tended to be a little larger than those in cities. In the Washington-Oregon villages, the average size of family was 3.6 persons; in California, 3.5, and in the

[3] Computations for villages were based upon unpublished data from the 1930 census; those for the cities upon data published in the Census of Population, 1930, vol. 3.

small cities, 3.4. Special computations based on data from the census of 1930 showed a similar relationship between the median size of all families in the California villages, 2.91 persons, and in the four small cities, 2.89 persons; but the Washington-Oregon villages ranked below the cities with a median size of 2.85 persons. However, these census medians include one-person and broken families, foreign-born, and others excluded from this study. Since the proportions of excluded families differed in the three groups of communities, the relationship among these medians could easily differ from that among the three averages based on the eligible families included in the study.

The larger average size of village families is accounted for by the greater proportion having five or more members. Such families were 23 percent of the total group in the Washington-Oregon villages, 20 in California, and only 17 in the four small cities. Relatively more families in the cities than in the villages had only three or four members, 52 percent as compared with 46 in the Washington-Oregon group and 48 in California. Husband-wife families were 31, 31, and 32 percent of the total number in these three groups of communities.

Relatively more of the city than of the village families had no children under 16 or only one child of that age. Conversely, two or more such children were found in only 26 percent of the city families as compared with 31 of the families in both groups of villages.

Sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) aged 16 or older were a little more frequent in the Washington-Oregon villages, where they averaged 0.5 person per family, than in California villages or in the four cities, where they averaged 0.4. Among the families that included such members, the average number was 1.38 per family in Washington-Oregon villages, 1.32 in California, and 1.33 in the small cities. Sons and daughters were about the same proportion of these family members of 16 and older in the three groups of communities, being 83 percent in the Washington-Oregon villages, 86 in California, and 83 in the small cities. (See footnote 3, p. 13.)

Persons who were not members of the economic family were found in a larger proportion of the households in Washington and Oregon, village and city, than in those of California. This may be a sectional difference, related to size of house as well as to other factors. A somewhat greater proportion of Washington and Oregon families reported paid help living in their households, 7 percent in both the village unit and in the small cities, compared with 3 percent in the California villages.

Family Income

Income Levels of All Village Families

Income Levels of Native-white, Unbroken Families (Eligible, Relief and Nonrelief Combined)

The median income of the native-white, unbroken families studied in the Washington-Oregon villages was $1,024; in the California villages, $1,355.[4] Thirty percent of the Washington-Oregon village

[4] These medians were computed on the assumption that relief families were among the half with incomes below the median, an assumption supported by available data. See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family, for definition of income.

families had incomes of $1,500 or more, while 43 percent of those in California were in the upper income classes (table 67). Thus, the income level of California village families was considerably above that of such families in Washington and Oregon.

TABLE 67.—*Family income: Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family income class (dollars)	Washington-Oregon		California	
1	2	3	4	5
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
All families	2,313	100	1,845	100
Relief families	539	23	324	18
Nonrelief families	1,774	77	1,521	82
0–249	47	2	14	1
250–499	121	5	33	2
500–749	190	8	87	5
750–999	233	10	171	9
1,000–1,249	280	12	207	11
1,250–1,499	221	10	205	11
1,500–1,749	202	9	210	11
1,750–1,999	149	6	183	10
2,000–2,249	101	4	135	7
2,250–2,499	58	3	70	4
2,500–2,999	79	3	108	6
3,000–3,499	35	2	28	1
3,500–3,999	20	1	21	1
4,000 and over [1]	38	2	49	3

[1] Largest income reported: Washington-Oregon villages, over $20,000; California villages, over $20,000.

A comparison of these median incomes with those for 10 other groups of villages in which the consumer purchases study was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics during 1936 is shown in table 149. Among the northern and western groups of villages those in California rank highest with respect to median income, whereas the Washington-Oregon villages are below the central value. It is probable that the villages in California deviate in character from most of the others studied. A greater number of them are close enough to large cities to be almost suburban; many are centers for localized enterprises of importance, such as oil extraction and packing of citrus fruits. The Washington-Oregon villages are dependent largely on lumbering and on types of agriculture which suffered greatly as sources of income during the decade previous to the study.

These income figures apply only to the native-white, unbroken families furnishing information concerning their incomes. However, tests applied to the data obtained show that they are representative of the entire group of such families eligible for study. (See pp. 357–367 for a more comprehensive appraisal of the sample.)

Estimates of Median Income of all Families (Eligible and Ineligible, Relief and Nonrelief Combined)

The groups omitted from the study, such as foreign-born, Negro, Mexican, oriental, one-person, and broken families, had, as might be expected, somewhat lower incomes than the group studied. Information concerning the omitted ineligible families is fragmentary, since the investigation was directed chiefly toward the study of native-

white, unbroken families, but it forms the basis of an estimate of median income for the entire population of these villages. Thus, median income for all families is estimated at $1,150 for the California villages and $910 for the Washington-Oregon villages. (See pp. 363–366 for a discussion of method used in making this estimate.) These medians are only rough estimates but they indicate the extent to which the incomes of families eligible for study exceeded those of the entire village population.

Income Levels of Native-white, Unbroken Families (Eligible, Nonrelief)

Families that were independent of relief comprised the bulk of the population studied in these villages, 82 percent in California and 77 percent in Washington and Oregon (table 67). Since the analysis of both income and expenditures of relief families presents problems requiring special treatment, the group of native-white, unbroken, nonrelief families is the one with which this report is primarily concerned. As might be expected, these nonrelief families were at a higher income level than the eligible population, including relief families. The median income for these nonrelief families was $1,552 in the California villages and $1,268 in the Washington-Oregon villages.[5]

The inequalities of the income distribution of Pacific village families may be seen more clearly by considering the distribution of aggregate income. The 20 percent of nonrelief families in California villages that had incomes below $1,000 had only 8 percent of the aggregate income; but the 6 percent with incomes of $3,000 or more controlled 19 percent of the aggregate spending power of the group. Middle

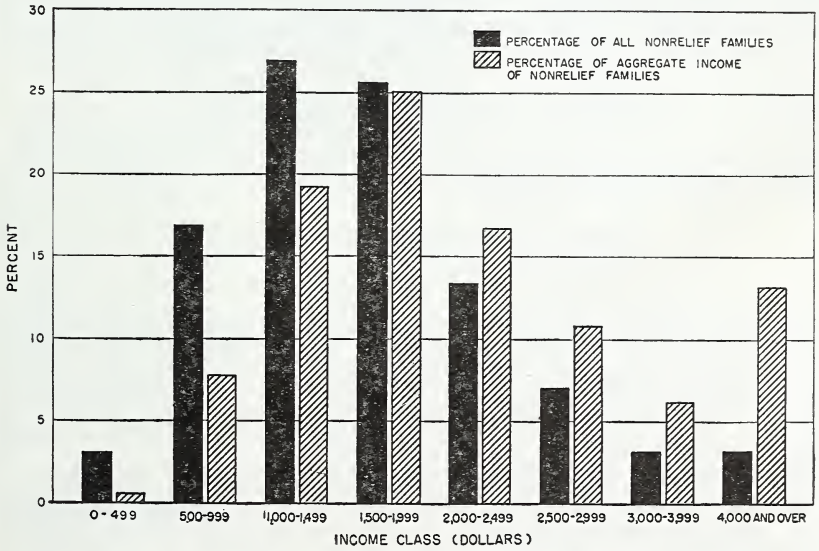

FIGURE 12.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage distributions of nonrelief families and of aggregate income of nonrelief families, classified by income, California villages, 1935–36.

[5] See p. 365 for estimates of the income of all nonrelief village families, including such omitted groups as foreign-born, nonwhite, one-person, and broken families.

income families, because they are numerous, still afford the best market for certain types of consumers' goods. Fifty-three percent of the families studied were in the $1,000–$1,999 income classes, and received 45 percent of the entire group's income (fig. 12). Washington-Oregon families, although they had a somewhat lower income level, followed the same general pattern of income distribution (table 150). The distribution of aggregate income was as follows: Families with incomes under $500 had 2 percent of the aggregate income; those at the $500–$999 income level, 13; those at the $1,000–$1,499 level, 24; those at the $1,500–$1,999 level, 23; those at the $2,000–$2,499 level, 14; $2,500–$2,999 level, 8; $3,000–$3,999 level, 7; and those with incomes of $4,000 or over, 9 percent.

Size of Family by Income Level (Nonrelief Families)

The high income families had more persons dependent on family funds than did low income families. Average size of family ranged from 2.6 persons in the $0–$249 income class to a high of 3.8 and 3.9 persons in the $3,500–$3,999 income class in the two groups of villages. However, the increase in number of persons per family was not great in relation to the difference in income; hence, the individuals as well as the families in the higher income classes had considerably more to spend than did those at the lower end of the income scale (table 151).

Some of the lowest income families were elderly couples with no money income except that provided by returns on investments, by pensions, and by cash gifts that were used for living expenses. The presence of these older families in the lower income groups explains the small average size of family and the small number of children under 16. Among the income classes of $1,000 or more, children under 16 were distributed fairly evenly, but persons 16 and over tended to be more numerous as income increased. To the extent that larger families were composed of adults who were breadwinners, higher incomes might be expected to result from their pooled earnings. Moreover, men who had children old enough to contribute to family funds but not yet ready to set up homes of their own were likely to be, themselves, at an age of maximum earning power.

Sources of Income (Nonrelief Families)

Money and Nonmoney Income

Money income, including earnings and receipts from such sources as interest, rents, and gifts, averaged $1,354 per family in the Washington-Oregon villages and $1,669 in California. Such money income accounted for 93 and 95 percent of total income, in the two groups of villages. Only 18 of the 3,295 nonrelief families studied were without money income during the year (table 152).

The remainder of the income was nonmoney, that is, the value of occupancy of homes owned or received rent-free and of home-produced food. Such income averaged $95 and $91 per family in the two groups of villages.

Earnings

Of the different elements that made up the income of Pacific village families—earnings, income from investments, gifts, pensions, or similar sources, and consumption goods such as food and housing that

augmented family funds—earnings were by far the most important. The average income for all families from each source was as follows:

Source:	Dollars
Washington-Oregon villages:	
Money income from earnings	1, 248
Money income from other sources	110
Nonmoney income	95
California villages:	
Money income from earnings	1, 564
Money income from other sources	107
Nonmoney income	91

Earnings provided 86 and 89 percent, respectively, of total income for the village families in Washington and Oregon and for those in California (table 152). Only 4 percent of the families studied had no earnings during the year. Seven out of ten of these families without earnings were below the $1,000 income level. As a result, among families in the low-income classes, earnings provided less of aggregate income than among those with incomes of $1,000 or more. When incomes were below $250, earnings were only 24 percent of the total income of the California families and 47 percent in Washington and Oregon. In the next income class, $250–$499, they were about two-thirds of the aggregate income of families in both groups of villages, and rose to about four-fifths as incomes reached $1,000.

In the eight income classes, $1,250–$3,999, the proportion of total income derived from earnings fluctuated between the narrow limits of 87 and 92 percent. Among the small group of Washington-Oregon families with incomes of $4,000 or more, earnings fell to 78 percent of total income, largely because of the sharp increase in money income received from other sources. This increase seems to be the result of sampling fluctuations, being largely due to one family that received more than $20,000 income other than earnings. It probably is not typical of the trend line in the majority of villages.

Money Income Other Than Earnings

Returns from investments, gifts of money, pensions, and other money receipts from sources other than earnings provided 7 percent of aggregate income of families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 6 percent in California, and were received by 31 percent of the former families and 29 of the latter. The slight difference between the two village samples may be explained by the greater proportion of older families in Washington and Oregon than in California. Had this income been distributed equally among all families, those in the former group would have received only $110 each and those in the latter, $107.

The families that received income from sources other than earnings were more frequent at the extremes of the income range than in the middle. When incomes were below $500 or $2,000 or more, from 30 to 55 percent of the families had money returns of this kind; in the income classes between, only 22 to 34 percent had such receipts (tables 152 and 155).

Although the amount of such income received by families in the income classes below $500 averaged $79 or less per family, it represented 18 to 33 percent of total income because so large a proportion of these families received little or nothing from earnings. Seventeen percent were wholly dependent on such sources for their money income as contrasted with only 4 percent of the families in all income classes

combined. For families with incomes of $2,000 or more, on the other hand, such receipts usually supplemented money earnings which were received by all but 2 percent of the families.

Rent from property was received by 11 percent of the families and interest and dividends by 12 percent. A smaller number (7 percent) reported cash gifts for current living. Only 7 percent of the Washington-Oregon village families and 6 percent of those in California reported pensions and annuities. Profits derived from a business not operated by a family member and other kinds of money income (not earnings) were even less frequently reported.

For some families, money income from sources other than earnings must have provided a rather large part of total income. The average receipts for those having income from each source in the two groups of villages combined were as follows:

Source:	*Dollars*
All money income other than earnings	356
Pensions, annuities	550
Profits	481
Rents	298
Interest, dividends	223
Cash gifts used for family living	131
Other	145

Nonmoney Income

More than three-fourths (76 percent) of the Washington-Oregon village families and nearly three-fifths of those studied in California made their money income go farther by living in owned homes, receiving rent in exchange for services, or producing some of their food at home. Such nonmoney income averaged about $100 in each of the two groups of villages, and provided 5 percent of total income for the California families and 7 percent for those in Washington and Oregon (table 152).

About one-half (46 percent in California and 53 in Washington and Oregon) of the village families received nonmoney income by living in owned homes. The net returns they received from home ownership were estimated by deducting interest, taxes, repairs, and other housing expenses from their estimates of the rental value of their homes (Glossary, Nonmoney Income, Occupancy of Owned Homes). Such nonmoney income from home ownership averaged $72 for all families in the California villages and $60 in the Washington-Oregon villages, or, for the families that owned homes, $156 and $114 for the year. Since higher-income families owned homes more often than did those with lower incomes and since the value of their homes was greater, home ownership provided more income for well-to-do families than for those less fortunate financially. Except in the income classes below $750, where the use of an owned home provided an important source of income, the return on investments in owned homes amounted to 3 to 5 percent of aggregate income.

Families owning their homes free of mortgage and therefore paying no interest received more nonmoney income from home ownership than did those whose homes were mortgaged. In California such income averaged $195 for the former group and $100 for the latter. In Washington and Oregon, corresponding averages were $131 and $64. A similar difference between nonmoney income from homes

that were mortgaged and those free of mortgage was found at all income levels (table 180).

Relatively fewer owned homes were mortgaged in the Washington-Oregon villages than in California, 31 as compared with 45 percent. The larger proportion of older families in the former villages may have been a factor in the situation; such families would have had more years in which to amortize mortgages on homes bought when they were young. In both groups of villages more of the owned homes were mortgage-free among families with incomes below $500 than among those in the income group $500–$3,999. At $4,000 and above, the proportion of mortgage-free homes was comparable to the proportion at the lower end of the income scale.

House rent received in lieu of pay added little to the income of Pacific village families, averaging only $2 and $5 per family in the two groups of villages. Only 50 of the 3,295 families received some of their income in this form.

Home-produced food helped to stretch family income more frequently in the Washington-Oregon villages than in California, where rainfall is scant and high water rates as well as high real estate valuations make home-garden products expensive compared with those available from market gardens. Only 28 percent of the latter families, compared with 59 of the former, raised food at home. Home food production was much less remunerative than living in an owned home; the nonmoney income from this source averaged only $14 and $33 for all families in the two groups of villages. For the families that produced some food at home, the averages were $50 in California and $56 in Washington and Oregon. In both groups of villages, low-income families tended to produce food at home somewhat more frequently than did the well-to-do families (table 156).

Gardening provided nonmoney income to more families than any other kind of food production, and producing eggs at home ranked next. Few families kept cows—only about 5 percent of those in California and 9 percent in Washington and Oregon. The value of milk produced and consumed at home amounted to enough to raise milk production to first place as a source of income from home-produced food for all families in the former villages and to second place in the latter.

Net Business Losses

Families with net business losses were few, 3 percent in Washington-Oregon villages and 2 percent in California.[6] Accordingly, these losses, which represent unsuccessful business activities of family members, including deficits from ownership of property (other than the family home), averaged only about $3 for all families (table 152).

Responsibility for Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

One-Earner and Multiple-Earner Families

Pacific village families were largely dependent on the earnings of one person. In the Washington-Oregon villages, 71 percent, and in

[6] Two families in the Washington-Oregon villages, and one in the California villages whose business losses were in excess of all money and nonmoney income from any source, have been excluded from all analyses save those concerning family types and some relating to age.

California, 74 percent of the nonrelief families, had only one earner, usually the husband (table 68).

Only 5 percent of these village families had no member earning during the year. A very few families (18 in the two groups of villages combined) that had no individual earners reported earnings from such joint family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders.

The remaining families, 24 percent in Washington and Oregon and 21 percent in California villages, had more than one family member that earned at some time during the year.

Among families with incomes of less than $1,000, the proportion with only one earner was lower than in the more well-to-do groups, being 68 percent in Washington and Oregon and 65 percent in California. These low income families also reported a smaller proportion with two or more earners than was found in any other income groups save one. The explanation of this apparent inconsistency is that 12 percent of the families with incomes below $1,000 in the Washington-Oregon villages and 15 percent in California had no members earning, while practically all of the higher income families had breadwinners.

TABLE 68.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage [1] of families with individual earners		
		1 only			More than 1	1 only		More than 1
		Any family member	Husband	Wife		Any family member	Husband	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	[2] 1,774	1,264	1,233	17	417	71	70	24
0–999	591	399	378	14	121	68	64	20
1,000–1,499	501	352	346	2	135	70	69	27
1,500–1,999	351	266	264	1	83	76	75	24
2,000–2,999	238	177	175	0	57	74	74	24
3,000 and over	93	70	70	0	21	75	75	23
California:								
All incomes	[3] 1,521	1,126	1,111	10	324	74	73	21
0–999	305	199	192	6	60	65	63	20
1,000–1,499	412	309	305	3	90	75	74	22
1,500–1,999	393	317	315	1	71	81	80	18
2,000–2,999	313	230	228	0	77	73	73	25
3,000 and over	98	71	71	0	26	72	72	27

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[2] Includes 80 families that had no income from earnings, 11 families whose only earnings were not attributable to individual earners, and 2 families whose only earner had entrepreneurial losses that exceeded his earnings.

[3] Includes 61 families that had no income from earnings, 8 families whose only earnings were not attributable to individual earners, and 2 families whose only earner had entrepreneurial losses that exceeded his earnings.

Earnings of Principal and Supplementary Earners

Whether a family had one earner or several, the earnings of the chief breadwinner usually were of first importance in determining its economic level. Earnings of principal earners averaged $1,239 in

Washington-Oregon villages and $1,541 apiece in California, and provided 94 percent of family earnings and more than 85 percent of total income (table 69). Moreover, these principal earners worked most of the year; in the two groups of villages they reported an average of 48 and 50 weeks in which they had some work. This average is not a measure of full-time employment in the usual sense of the term, since any work in a week was counted. It does indicate, however, that few of the principal earners were wholly without work for extended periods.

TABLE 69.—*Principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having principal or supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Percentage [1] of families having—		Average [2] earnings				Percentage [3] of family earnings derived from—	
			Per earner		Per family			
	Principal earner	Supplementary earners	Principal earner	Supplementary earners	Principal earner	Supplementary earners	Principal earner	Supplementary earners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington-Oregon:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	95	24	1,239	207	1,174	63	94.1	5.0
0–999	88	20	529	85	466	23	93.3	4.5
1,000–1,499	97	27	1,034	129	1,005	45	94.8	4.3
1,500–1,999	99	24	1,493	262	1,485	77	94.4	4.8
2,000–2,999	98	24	2,016	352	1,982	105	94.4	5.0
3,000 and over	98	23	3,423	703	3,348	257	92.7	7.1
California:								
All incomes	95	21	1,541	287	1,470	79	94.0	5.1
0–999	85	20	615	128	522	30	92.1	5.3
1,000–1,499	97	22	1,085	158	1,050	46	95.1	4.1
1,500–1,999	99	18	1,519	294	1,500	65	95.1	4.1
2,000–2,999	98	25	2,035	323	1,996	116	93.6	5.4
3,000 and over	99	27	4,422	970	4,376	317	92.8	6.7

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[2] Averages in columns 4 and 5 are based on the corresponding number of principal or supplementary earners in each class (tables 167 and 168); averages in columns 6 and 7 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[3] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 169).

Supplementary earners played a less important part in family support. Had their earnings been distributed equally among all families in each village sample they would have provided $63 per family in Washington and Oregon and $79 in California. Such earners contributed only 5 percent of the aggregate family earnings in each group of villages as compared with the 94 percent provided by the principal breadwinners.

Some of the supplementary earners probably were in a distinctly second-rate position in the economic system, as well as being secondary in their contribution to family support. Their earnings for the year averaged only $207 in the Washington-Oregon villages and $287 in California. In the two groups of villages combined almost half (43 percent) of these breadwinners earned less than $100 each during the year, an amount so small as to indicate that they must have worked

only occasionally (table 70). Another large group (30 percent) were in the earnings class $100–$299, hardly enough to pay for their own living expenses; 13 percent made enough to put them in the class $300–$499. The remaining 14 percent earned $500 or more, but only about 3 out of every 100 families in these villages were fortunate enough to have a secondary earner in this group. Only 10 of the 959 supplementary earners received as much as $1,500.

TABLE 70.—*Supplementary earners: Number and percentage distribution of supplementary earners by amount of earnings, by family income, Pacific villages combined,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Supplementary earners	Distribution of supplementary earners by amount of earnings									
		Less than $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All incomes	959	231	176	184	105	87	43	99	24	7	3
0–999	227	86	56	56	15	8	5	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	294	85	61	70	35	25	10	8	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	189	30	28	24	28	29	14	36	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	183	22	26	28	25	22	14	38	8	0	0
3,000 and over	66	8	5	6	2	3	0	16	16	7	3
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	25	18	19	11	9	4	10	3	1	(2)
0–999	100	37	25	25	7	4	2	(2)	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	100	28	21	24	12	9	3	3	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	100	16	15	13	15	15	7	19	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	100	12	14	15	14	12	8	21	4	0	0
3,000 and over	100	12	8	9	3	5	0	24	24	10	5

[1] Washington-Oregon and California villages combined.
[2] 0.50 percent or less.

As was pointed out in the discussion of city families, variations in the amounts earned by supplementary earners were much greater among families with high incomes than among those in the lower income classes. For example, a family could not fall below the $1,000 income line and have a secondary earner receiving as much as $500, unless there were also losses. The higher income classes, on the other hand, included some families with secondary breadwinners making substantial amounts, as well as those who worked only occasionally during the year.

Among the families having incomes of $3,000 or above, 63 percent of the supplementary earners received $500 or more, and 15 percent were above the $1,500 line. Families in the $2,000–$2,999 income class, on the other hand, reported that only 25 percent of their supplementary earners received as much as $500. Among those below the $1,000 income level, practically no secondary earners received as much as $500; only 2 percent earned enough to put them in the class $400–$499.

Obviously, the share of family support assumed by secondary breadwinners depends not only on their own earnings but also on the family's income and general level of living. For example, among families

with incomes of less than $1,000, the secondary earners who made enough to put them in the class $200–$499 undoubtedly played an important role in providing for family needs. But among families with incomes of $2,000 or more, many persons with similar earnings would scarcely have supported themselves. It would seem, however, that in fewer of the families in the low-income group than in the high, secondary earners contributed a substantial share of family earnings. For example, in the group of families below the $1,000 income line, 62 percent of such earners made less than $100 apiece; only 13 percent made enough to put them in the earnings class $200–$499. By contrast, among families with incomes of $3,000 or above, 39 percent of the secondary earners made $1,000 or more; the majority with such earnings must have contributed at least one-fourth of total family income.

TABLE 71.—*Occupational classification of earners: Number and percentage distribution of all earners by family income; percentage distribution by chief occupation of all earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by income, Pacific villages combined,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	All earners		Percentage distribution of earners by occupation [3]								
	Number	Percentage distribution by income [2]	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Farm operators and unknown
						All	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	ALL EARNERS										
All incomes	4,090	100	100	57	14	27	14	2	5	6	2
0–999	1,006	25	100	70	10	16	12	(4)	1	3	4
1,000–1,499	1,180	28	100	65	12	21	11	2	3	5	2
1,500–1,999	926	23	100	57	16	26	12	1	6	7	1
2,000–2,999	724	18	100	38	20	40	17	3	11	9	2
3,000 and over	254	6	100	17	13	68	28	13	14	13	2
	PRINCIPAL EARNERS										
All incomes	3,131	100	100	53	13	31	15	2	7	7	3
0–999	779	25	100	67	10	18	13	(4)	1	4	5
1,000–1,499	886	28	100	61	12	25	14	1	4	6	2
1,500–1,999	737	24	100	54	16	29	14	1	7	7	1
2,000–2,999	541	17	100	33	17	48	20	2	15	11	2
3,000 and over	188	6	100	8	9	80	31	18	18	13	3
	SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS										
All incomes	959	100	100	69	16	15	8	2	1	4	(4)
0–999	227	24	100	81	7	11	9	0	(4)	2	1
1,000–1,499	294	30	100	75	14	11	4	3	1	3	(4)
1,500–1,999	189	20	100	67	17	16	6	1	2	7	0
2,000–2,999	183	19	100	55	29	16	7	4	(4)	5	(4)
3,000 and over	66	7	100	42	24	34	18	0	2	14	0

[1] Washington-Oregon and California villages combined.
[2] Percentages are based on the total number of all earners, principal earners, or supplementary earners.
[3] Percentages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class, column 2
[4] 0.50 percent or less. See table 164 for counts of earners.

Occupations of Principal and Supplementary Earners

One reason for the smaller earnings of supplementary earners is their concentration in the less well-paid occupations. In the two groups of villages, combined, 69 percent of these breadwinners were wage earners and 16 percent clerical workers; these occupations accounted for only 53 and 13 percent, respectively, of the principal earners. Business and professional workers were 31 percent of the principal earners and only 15 percent of the supplementary. Relatively twice as many principal as secondary earners were in business for themselves, 15 percent as compared with 8 (table 71).

In the lowest income classes, wage-earners were most numerous; 70 percent of all breadwinners in the families with incomes below $1,000 were in this occupational group, compared with only 17 percent of those in the families with incomes of $3,000 or more. The difference was especially marked among the principal earners, only 8 percent of whom were wage-earners in families with incomes of $3,000 or more.

The two groups of villages differed somewhat in the types of employment they offered. In Washington and Oregon, 52 percent of the breadwinners were wage-earners, 16 percent clerical workers, and 31 percent in business or professions. In California, the proportion of earners in each of these three occupational groups was 62, 12, and 23 percent, respectively (table 164). However, in these latter villages rates of pay must have been greater. Both principal and supplementary earners made more per person than in Washington and Oregon where relatively fewer workers were wage-earners and relatively more were in the better-paid business and professional jobs. Period of employment may have been a factor, too, since in California the average number of weeks during which principal earners worked was 50, while in Washington and Oregon it was only 48.

Husbands as Breadwinners

Village husbands, like small-city husbands, assumed the major responsibility for family support. Nine out of ten (93 and 94 percent in the two groups of villages) were earning. Husbands' earnings averaged $1,156 and $1,446 per family in the Washington-Oregon and California villages, and provided more than three-fourths of total income (tables 169 and 72). Of every 100 husbands in the two groups of villages, 71 were the sole breadwinners; 20 more were chief breadwinners in families that had 1 or more other earners; 3 were earning but ranked below other family members in their contributions to the family fund; and 6 were not earning at all.

The importance of the husbands' contributions varied with family income. In the California villages, husbands provided only 69 percent of total income of families below the $1,000 line, compared with more than 80 percent at higher income levels (fig. 13). The relationship between husbands' contributions and total income was similar in the Washington-Oregon villages, except in the highest income class, where husbands' earnings were only 75 percent of total income. This was due largely to the high average income from sources other than earnings received by these families, rather than to any difference in the importance of contributions of other earners. In both village groups, husbands contributed 92 percent of aggregate family earnings in the income class $3,000 or over.

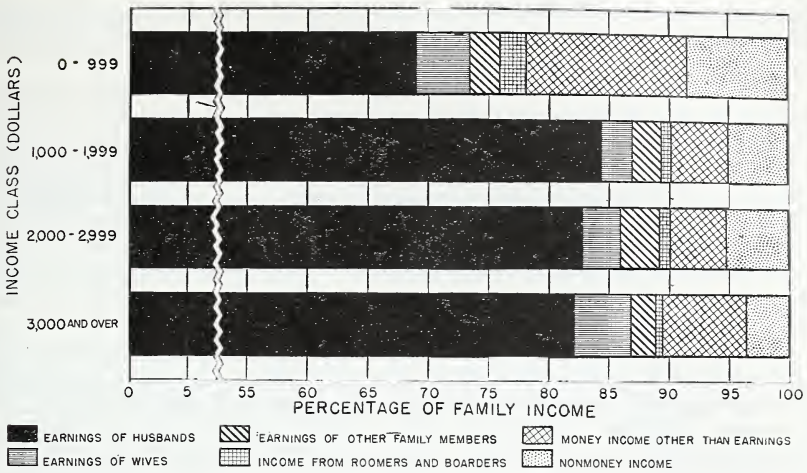

FIGURE 13.—Sources of family income: Percentage distributions of average family income by source, for nonrelief families classified by income, California villages, 1935–36.

Low-income families also depended on the husband for principal support less often than did those in the higher income classes. In the income classes below $1,000 only 81 and 78 percent of the husbands in the two groups of villages were the chief support of their families. In the income classes above the $1,500 level, 95 or 96 percent of the husbands were chief breadwinners.

The husbands who earned nothing whatever during the year were most numerous among the families below the $1,000 income level, where such nonearners were found in 16 and 19 percent, respectively, of the families in the Washington-Oregon group and of those in California. Only 3 percent of the families with incomes of $3,000 or more in the former village group and 1 percent of those in the latter villages reported that husbands were not earning.

Many of these husbands with small earnings or with none whatever were older men. About 70 percent of the nonearners in the two groups of villages, and 38 percent of those who rated only second in contributions to family support were 60 or older. Of the husbands under 50 years of age, 97 percent were the chief breadwinners in their families (table 89).

Wives as Breadwinners

Only about one-sixth of the wives in these village families were earning.[7] Had their contributions been distributed to all families, they would have averaged only $45 per family in the Washington-Oregon villages and $58 in California, or 4 percent of the aggregate earnings fund. Some earning wives must have had an impor-

[7] If the wives in families with income from roomers and boarders were considered earners, the percentage of earning wives would be increased to 22 in both Washington-Oregon and California villages (table 173).

tant part in determining the income level of their families, since the average amounts they received were $267 per earner in Washington and Oregon, and $392 in California.

Wives seldom were the only family breadwinners. Of the 294 who earned in the Washington-Oregon villages, only 17 were sole earners. In California, the proportion was even smaller—10 out of 225 (table 173). In addition to these sole earners, 30 wives in the former villages and 23 in the latter were chief breadwinners with other earners also contributing to family support. Approximately 85 percent of all earning wives were secondary breadwinners. Husbands usually were the other earners in these families. Among all families in which the wife earned, only 1 percent reported additional earnings from other family members and none from the husband.

Wives who were principal earners reported somewhat higher average earnings than the secondary earners, $640 as compared with $196 in Washington and Oregon; $880 as compared with $308 in California. However, families with the wife as chief breadwinner seldom had high incomes; 7 out of 10 were below the $1,500 income level (tables 171 and 167).

TABLE 72.—*Husbands and wives as earners: Percentage of families with husband or wife earning, percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings, and percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Families	Percentage [1] of families with income from earnings of—		Percentage [2] of family earnings derived from—		Percentage [1] of families in which—			
						Husband was—		Wife was—	
		Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	1,774	93	7	92.5	3.5	90	3	3	14
0–999	591	84	18	89.2	5.5	81	3	4	14
1,000–1,499	501	96	19	93.1	3.5	93	3	2	17
1,500–1,999	351	98	13	93.2	3.2	96	2	2	11
2,000–2,999	238	97	13	93.6	2.9	95	2	1	12
3,000 and over	93	97	14	92.0	3.4	96	1	1	13
California:									
All incomes	1,521	94	15	92.4	3.7	91	3	2	13
0–999	305	81	17	88.4	5.8	78	3	4	13
1,000–1,499	412	95	15	93.4	3.1	93	2	2	13
1,500–1,999	393	98	11	93.6	2.8	95	3	1	10
2,000–2,999	313	98	16	92.0	3.5	95	3	2	14
3,000 and over	98	99	18	92.1	5.1	96	3	3	15

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2, regardless of whether they had any earners.

[2] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 169) regardless of source of earnings.

TABLE 73.—*Family earners: Number and percentage distribution of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per person, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Families	Individual earners				Percentage [1] of earners that were—			Average [2] earnings per person		
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	1,774	2,220	1,646	294	280	74	13	13	1,243	267	240
0–999	591	676	497	107	72	73	16	11	529	151	128
1,000–1,499	501	663	481	99	83	72	15	13	1,027	187	163
1,500–1,999	351	451	346	45	60	77	10	13	1,488	399	255
2,000–2,999	238	305	232	30	43	76	10	14	2,008	480	336
3,000 and over	93	125	90	13	22	72	10	18	3,436	872	673
California:											
All incomes	1,521	1,870	1,427	225	218	76	12	12	1,541	392	316
0–999	305	330	249	54	27	75	16	8	613	186	209
1,000–1,499	412	517	392	59	66	76	11	13	1,085	240	182
1,500–1,999	393	475	384	43	48	81	9	10	1,511	397	364
2,000–2,999	313	419	305	51	63	73	12	15	2,015	454	372
3,000 and over	98	129	97	18	14	75	14	11	4,389	1,319	743

[1] Percentages are based on the number of individual earners in each class, column 3.
[2] Averages are based on the corresponding number of individual earners, columns 4–6.

The low average earnings of these women suggest that many of them were primarily homemakers and only secondarily earners. Of every 100 wives in the two groups of villages combined, 2 were chief family breadwinners, 13 more were earning but earned less than other members of the family, and the remaining 85 did not earn at all.

In the Washington-Oregon villages 18 percent of the wives in families below the $1,000 income level and 19 percent in families in the $1,000–$1,499 income class were earning, compared with only 13 and 14 percent in the higher income classes. Due in part to this larger proportion of earning wives in the lowest income group, their contributions provided 6 percent of the aggregate earnings fund of all families at this level, while at higher levels they were only 3 or 4 percent. In California, also, the largest proportion, 6 percent, of the family earnings fund was provided by wives in the lowest income class. However, in the highest and lowest income classes, the proportion of wives earning was about the same—18 and 17 percent. Families with incomes of $3,000 or more ranked next after the lowest income class in the proportion of their aggregate earnings fund provided by wives (table 72).

Sons, Daughters, and Others as Breadwinners

Nine out of every ten of the earning sons, daughters, and other family members (not husband or wife) who earned occupied only a second-rate position in their contributions to the family fund. Only

62 of the 3,295 families in the two village samples combined depended on someone other than the husband or wife as principal breadwinner (table 171). Since these samples included no families in which there was not a husband, it is not surprising that wives, sons, and daughters seldom carried the major share of the burden of family support.

Although this group of breadwinners other than husband and wife comprised about one-eighth of all earning family members in each group of villages, their earnings were only 3 percent of aggregate family earnings. Had they been distributed among all families, they would have provided an average of only $38 per family in the Washington-Oregon villages, and $45 in California. In the level of their earnings these family members were even below the wives. In the California villages their average earnings were $316 as compared with $392 reported by wives. In Washington and Oregon, average earnings of the two groups were $240 and $267, respectively. Both groups included some persons who worked very short periods, as well as others who were employed more nearly full time (tables 73 and 74).

TABLE 74.—*Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife					Average [1] earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percentage [2] of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
						Per earner				
	All	Principal	Supplementary	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Per family	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
All incomes	280	33	247	169	111	240	249	227	38	3.0
0–999	72	13	59	40	32	128	126	130	16	3.1
1,000–1,499	83	10	73	48	35	163	133	204	27	2.5
1,500–1,999	60	4	56	37	23	255	253	259	44	2.8
2,000–2,999	43	5	38	28	15	336	310	383	61	2.9
3,000 and over	22	1	21	16	6	673	791	358	159	4.4
California:										
All incomes	218	29	189	145	73	316	334	282	45	2.9
0–999	27	7	20	18	9	209	209	210	18	3.3
1,000–1,499	66	8	58	44	22	182	234	78	29	2.6
1,500–1,999	48	9	39	35	13	364	369	349	44	2.8
2,000–2,999	63	5	58	37	26	372	341	417	75	3.4
3,000 and over	14	0	14	11	3	743	799	537	106	2.2

[1] Averages in columns 7, 8, and 9 are based on the corresponding number of earners, columns 2, 5, and 6; averages in column 10 are based on the total number of families in each class.

[2] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 169) regardless of source of earnings.

These breadwinners, other than husband and wife, were largely sons and daughters though some were relatives, usually parents of the husband or wife. Of the entire group of 498 such earners in the two village samples combined, 38 were boys under 16, 20 were girls under 16, 276 were men and boys 16 or older, and 164 were women and girls 16 or older.

The men and boys in these families earned more than the women and girls. In the California villages, for example, average earnings of males other than husbands were $334, and of females other than wives, $282. In Washington and Oregon, differences were less marked, the two averages being $249 and $227. Even though some breadwinners of each sex must have earned only part of the year, it is clear that the men and boys had better opportunities for making money in these villages than did the women and girls.

Sons and daughters who paid for their room and board, keeping their finances separate from the family fund, were not considered members of the economic family. Such sons and daughters, as a group, are likely to have higher earnings than those who pool their finances with those of their families; a child with low or irregular earnings could not pay his room and board and meet his other living expenses. Since 101 families in the 2 groups of villages had sons and daughters rooming and boarding, it is apparent that the number of earners would have been larger and their average earnings probably a little higher, had a definition of the family similar to that used by the census been adopted. Because such rooming sons and daughters were so few, the inclusion of their total earnings in family income would have made little difference in the averages for all families, even though they may have earned more than those who were family members.

City-Village Differences in Family Income

Income Levels and Sources of Income

Although the Washington-Oregon villages are geographically nearer to the small cities that were studied, they differ more from these cities in the distribution of families by income than do the California villages. In the Washington-Oregon villages 85 percent of the families, and in California, 78 percent had incomes less than $2,000; in the four cities combined 70 percent of the family incomes were below this amount. Consequently, the median income of village families (relief and nonrelief) in Washington and Oregon was $531 less than the median income of the city families, while the median for the California villages was only $200 less. Differences between the two groups of villages and cities in the characteristics of the income distributions are nearly all of the same order. The California villages resemble the cities more than do those in Washington and Oregon.

The divergence between the median incomes of nonrelief families in cities and villages is somewhat less marked than when relief and nonrelief are combined. The city median was $401 greater than that of village families in Washington and Oregon and $117 greater than that of California villages (fig. 14).

The concentration of incomes near the median was less in the cities than in the villages. The difference between the third and first quartiles was $1,091 for city families, $966 for California village families, and $969 for village families in Washington and Oregon.

The income distribution of the city families is more asymmetric than the distributions of the two groups of village families. The outstanding difference in the income distributions of the two village groups is indicated by the amounts of their medians. In respect to

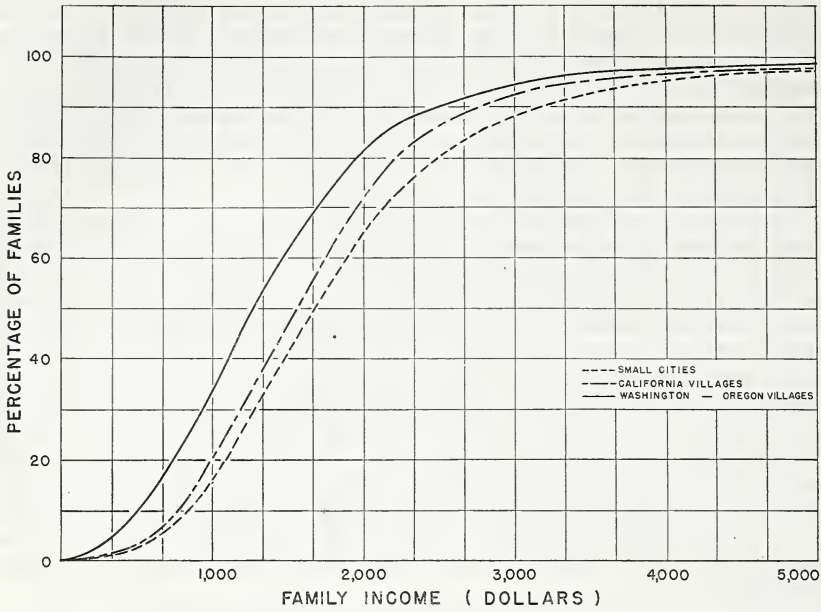

FIGURE 14.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage of families having incomes less than specified amounts, Pacific small cities combined, Washington-Oregon villages, and California villages, 1935–36.

dispersion and skewness, the income distributions of village families are quite similar.

Compared with the differences in income distribution, the differences in the composition of income within income classes or for all classes combined are very small. In the villages as well as in the cities, money earnings provided the major source of family funds; they were 86 percent of aggregate family income in Washington-Oregon villages, 89 percent in California, and 90 percent in the cities.

In two-thirds of the income classes, average family earnings were smaller in Washington-Oregon villages than in California and in the cities. The proportion that earnings represented of total money income was more nearly equal in the three communities, 92 percent in Washington-Oregon villages, 94 in California villages, and 95 in the cities. A slightly greater proportion of the average money income of village families came from sources other than earnings. In almost all upper income classes, relatively more village than city families had money income other than earnings and the average amounts received by the former families usually were somewhat greater.

In income classes below $2,500, the average nonmoney income of village families tended to be somewhat greater than that of families in cities, largely because the value of home-produced food was included in the village-family income. For this same reason, more of the village families had nonmoney income. The home-produced food

represented about 35 percent of the aggregate nonmoney income of village families in Washington and Oregon and 15 percent in California. In cities, the average value of such food was about $10 per family, which would have been about 10 percent of nonmoney income had it been included therein. The average nonmoney income from housing was less for village than for city families and relatively more village than city families had such income. The owned and rent-free homes were reported at lower rental values in the villages than in the cities probably because of a real difference in real estate values.

In general these differences between sources of income of families in villages and in cities are small enough to conclude that within each income class the groups are fairly similar; the differences between families at the two degrees of urbanization are for the most part in the distribution of income rather than its source. With relatively more families having incomes near the median and fewer at the extremes, greater uniformity in income and spending patterns might be expected in the villages.

Family Earners

In nearly every income class a larger proportion of the city than of the village families had two or more earners; hence, the average number of earners per family tended to be somewhat greater in families in the former communities. While the average earnings of principal breadwinners in each income class were nearly the same in communities of the two degrees of urbanization, they represented a greater proportion of total earnings of village than of city families. The relative number of supplementary breadwinners as well as their average earnings tended to be smaller in villages than in cities. In every income class above the $1,000 level their earnings were a smaller percentage of aggregate family earnings in the village than in the city sample.

In general, the percentage of families in which the wife earned, was lower in the villages than in the cities, but the difference was less marked for incomes under $1,500 than above. The three communities did not differ greatly in the percentage of families in which the wife was principal earner. The relative number of families in which the wife was a supplementary earner was greater in the Washington-Oregon villages than in the California villages and the cities, when families were at the $1,000–$1,499 income level. The average earnings of wives in income classes below $1,500 tended to be less in villages than in cities; the percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings also was less.

The percentage of family earnings derived from breadwinners other than husband and wife likewise was somewhat greater in cities than in villages, and their average earnings were usually greater in the cities and California villages than in the Washington-Oregon villages.

The earnings of husbands, therefore, in every income class, represented a larger proportion of the aggregate earnings of village than of city families, although, in general, the percentage of husbands who earned tended to be a little smaller.

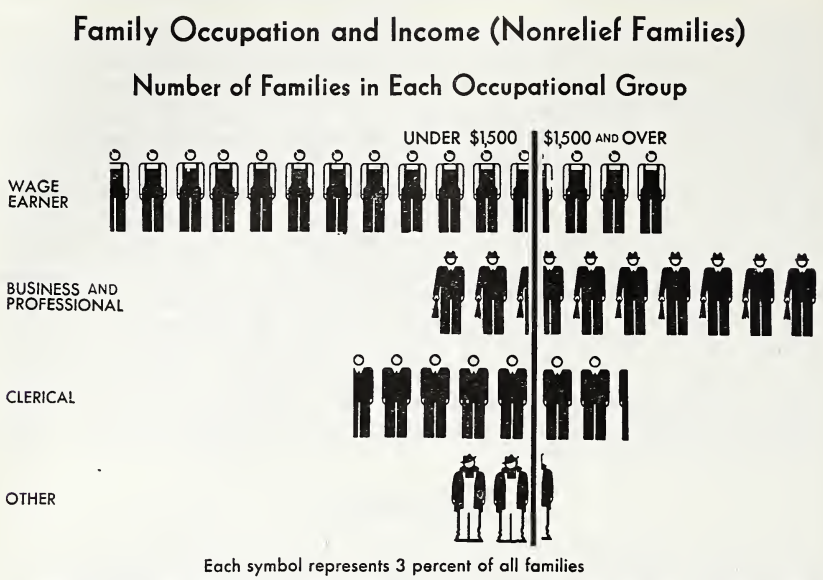

FIGURE 15.—Distribution of families by income and occupation, Washington-Oregon villages, 1935–36.

In the Pacific villages, as in the small cities, wage-earner families comprised about half of the native-white, unbroken, self-supporting families studied. These wage earners were employed in the processing plants for agricultural products and lumber that are found in these villages, in manual service trades, in construction work of a private or public character, or as laborers on nearby farms. The wage-earner group was relatively smaller in the Washington-Oregon than in the California villages, 45 as compared with 57 percent. However, this difference may be due, in large part, to the greater proportion of relief families in the Washington-Oregon sample rather than to differences in the kinds of jobs available to native-white workers. Families on relief may be expected to be largely from the wage-earner group.

Business and professional families occupied second place in both groups of villages, but were relatively more numerous among Washington-Oregon families than among those in California, 35 as compared with 25 percent. Independent business families constituted about one-half of this group; those of salaried persons in business ranked with those of salaried persons in professions. Families of independent professional workers, such as physicians, dentists, and lawyers, were distinctly a minority (tables 75 and 165).

Approximately 7 percent of the families in each village sample did not fit into any of the three broad occupational groups and were classed together in a fourth group as "others." Nearly two-fifths of the families in this group derived their incomes from operating farms although they lived in the villages. The others, 62 percent, received no income from earnings during the year and, therefore, lacked a basis for an occupational classification. Since two-thirds of the

husbands in this fourth occupational group were 60 years of age or older, it is possible that some were retired workers. But since median incomes for the families without earnings were only $500 in the Washington-Oregon villages, and $875 in California, it seems probable that some husbands, even though old enough to retire, would have worked if they could have found jobs.

TABLE 75.—*Family occupation and median income: Number of families, percentage distribution, and median income, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Washington-Oregon			California		
	Families		Median income	Families		Median income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number	*Percent* [1]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Percent* [1]	*Dollars*
All occupations	1,774	100	1,268	1,521	100	1,552
Wage earner	784	45	1,104	871	57	1,449
Clerical	255	14	1,488	160	11	1,728
Business and professional, all	620	35	1,693	379	25	1,972
Independent business	334	19	1,486	182	11	1,700
Independent professional	42	2	2,625	25	2	[2] 3,875
Salaried business	117	7	2,106	86	6	2,292
Salaried professional	127	7	1,558	86	6	2,054
Other occupations [3]	115	6	599	111	7	986

[1] Percentages are based on the total number of families in each village unit.
[2] Median based on 25 cases.
[3] Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

Characteristics of Families and Households in the Four Occupational Groups

Families

Wage-earner families tended to be larger than the others. In Washington-Oregon villages, they averaged 3.49 persons while the clerical and the business and professional groups averaged 3.38 and 3.37, respectively. In California, differences were even more marked; the wage-earner families had an average of 3.57 persons; the clerical, 3.47; and the business and professional, 3.18 (table 87).

As might be anticipated from these averages, families of five or more members were more numerous in the wage-earner group, being 21 percent of the total as compared with only 16 percent of the clerical and 17 percent of the business and professional families in Washington and Oregon. In California, an even smaller proportion of the families of these two latter groups were of this size (table 76).

Conversely, small families (two to four persons) tended to be less numerous in the wage-earner group. In California the clerical group showed a smaller percentage of husband-wife families than did the wage-earner group, 22 percent as against 29; but the wage-earner group had relatively fewer families of three and four members, so that its total proportion of small families was below that of the clerical.

TABLE 76.—*Occupation and size of family: Percentage distribution of families in specified occupational groups, by size of family, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families	Families of 2 persons [1]	Families of 3 or 4 persons				Families of 5 or more persons [2]
			All	Husband, wife, and 1 person under 16	Husband, wife, and 2 persons under 16	Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or older and 1 or no other [2]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Washington-Oregon:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All occupations	100	32	50	17	14	19	18
Wage earner	100	29	50	19	14	17	21
Clerical	100	30	54	21	13	20	16
Business and professional, all	100	30	53	15	15	23	17
Independent business	100	32	52	15	11	26	16
Independent professional	100	33	48	12	12	24	19
Salaried business	100	22	60	17	23	20	18
Salaried professional	100	33	52	17	18	17	15
Other occupations [3]	100	68	25	4	4	17	7
California:							
All occupations	100	31	52	18	16	18	17
Wage earner	100	29	50	17	16	17	21
Clerical	100	22	64	26	22	16	14
Business and professional, all	100	34	56	21	15	20	10
Independent business	100	38	50	17	14	19	12
Independent professional	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Salaried business	100	29	58	21	16	21	13
Salaried professional	100	24	69	28	17	24	7
Other occupations [3]	100	63	24	6	3	15	13

[1] Husband and wife only.
[2] Regardless of age.
[3] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in villages.
[4] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

The smallest families were those with no earning members; they averaged only 2.40 and 2.41 persons per family in the two village groups. The families of farmers that lived in the villages were larger than those without earning members, averaging 3.08 persons in Washington and Oregon and 3.27 in California. Of all families in the fourth occupational group, about two-thirds (68 and 63 percent in the two village samples) were composed of husband and wife only.

Within the four subdivisions of the business and professional group, the salaried business families were the largest. In the Washington-Oregon villages, their average size was 3.52 persons, while the average for the independent business families was 3.36; for the independent professional, 3.34; and for the salaried professional, 3.29. In California, the salaried business group also ranked first with an average of 3.39 persons per family; but the independent professional group, with an average of 2.91 persons ranked fourth or smallest in size, instead of third as in Washington and Oregon (table 166).

The fourth occupational group (families without earnings and those of farmers living in villages) was the oldest; more than one-third of the husbands were 70 or older (52 percent in Washington-Oregon villages and 33 percent in California). Husbands in business and professional families were older than those in the two other groups; relatively few were as much as 70, but one-third were in the 50–69

year age group. Only about one-twelfth were under 30. In the wage-earner group, in contrast, almost one-fifth of the husbands were under 30; only one-fourth were in the age group 50–69 (tables 77 and 159).

TABLE 77.—*Age of husbands: Percentage distribution of husbands by age and family occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families [1]	Distribution of husbands by age [2]								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Washington–Oregon:	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All occupations	1,774	0	13	25	24	17	7	6	4	4
Wage earner	784	0	18	24	25	17	6	5	3	2
Clerical	255	0	16	32	21	15	8	6	2	(3)
Business and professional	620	0	7	27	28	18	7	8	3	2
Other occupations [4]	115	0	2	3	5	19	7	12	20	32
California:										
All occupations	1,521	0	15	26	25	16	7	5	3	3
Wage earner	871	0	18	29	25	15	6	4	2	1
Clerical	160	0	19	30	29	14	5	1	1	1
Business and professional	379	0	8	27	28	20	8	5	2	2
Other occupations [4]	111	0	1	5	15	18	13	15	14	19

[1] This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of husbands in each class, column 2.
[3] 0.50 percent or less.
[4] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in villages.

Households

More of the business and professional families than of the others reported that their households included persons not family members, especially in the Washington-Oregon villages. Sixty percent of these business and professional households included such persons as guests, roomers and boarders, or household help, compared with 54 percent of the clerical and 48 percent of the wage-earner families. Corresponding percentages for the three occupational groups in California villages were 41, 39, and 36. The families in the fourth occupational group reported the presence of nonfamily members in their households less often than the others (table 78).

The proportion of families keeping roomers and boarders was similar in the three major occupational groups, although families whose only earnings were from this source were classified as business and professional families. Sons and daughters rooming and boarding were too infrequent to show a clear occupational difference, though they tended to be present less often in families of the clerical and the fourth occupational group than in others.

Guests and paid help largely accounted for the importance of nonfamily members in business and professional households. One-half of the households of this occupational group in Washington-Oregon villages and one-third of those in California reported the presence of

guests; 11 and 6 percent, respectively, reported paid help living in the household.

TABLE 78.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage* [1] *of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families	Families having in the household nonfamily members [2]						Average nonfamily members [3]
		Any nonfamily members		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*
Washington-Oregon:								
All occupations	1,774	936	53	135	8	42	2	0.33
Wage earner	784	380	48	58	7	21	3	.31
Clerical	255	139	54	23	9	3	1	.34
Business and professional	620	370	60	52	8	17	3	.37
Other occupations [4]	115	47	41	2	2	1	1	.25
California:								
All occupations	1,521	553	36	120	8	40	3	.34
Wage earner	871	315	36	75	9	24	3	.33
Clerical	160	62	39	10	6	3	2	.23
Business and professional	379	157	41	33	9	12	3	.42
Other occupations [4]	111	19	17	2	2	1	1	.31

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[2] Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists, and transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 163 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.
[3] Year-equivalent persons. For description of method used in computing see footnote 3, table 66.
[4] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in villages.

Income Levels of the Four Occupational Groups

Business and professional families in the Pacific villages had higher incomes than other families, but the differences were not so great as in the cities. Median incomes for business and professional families were $1,693 in the Washington-Oregon villages and $1,972 in California. Wage-earner families had much less to spend; half of those in the former villages had incomes below $1,104 and half in the latter villages below $1,449. Clerical families fell between with median incomes of $1,488 and $1,728 in the two village samples (table 75).

Of the California village families with incomes of $3,000 or over, 72 percent were in the business and professional group, and 10 percent in the wage-earner group. Below the $2,000 level, wage-earner families were the dominant group, accounting for 65 percent of all such families (fig. 16). In the Washington-Oregon villages wage-earner families were less numerous, but the occupational composition of high and low income classes followed a similar pattern (table 151).

Within the business and professional group, families engaged in business for themselves had lower median incomes than did the three other subgroups—the salaried business, or the salaried or independent

professional families. The small size of independent business concerns generally found in villages, such as retail stores, repair shops, and other service trades probably accounts for the relatively low median income of this group, $1,486 in Washington and Oregon and $1,700 in California. Independent professional families were at the other extreme; their median income was $2,625 in the former village group and $3,875 in the latter. However, these groups are so small that the figures may be affected by sampling fluctuations. Families of salaried business workers had higher median incomes than those of salaried professional workers in both groups of villages; the difference was especially marked in Washington and Oregon where the two medians were $2,106 and $1,558, respectively (table 75).

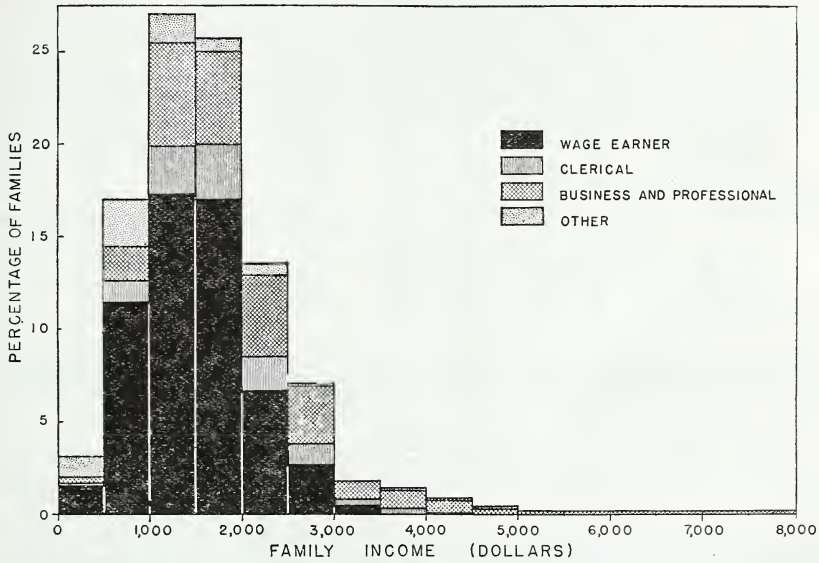

FIGURE 16.—Occupation and income: Percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation and income, California villages, 1935–36.

The lowest median incomes were reported by families in the fourth group; $599 in Washington and Oregon, and $986 in California. Relatively few (3 percent in the former and 5 in the latter villages) had incomes of $3,000 or over (table 150). The families with no earnings had incomes somewhat lower than those of farmers living in villages (table 151).

Sources of Income of the Occupational Groups

Regardless of their occupation, Pacific village families depended chiefly on earnings for their support. In the three major occupational groups from 88 to 93 percent of total income was provided by earnings. In the California villages, business and professional families received 89 percent of their aggregate income from earnings, or slightly less than the 92 percent reported by the other two groups. In the Washington-Oregon villages, clerical families depended on

earnings somewhat more than did the others. These differences, though not great, tended to persist at all income levels (table 79).

TABLE 79.—*Family income: Average income and percentage of income derived from earnings, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Families	Average [1] income of families				Percentage [3] of income derived from earnings			
		All [2]	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All [2]	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Washington-Oregon:									
All incomes	1,774	1,449	1,131	1,508	1,913	86	88	93	89
0–999	591	641	650	731	696	78	86	86	81
1,000–1,499	501	1,228	1,225	1,235	1,231	86	89	92	87
1,500–1,999	351	1,709	1,684	1,731	1,722	92	92	94	92
2,000–2,999	238	2,364	2,315	2,312	2,389	89	84	92	91
3,000 and over	93	4,421	3,542	3,483	4,337	82	78	97	87
California:									
All incomes	1,521	1,760	1,473	1,829	2,514	89	92	92	89
0–999	305	728	741	783	768	78	91	81	83
1 000–1,499	412	1,252	1,243	1,299	1,263	88	92	96	89
1,500–1,999	393	1,727	1,721	1,759	1,729	91	93	93	91
2,000–2,999	313	2,371	2,325	2,390	2,419	90	93	92	89
3,000 and over	98	5,280	3,443	3,606	5,806	89	94	90	91

[1] Averages in column 3 are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 4–6 are based on the number of families of the specified occupational group in each class, column 2 of table 169.
[2] Includes families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.
[3] Percentages are based on the total family income for each class, columns 3–6.

Money income from such sources as rents and interest was more important as a supplement to earnings for business and professional families than for wage-earner or clerical families. Six percent of the total income of the business and professional group came from these sources, as compared with only 3 or 4 percent among wage-earner and clerical families. This difference appears to rest largely on the higher incomes of the families in business and professions; at corresponding income levels there was little consistent variation among the three major occupational groups in the amount of such income (table 153).

More than half of the business and professional families, compared with fewer than half of the other groups, had an investment in their owned homes that yielded them nonmoney income in the form of family housing. This difference was related in part to the higher income level of these families, although in most income classes more of this group than of the clerical group reported income of this kind. The average amount of such income was greater among business and professional families; but, because they were more well-to-do, the percentage of income they received from this source varied little from that received by the two other groups.

Home gardens and other food production as sources of nonmoney income were of greatest importance to wage-earner families, especially in Washington-Oregon villages, where they received an average of $40 per family from home-produced food.

Families in the fourth occupational group presented a picture entirely different from that of the other three. Because so many had no earnings whatever, aggregate earnings were only 20 percent of the group's total income in the Washington-Oregon villages and 44 percent in California. Nonmoney income and such money income as interest and pensions, accordingly, provided a large share of their income.

Responsibility for Family Support in Each Occupational Group

One-Earner and Multiple-Earner Families

Business and professional families depended on the earnings of one worker more often than did clerical or wage-earning groups; sole-earner families were 78, 75, and 71 percent, respectively, of the three occupational groups in the Washington-Oregon villages. In California, the proportion of clerical families with only one earner was the same as in the former village group, but the proportion of business and professional and of wage-earner families was higher, being 80 and 76 percent, respectively (table 80).

TABLE 80.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage [2] of families with individual earners		
		1 only			More than 1 [1]	1 only		More than 1 [1]
		Any family member	Husband	Wife		Any family member	Husband	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All occupations	1,774	1,264	1,233	17	417	71	70	24
Wage-earner	[3] 784	560	545	7	222	71	70	28
Clerical	255	192	187	3	63	75	73	25
Business and professional	[4] 620	482	471	7	129	78	76	21
Other occupations	[5] 115	30	30	0	3	26	26	3
California:								
All occupations	1,521	1,126	1,111	10	324	74	73	21
Wage-earner	871	664	657	5	207	76	75	24
Clerical	160	120	120	0	40	75	75	25
Business and professional	[6] 379	303	295	5	67	80	78	18
Other occupations	[7] 111	39	39	0	10	35	35	9

[1] Families that have supplementary earners, see table 167.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[3] Includes 2 families whose only earnings were not attributable to individual earners.
[4] Includes 9 families without individual earners whose only earnings were from roomers and boarders.
[5] Includes 80 families that had no income from earnings, and 35 families of farm operators living in villages. In 2 of the farm-operator families the only earner had entrepreneurial losses that exceeded his earnings.
[6] Includes 9 families without individual earners, as follows: 8 families whose only earnings were from roomers and boarders, and 1 family whose only earner had entrepreneurial losses that exceeded his earnings.
[7] Includes 61 families that had no income from earnings, and 50 families of farm operators living in villages. In 1 of the farm-operator families the only earner had entrepreneurial losses that exceeded his earnings.

With more sole-earner families and fewer multiple-earner families,[8] the business and professional group had a smaller average number of earners per family than the two other major occupational groups. In Washington and Oregon, breadwinners in this group averaged 1.24 per family compared with 1.29 in clerical and 1.38 in wage-earner families. In the fourth occupational group where so many families had no breadwinning members whatever, the average number of earners was only 0.32 (table 87). In California, the averages for the four groups were: 1.19, 1.34, 1.31, and 0.57; the wage-earner and clerical groups were more similar than in Washington and Oregon.

Principal and Supplementary Earners

The business and professional families were also somewhat more dependent than the others on the earnings of the chief breadwinners, obtaining 95 percent of aggregate family earnings from their contributions. Clerical and wage-earner families in the two groups of villages received from 92 to 94 percent of their earnings from this source. Principal earners in business and professional families averaged $1,632 and $2,200 in earnings in the Washington-Oregon and California villages, respectively, and in wage-earner families, $936 and $1,278. Those in clerical families were between the two extremes in average earnings (table 171).

In business and professional families supplementary earners reported higher average earnings than in other families. But because relatively fewer families in this occupational group had supplementary earners and because the chief breadwinners earned more, supplementary earners provided a slightly smaller percentage of aggregate earnings for this group than for others (table 81).

In all three occupational groups supplementary earners were found in a greater percentage of families at the upper end of the income scale than at the lower, and their earnings were a larger percentage of the aggregate family earnings fund. However, except for a small number of clerical and wage-earner families in the income class $3,000 or above, earnings of supplementary breadwinners did not exceed 9 percent of the earnings fund of any occupational group at any income level; principal earners were largely responsible for income status of the majority of families even in the upper-income classes. This was especially true in the business and professional group.

With wide differences in the amounts earned by secondary breadwinners, especially in the higher-income classes (table 70), the average tends to obscure the fact that some earned enough to have raised the family's income status considerably. In addition, some families had two or more such breadwinners. Thus, of 15 wage-earner families in the income class $3,000 or more, in the two groups of villages combined, 9 had an aggregate of 15 breadwinners of secondary rank, an average of 1.7 per family. Undoubtedly some of these families reached the top of the income scale only because of the help of these earners. But such a situation seems to have been the exception

[8] If earnings from roomers and boarders had been allocated to individuals, the proportion of multiple-earner families would have been somewhat higher in all occupational groups. In Washington-Oregon villages the percentage of families with gross income from roomers and boarders was as follows: Wage-earner, 7 percent; clerical, 9; business and professional, 8; other occupations, 2 percent. Corresponding percentages for the California villages were 9, 6, 9, and 2 (table 78).

TABLE 81.—*Supplementary earners: Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by family occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Percentage [1] of families with supplementary earners			Average [2] earnings of supplementary earners						Percentage [3] of family earnings derived from supplementary earners		
				Per earner			Per family					
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Washington-Oregon:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	28	25	21	142	255	311	55	74	80	5.5	5.3	4.7
0–999	28	20	14	78	78	124	28	18	24	5.0	2.8	4.3
1,000–1,499	31	26	22	121	134	159	53	43	37	4.9	3.8	3.4
1,500–1,999	22	25	24	280	351	201	83	97	59	5.4	5.9	3.7
2,000–2,999	34	27	22	357	337	357	173	110	92	8.8	5.2	4.2
3,000 and over	(4)	(4)	(4)	256	[5] 1,230	766	308	492	249	11.1	14.5	6.6
California:												
All incomes	24	25	18	236	373	412	74	128	87	5.3	7.6	3.9
0–999	25	21	12	126	109	152	39	23	19	5.8	3.6	3.0
1,000–1,499	24	22	16	156	202	163	48	81	29	4.2	6.5	2.6
1,500–1,999	18	24	17	271	264	431	61	86	73	3.8	5.3	4.7
2,000–2,999	29	23	21	322	515	255	143	164	74	6.6	7.4	3.4
3,000 and over	70	55	17	869	952	1,059	782	519	224	24.2	16.1	4.3

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[2] Averages in columns 5, 6, and 7 are based on the number of supplementary earners in each class (table 167); averages in columns 8, 9, and 10 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.
[3] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 169).
[4] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.
[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

rather than the rule; in 742 families with incomes of $2,000 or over in all occupations in both village samples there were only 88 secondary breadwinners with earnings of $500 or more.

Husbands as Breadwinners

Husbands in business and professional families in California villages had average earnings of $2,194 for the year; those in clerical families, $1,539; and those in wage-earner families, $1,283. Although earnings of Washington-Oregon village husbands tended to be lower among all three occupational groups, the averages occupied the same relative positions (table 82).

The three major occupational groups were alike in that from 96 to 99 percent of the husbands were breadwinners. In each of the three, husbands provided 90 percent or more of aggregate family earnings. The groups differed slightly, however, in the extent to which the husband assumed the responsibility for family support even when differences in income level are taken into account. Business and professional families tended to rely on the husband as sole breadwinner, more often than the others.

TABLE 82.—*Husbands as earners: Percentage of families with husbands as sole earners, average amounts received by earning husbands, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Percentage [1] of families with husbands as sole earners			Average [2] earnings per husband			Percentage [3] of family earnings derived from husbands		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washington-Oregon:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	70	73	76	942	1,301	1,644	92.2	91.2	93.2
0–999	69	73	76	529	593	541	90.6	87.7	85.9
1,000–1,499	67	72	75	1,027	1,061	1,033	93.2	91.8	93.4
1,500–1,999	78	75	74	1,449	1,493	1,534	93.5	90.3	94.3
2,000–2,999	63	73	78	1,773	2,002	2,079	88.0	94.0	94.6
3,000 and over	(4)	(4)	79	2,455	2,896	3,526	88.7	85.5	92.5
California:									
All incomes	75	75	78	1,283	1,539	2,194	92.5	90.3	93.0
0–999	73	79	59	627	581	687	89.4	91.4	77.9
1,000–1,499	75	78	79	1,087	1,149	1,103	93.9	90.4	93.7
1,500–1,999	82	76	82	1,527	1,525	1,460	94.4	91.3	92.0
2,000–2,999	71	77	76	2,001	2,019	2,028	92.1	91.7	92.1
3,000 and over	30	45	83	2,330	2,711	4,973	72.2	83.9	94.5

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.
[2] Averages are based on the total number of earning husbands in each class.
[3] Percentages are based on total family earnings in each class (table 169) regardless of whether husbands were earners.
[4] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Husbands as chief breadwinners, those who were sole earners as well as those who received some help from other family members, were somewhat less numerous in clerical than in the wage-earner and business and professional groups in Washington and Oregon. In

California, the clerical group ranked above the business and professional with 94 percent of the husbands in the former families serving as principal earners and only 92 percent in the latter. The proportion of husbands who were only secondary contributors to family support was highest in the clerical group in both village samples. However, even in this occupational group only 7 and 5 percent of the husbands were in this role (table 83).

TABLE 83.—*Husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, and average amounts earned, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families	Percentage [1] of families in which—				Average [2] earnings of—			
		Husband was—		Wife was—		Husbands who were—		Wives who were—	
		Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Principal earners	Supplementary earners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All occupations	1,774	90	3	3	14	1,269	364	640	196
Wage-earner	784	95	3	2	19	960	199	425	129
Clerical	255	91	7	5	13	1,363	397	738	216
Business and professional	620	95	2	3	10	1,663	587	799	332
Other occupations [3]	115	30	0	0	1	604	----------	----------	204
California:									
All occupations	1,521	91	3	2	13	1,572	430	880	308
Wage-earner	871	96	2	1	14	1,305	237	335	243
Clerical	160	94	5	4	14	1,594	515	977	440
Business and professional	379	92	3	4	10	2,252	644	1,278	431
Other occupations [3]	111	44	0	0	6	1,236	----------	----------	367

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[2] Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands or wives who were principal or supplementary earners.
[3] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in villages.

Wives as Breadwinners

Fewer wives in business and professional than in other families were earning in the Washington-Oregon villages, 13 of each 100, as compared with 18 and 21 in each 100 clerical and wage-earner families. In California, too, the business and professional group ranked lowest with 14 percent of the wives earning, but the wage-earner group ranked next and the clerical had the highest proportion (table 84).

Of the 80 families in the two groups of villages combined in which the wife was the chief breadwinner, 30 were in the wage-earner group, 18 in the clerical, and 32 in the business and professional. About three-fourths of these families had incomes below $1,500.

Wives in the business and professional group reported average earnings between two and three times as great as wives in wage-earner families in both village samples. Average earnings of wives in clerical

families were approximately $75 below those of wives in the business and professional group in Washington and Oregon, and approximately $125 lower in California. However, wives contributed a larger proportion of aggregate family earnings in the clerical group than in the business and professional because of the higher percentage that were breadwinners. In Washington and Oregon, wives provided 5 percent of aggregate earnings in the clerical group, 3 percent in the wage-earner, and 3 in the business and professional. In California the percentages were 6, 3, and 4 for the respective occupational groups.

TABLE 84.—*Wives as earners: Number and percentage of wives earning, and average amounts earned, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Wives earning [1]						Average [2] earnings per wife		
	Wage-earner families		Clerical families		Business and professional families		Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	164	21	46	18	83	13	162	352	428
0–999	77	24	11	18	18	15	123	260	203
1,000–1,499	67	24	12	17	20	15	159	169	293
1,500–1,999	15	11	14	19	16	12	296	507	399
2,000–2,999	4	11	8	16	18	12	452	376	533
3,000 and over	1	[3]	1	[3]	11	14	[4] 150	[4] 1,200	908
California:									
All incomes	136	16	29	18	53	14	251	551	671
0–999	43	22	4	21	5	16	171	189	316
1,000–1,499	40	15	6	15	12	14	182	398	371
1,500–1,999	24	9	8	17	10	13	320	512	498
2,000–2,999	25	18	7	16	17	15	347	614	579
3,000 and over	4	40	4	36	9	13	787	1,112	1,632

[1] Percentages are based on the total number of wives in each class.
[2] Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning wives in each class, columns, 2, 4, and 6.
[3] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.
[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Sons, Daughters, and Others as Breadwinners

For every 100 wage-earner families in Washington-Oregon villages there were 20 persons other than husband and wife earning; this compared with 13 for every 100 clerical, and 14 for every 100 business and professional families. These differences seem to be due to a greater tendency on the part of older sons and daughters in wage-earner families to become breadwinners, perhaps because of greater pressure on husbands' earnings. Of the potential breadwinners (persons 16 and older, not husband or wife), 38 percent earned in wage-earner families and 26 percent in clerical and in business and professional (table 85).[9]

[9] These figures do not include earning sons and daughters who were at home on a rooming and boarding basis and were not members of the economic family. Sons and daughters on a roomer-boarder basis were found in 3 percent of the business and professional families, 3 percent of the wage-earner, and 1 percent of the clerical families (table 78). Corresponding percentages for the same groups in California villages were 3, 3, and 2. If such persons had been counted as family members and as earners, the proportion of sons, daughters, and others earning would have been as follows in the Washington-Oregon villages: Wage-earner families, 41 percent; clerical, 28; business and professional, 29. Corresponding percentages in California villages would have been 38, 40, and 31.

TABLE 85.—*Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families	Family members earning					Percentage [1] of specified family members earning				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other than husband and wife		All	Husbands	Wives	Other than husband and wife	
					Under 16	16 or older				Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All occupations	1,774	2,220	1,646	294	36	244	37.1	92.8	16.6	2.2	30.7
Wage earner	784	1,085	766	164	19	136	39.7	97.7	20.9	2.4	38.1
Clerical	255	329	249	46	4	30	38.0	97.6	18.0	1.7	26.3
Business and professional	620	770	598	83	13	76	36.9	96.5	13.4	2.3	26.3
Other occupations [2]	115	36	33	1	0	2	12.0	28.7	.9	.0	5.6
California:											
All occupations	1,521	1,870	1,427	225	22	196	36.1	93.8	14.8	1.5	30.9
Wage earner	871	1,142	858	136	13	135	36.8	98.5	15.6	1.3	33.8
Clerical	160	215	158	29	3	25	38.7	98.8	18.1	1.8	38.5
Business and professional	379	450	362	53	3	32	37.4	95.5	14.0	1.0	23.7
Other occupations [2]	111	63	49	7	3	4	20.3	44.1	6.3	5.6	11.4

[1] Percentages are based on total number of specified family members in each class.
[2] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in villages.

The three occupational groups fared about the same in availability of such breadwinners; the average number of persons 16 and older, not husband or wife, was 0.46 in wage-earner families, 0.45 in clerical, and 0.47 in business and professional in this village sample (table 151).

In the California villages wage-earner families took second place instead of first in the number of breadwinners other than husband or wife; they had 17 such earners per 100 families while the clerical had 18 and the business and professional only 9. The three groups had corresponding rankings in the percentage of persons 16 and older (not husband or wife) who were earning; 34 percent in wage-earner families, 38 in clerical, and 24 in business and professional (table 85). However, in these villages the marked difference between the business and professional families and the others was due in part to a greater scarcity of potential breadwinners; the average number of such persons 16 and older in this occupational group was 0.36 per family as compared with 0.46 in the wage-earner group and 0.41 in the clerical.

Breadwinners other than husband and wife made less in wage-earner families than in the two other major occupational groups; they reported average earnings of only $170, while in business and professional families their average earnings were $319 and in clerical, $363, in the Washington-Oregon villages. In California the averages for the three groups were $285, $489, and $323, respectively.

There the business and professional families stood highest. In no occupational group did the contributions of these breadwinners amount to as much as 4 percent of aggregate family earnings (table 86).

TABLE 86.—*Earners other than husband and wife: Number and average earnings of earners other than husband and wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Earners other than husband and wife per 100 families	Average [1] earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percentage [2] of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
		Per earner			Per family	
		All	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
Wage-earner	20	170	182	150	34	3.4
Clerical	13	363	285	418	48	3.5
Business and professional	14	319	351	256	45	2.7
California:						
Wage-earner	17	285	323	207	48	3.6
Clerical	18	323	364	220	57	3.4
Business and professional	9	489	434	554	45	2.0

[1] Averages in columns 3, 4, and 5 are based on the corresponding number of earning family members other than husband and wife in each class; averages in column 6 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

[2] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 169), regardless of source of earnings.

In the group of breadwinners other than husband and wife, the men and boys in wage-earner families earned more than the women and girls. However, the female earners in Washington-Oregon clerical families and in California business and professional families reported higher average earnings than the males. In the villages, as in the small cities, some of the better-paid women may have remained with their parents although their brothers, with as much income, had established homes of their own.

Major Differences Among the Occupational Groups

The major differences among the wage-earner, clerical, and business and professional families were related to differences in the income levels they achieved. The median income of the business and professional families was more than $500 above that of the wage-earner group and more than $200 above that of the clerical, in both village samples (table 75). These family income differences were due largely to differences in amounts earned by husbands. In Washington-Oregon villages, average earnings of husbands in the three occupational groups were: In business and professional families, $1,644; in clerical, $1,301; in wage-earner, $942. In California, the differences were even greater; the average earnings of husbands in business and professional families were more than $900 above those of husbands in the wage-earner group.

The income of the wage-earner family represented the contributions of two or more breadwinners more often that did the income of the business and professional, though in no occupational group in either

village sample did the proportion of families with more than one earner exceed 28 percent (table 80).

At every income level except one, the average number of earners per family in the wage-earner group exceeded the average number in the business and professional (table 87). In the one exception, the two averages were equal. In the Washington-Oregon villages, the clerical group fell between the two others. In California, however, the average number of earners per family was higher in the clerical group as a whole, than in the other two, mainly because of the greater number of families with supplementary earners in the income group $1,000–$1,999 and the numerical importance of these income classes.

TABLE 87.—*Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Average number of persons [1] in—					Average [2] number of earners in—			
	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families [3]	All families [4]	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All incomes	3.38	3.49	3.38	3.37	2.61	1.25	1.38	1.29	1.24
0–999	3.04	3.18	3.22	2.98	2.46	1.15	1.35	1.23	1.15
1,000–1,499	3.38	3.53	3.15	3.23	2.94	1.32	1.44	1.32	1.21
1,500–1,999	3.76	4.04	3.59	3.56	3.75	1.28	1.29	1.28	1.29
2,000–2,999	3.58	3.59	3.57	3.62	2.50	1.28	1.49	1.33	1.26
3,000 and over	3.54	5.13	3.80	3.43	3.67	1.34	2.20	1.40	1.32
California:									
All incomes	3.41	3.57	3.47	3.18	2.80	1.23	1.31	1.34	1.19
0–999	2.97	3.14	2.68	2.66	2.63	1.08	1.31	1.21	.94
1,000–1,499	3.34	3.48	3.23	3.12	2.79	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.15
1,500–1,999	3.68	3.86	3.80	3.09	2.91	1.21	1.22	1.33	1.17
2,000–2,999	3.59	3.76	3.68	3.42	3.00	1.34	1.44	1.32	1.28
3,000 and over	3.32	4.10	3.27	3.17	3.83	1.32	1.90	1.55	1.21

[1] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.
[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class.
[3] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in villages.
[4] Includes families classed as other occupations. The average number of earners in these families was 0.32 in the Washington-Oregon villages and 0.57 in the California villages. Data are not shown by income because of the small number of cases.

City-Village Differences in Family Occupation and Income

The three major occupational groups varied from each other in income distribution and sources of income in the same way in the village samples as in the city. The wage-earner and the business and professional groups accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total number of families. Therefore, the incomes of these two groups have a major influence on the income distribution of all families, and differences between communities depend primarily on the relative importance of these two occupational groups and on differences in the distributions of their incomes. In the California villages there were proportionately many more wage-earner families and fewer business and professional families than in the four-city sample. In the Washington-Oregon villages, the relative proportion of these two groups was similar to that found in the cities.

The difference in income level between the cities and the Washington-Oregon villages can be traced, therefore, to differences in the income distributions of these two occupational groups. The median income of wage-earner families in the cities was about $315 greater than in Washington-Oregon villages; the median income of business and professional families in the cities was $460 greater.

The income level of business and professional families in the California villages was likewise lower than that of city families of the same occupational group. The median income of the village families was about $180 less than that of the city families. The income distribution of wage-earner families in California villages was, however, almost identical with the income distribution of this occupational group in the cities. The median and the first quartile differ by only a few dollars. It is only in a tendency to greater dispersion above the median that the distribution of wage-earner families in the cities diverges from the distribution in the villages. The similarity in the distributions partially accounts for the fact that in many respects the California villages appear more like the cities than like the villages in Washington and Oregon.

In both groups of villages the proportion of clerical families was less and the proportion of those in other occupations greater than in the cities. The income level of the clerical families was higher in the cities and in the California villages than in the Washington-Oregon villages.

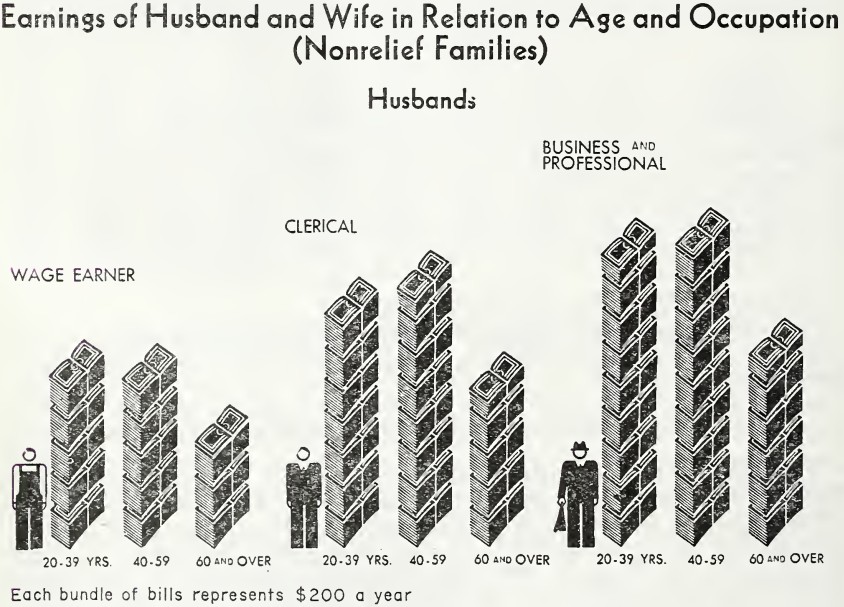

FIGURE 17.—Average earnings of husbands by occupation and age, Washington-Oregon villages, 1935–36.

Earnings of Husbands by Age and Occupation

In the villages as in the cities the average earnings of husbands (fig. 17) show a distinct tendency to increase with age up to a point of maximum earnings and then to decrease. The age group for which the earnings of village husbands were the greatest is more difficult to define than for the four-city group. It seems that the age group 40–44 probably is the one which includes the turning point in the trend of average earnings of village husbands with age (table 88). Thus it appears that in villages this point is reached a few years sooner than in cities.

In the villages relatively more of the husbands in the highest age class (65 and over) were 70 years or older than in the cities. The average earnings for this class dropped to $627 and $816, respectively, for the Washington-Oregon and California village husbands or to less than half the highest average reported. Small-city husbands 65 and over, on the other hand, averaged $1,277 in earnings, or only 30 percent less than the high average for those in the age group 45–49.

TABLE 88.—*Earnings and age of husbands: Percentage distribution and average earnings of husbands who were earners, by husband's occupation, by age, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Distribution of earning husbands					Average [1] earnings per husband			
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operators and unknown	All [2]	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washington-Oregon:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All ages	100	48	14	36	2	1,244	934	1,345	1,647
Under 25	100	71	21	8	0	877	821	992	1,062
25–29	100	60	17	22	1	1,141	950	1,157	1,680
30–34	100	46	19	35	0	1,351	1,087	1,380	1,670
35–39	100	42	18	40	(3)	1,476	1,127	1,581	1,760
40–44	100	47	12	41	(3)	1,463	1,122	1,611	1,821
45–49	100	51	11	38	(3)	1,355	967	1,384	1,886
50–54	100	48	13	38	1	1,418	1,013	1,582	1,888
55–59	100	42	11	39	8	1,172	755	1,410	1,648
60–64	100	43	17	39	1	985	610	860	1,487
65 or older	100	41	8	41	10	627	431	860	839
California:									
All ages	100	60	11	25	4	1,541	1,275	1,595	2,214
Under 25	100	80	12	8	0	1,107	1,092	1,080	1,291
25–29	100	69	14	16	1	1,443	1,340	1,532	1,842
30–34	100	61	12	27	0	1,600	1,442	1,788	1,871
35–39	100	65	11	23	1	1,670	1,461	1,689	2,288
40–44	100	57	13	27	3	1,732	1,353	1,867	2,433
45–49	100	58	10	29	3	1,656	1,351	1,641	2,293
50–54	100	58	9	31	2	1,677	1,219	1,487	2,528
55–59	100	59	7	26	8	1,743	1,143	1,468	3,570
60–64	100	55	6	30	9	1,199	842	1,352	1,647
65 or older	100	52	5	26	17	816	704	356	1,211

[1] Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.
[2] Includes earnings of husbands who were farm operators or whose occupation was unknown. Their average earnings, $592 per husband in the Washington-Oregon villages and $1,196 in the California villages, are not shown by age groups because of the small number of cases.
[3] 0.50 percent or less.

Had all husbands, those with earnings and those without, been considered, the average earnings for the group 65 years or older would have shown an even greater drop. One-third of the husbands of this age were without earnings; about 6 percent were supplementary earners; only 61 percent were principal earners (table 89). In contrast, among the husbands under 40 years of age practically all were breadwinners, 98 percent earning more than other family members. Apparently, a man's chances of finding work, as well as his earning capacity on the job, decrease as he grows older.

TABLE 89.—*Earning status, age, and earnings of husbands: Number and percentage distribution of husbands who were principal earners, who were supplementary earners, or who were without earnings, and average earnings of husbands who were principal earners and supplementary earners, by age, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Husbands								Average earnings of husbands[2]	
	All[1]		Principal earners		Supplementary earners		Without earnings		Principal earners	Supplementary earners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Washington-Oregon: All ages	1,776	100	1,602	100	45	100	129	100	1,268	364
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20–24	48	3	47	3	1	2	0	0	887	[3] 400
25–29	185	10	183	11	2	4	0	0	1,147	[3] 564
30–34	208	12	204	13	2	4	2	2	1,361	[3] 284
35–39	227	12	218	14	5	11	4	3	1,499	496
40–44	223	12	214	13	5	11	4	3	1,486	477
45–49	204	12	194	12	6	14	4	3	1,374	740
50–54	176	10	166	10	3	7	7	6	1,434	510
55–59	133	8	119	8	0	0	14	10	1,172	
60–64	122	7	102	6	5	11	15	11	1,026	147
65 or older	249	14	154	10	16	36	79	62	675	171
Unknown	1	[4]	1	[4]	0	0	0	0	[3] 5,000	
California: All ages	1,522	100	1,388	100	39	100	95	100	1,572	430
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20–24	50	3	50	4	0	0	0	0	1,106	
25–29	175	12	174	12	1	3	0	0	1,450	[3] 200
30–34	178	12	175	13	3	8	0	0	1,611	1,010
35–39	225	14	222	16	1	3	2	2	1,675	[3] 600
40–44	210	13	192	14	11	28	7	7	1,805	458
45–49	179	12	170	12	4	10	5	5	1,680	635
50–54	136	9	132	10	0	0	4	4	1,677	
55–59	118	8	100	7	8	20	10	11	1,857	322
60–64	101	7	83	6	5	13	13	14	1,257	247
65 or older	150	10	90	6	6	15	54	57	854	259
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

[1] This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 2 husbands in the Washington-Oregon villages and 1 husband in the California villages from families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

[2] Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands who were principal earners or supplementary earners in each class, columns 4 and 6.

[3] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[4] 0.50 percent or less.

Some of the differences in earnings of men at different ages may be traced to their occupations, since occupations differ both in level of earnings and in the opportunities they offer to men of different age.

In the California villages 8 out of 10 earning husbands under 25 years of age and 7 out of 10 in the age class 25 to 29 were wage earners. Consequently, the relatively low earnings of wage earners had an important weight in the average. Among the 35–59-year age groups where average earnings were highest, only about 6 out of each 10 were wage earners; almost 3 out of 10 were business or professional men. In the Washington-Oregon villages wage earners were relatively fewer, but the occupational composition of different age groups varied according to a pattern similar to that found in California. In both groups of villages, clerical workers, like wage earners, tended to be a larger proportion of the young workers than of those that were older (tables 88 and 174).

The older men in business or the professions did much to hold up the level of earnings for this age group as a whole. Especially high average earnings were reported by Washington-Oregon business and professional men from 40 to 54 years of age and by those in California in their fifties.

The tendency for occupational groups to differ consistently in the relation of age to earnings holds for villages as well as for cities. In the age classes below 55 years, the average earnings of wage earners were more uniform than those of the two other occupational groups while the average earnings of business and professional men tended to show the widest range. This difference in trend among the occupations is probably related to time required to build up a business or professional practice in comparison with the attainment of skills.

Occupation of Husbands and Others as Related to Family Occupation

Because husbands so often were principal earners and their earnings were so important a factor in determining the family occupational classification, husbands and principal earners seldom differed in occupational classification from the families of which they were members. Thus, in 784 wage-earner families in Washington and Oregon, 761 (97 percent) of the husbands also were wage earners; 5 were in other occupations and 18 were without earnings. In 620 business and professional families, 589 (95 percent) of the husbands were in business and professions; 9 were in other occupations and 22 did not earn. In the clerical group a slightly smaller proportion of the husbands (93 percent) were in clerical jobs; other family members more often determined the family's occupational classification. In California, the same tendency was found in the three groups (table 90).

Supplementary earners less often followed the family occupation, especially in the clerical and business and professional groups. Seven out of every ten supplementary earners in the village families were wage earners (table 164). Since there are more jobs for wage earners than for clerical or business and professional workers, and since many of the supplementary earners were sons and daughters, probably with little experience, it is not surprising that they found it easier to obtain work as wage earners. As a result approximately 8 out of 10 supplementary earners in wage-earner families followed the family occupation, but fewer than 3 out of 10 of those in clerical or business and professional families worked in these occupations (table 90).

TABLE 90.—*Occupation of earners: Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group, and status and chief occupation of earners	Total	Washington-Oregon	California
1	2	3	4
	Number	*Number*	*Number*
All families [1]	3, 295	1, 774	1, 521
Wage earner families	1, 655	784	871
Occupation of husbands:			
Wage earner	1, 617	761	856
Clerical	0	0	0
Business and professional	6	4	2
Farm operator and unknown	1	1	0
Occupation of principal earners: [2]			
Wage earner	1, 650	780	870
Clerical	2	1	1
Business and professional	1	1	0
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: [2]			
Wage earner	456	239	217
Clerical	63	33	30
Business and professional	54	30	24
Farm operator and unknown	1	1	0
Clerical families	415	255	160
Occupation of husbands:			
Wage earner	18	12	6
Clerical	385	236	149
Business and professional	2	1	1
Farm operator and unknown	2	0	2
Occupation of principal earners: [2]			
Wage earner	1	0	1
Clerical	414	255	159
Business and professional	0	0	0
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: [2]			
Wage earner	72	43	29
Clerical	36	24	12
Business and professional	19	7	12
Farm operator and unknown	2	0	2
Business and professional families	999	620	379
Occupation of husbands:			
Wage earner	13	7	6
Clerical	3	2	1
Business and professional	943	589	354
Farm operator and unknown	1	0	1
Occupation of principal earners: [2]			
Wage earner	3	3	0
Clerical	0	0	0
Business and professional	978	608	370
Farm operator and unknown	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: [2]			
Wage earner	120	81	39
Clerical	54	37	17
Business and professional	64	41	23
Farm operator and unknown	1	0	1

[1] Includes families of occupational groups other than those listed. (See table 151.)
[2] Includes husbands as well as other family members.

Family Income and Age of Husband

Husbands were so important as contributors to family support that the amount of total income, like the earnings of husbands, varied with the husband's age (table 157). Median incomes were highest in both groups of villages for families in which husbands were in their forties. Thus, in Washington and Oregon, median incomes of families in the

different age classes of husbands, were: Under 30 years of age, $1,099; 30–39, $1,475; 40–49, $1,486; 50–59, $1,336; 60 or older, $829. In California, though the medians were higher, they followed the same trend in the different age classes: Under 30 years, $1,361; 30–39, $1,695; 40–49, $1,787; 50–59, $1,500; 60 or older, $1,075. The decline in median family income when husbands were 60 and older was less marked than the decline in average earnings of husbands at that age, because the husbands' contributions were supplemented by other earners and by income from other sources.

Wives

Earnings of Wives by Age

Average earnings of breadwinning wives in both groups of villages tended to reach their peak in the age groups 40–49, to decline somewhat gradually in the next 10-year age period, and to fall sharply in the age class 60–65. In California, in the six 5-year classes represented in the group aged 25–54, average earnings did not vary greatly, ranging from a low of $376 for the age class 35–39, to a high of $467 for the age class 45–49. In the Washington-Oregon villages variations in this 30-year period were greater, the range being from $189 to $347 (table 91). Many of the wives who were only secondary earners, probably worked for only short periods if city data may be taken as an indication of the village pattern. Period of earning, therefore, may have been so important a factor in the size of average earnings as to obscure relationships between age and earning capacity for the few who worked full time.

Breadwinning wives like the earning men, seldom were from the older group. Fewer than one-tenth (8 percent) of the women 60 years or older were earning, compared with one-sixth of all the wives in the village samples. Among the women under 60, however, the percentage that earned varied little among the age groups.

A larger proportion of the earning women than of the men were found in clerical work. This occupational group accounted for 19 percent of the earning women in the Washington-Oregon villages and 17 in the California villages, compared with 14 and 11 percent of the earning husbands. In the Washington-Oregon villages, relatively more of the wives than of the husbands were wage earners, but an opposite tendency was found in the California villages (tables 88 and 91).

Earnings of Wives by Occupation

Wage-earning women, like wage-earning men, earned less than those in business and professional or in clerical positions; but the average earnings of the women in the three occupational groups differed more, proportionally, than those of the men. Wage-earning women reported average earnings of only $141 for the year in the Washington-Oregon villages, and $215 in the California villages. Women in business and professions averaged more than three times as much; those in clerical jobs more than twice as much. Probably more of the women who had only occasional work were in wage-earning occupations; fewer short-time jobs may have been available in clerical or business and professional occupations. The lower earnings

of the wage-earning women may represent both lower rates of pay and less regular work than those of women in the clerical or business and professional fields.

TABLE 91.—*Earnings and age of wives: Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation and age, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All wives [1]	Wives without earnings	Earning wives				Average [3] earnings per wife			
			All [2]	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All [2]	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All ages	1,776	1,481	295	163	57	75	236	141	410	428
Under 20	14	11	3	3	0	0	57	57	-------	-------
20–24	137	115	22	16	3	3	377	197	321	1,397
25–29	215	162	53	24	16	13	288	127	489	336
30–34	249	210	39	20	14	5	228	126	332	348
35–39	228	185	43	21	6	16	189	114	428	199
40–44	226	188	38	22	6	10	347	176	538	608
45–49	187	156	31	20	4	7	316	154	544	648
50–54	148	125	23	14	3	6	278	195	340	440
55–59	124	101	23	13	3	7	238	93	271	495
60–64	106	93	13	6	2	5	123	64	[4] 72	214
65 or older	140	133	7	4	0	3	182	118	-------	268
Unknown	2	2	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
California:										
All ages	1,522	1,297	225	127	39	58	392	215	504	707
Under 20	15	13	2	2	0	0	[4] 70	[4] 70	-------	-------
20–24	132	119	13	9	4	0	302	242	438	-------
25–29	220	194	26	13	5	8	446	167	753	706
30–34	205	171	34	18	10	6	433	263	540	764
35–39	227	183	44	22	8	14	376	231	440	567
40–44	189	151	38	23	5	10	451	269	262	965
45–49	139	117	22	13	2	7	467	210	[4] 438	954
50–54	139	118	21	14	3	4	410	208	783	836
55–59	99	86	13	7	1	4	291	85	[4] 520	612
60–64	75	69	6	3	0	3	134	67	-------	200
65 or older	82	16	6	3	1	2	111	118	[4] 180	[4] 670
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------

[1] This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 2 wives in the Washington-Oregon villages and 1 wife in the California villages from families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

[2] In the California villages, this includes 1 wife, age group 55–59 years, who was a farm operator. Her earnings were $220.

[3] Averages are based on the corresponding counts of wives who were earners, columns 4–7.

[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Family Type and Income

Characteristics of the Families of Each Type (Relief and Nonrelief)

In the Pacific villages, as in the cities, families that consisted of husband and wife only were most numerous; 31 percent of the families studied in Washington-Oregon villages and 32 percent of those in California were of this type (table 92).

Families with one or two children under 16 and none older, types 2 and 3 combined, were almost as numerous as two-person families, 28 and 31 percent, respectively, in the two groups of villages. Fam-

ilies with three or four children under 16, type 6, accounted for only 9 and 7 percent of the two village groups.

At least one person 16 or older (in addition to husband and wife) was included in each family of types 4, 5, and 8, according to definition. Type 4 families, with three or four members, were 18 percent of the total in Washington-Oregon villages and 17 percent in California. Type 5 families, with five or six persons, at least one under 16, comprised 8 percent of each village group. Type 8 families that also included five or six persons, but none under 16, were a very small group, only 2 and 1 percent, respectively, of the two samples.

TABLE 92.—*Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of relief and nonrelief families, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type [1]	Persons [2]	Families		Average [3] persons per family		
				All members	Other than husband and wife	
					Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All types [4]		2,315	100	3.56	1.06	0.49
1. Husband and wife only	2	711	31	2.02		
2. 1 child under 16	3	360	15	3.02	1.00	
3. 2 children under 16	4	291	13	3.99	2.00	
4. 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.	3 or 4	427	18	3.48	.25	1.22
5. 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.	5 or 6	185	8	5.37	1.74	1.63
6. 3 or 4 children under 16	5 or 6	200	9	5.29	3.30	
7. 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.	7 or 8	73	3	7.26	3.61	1.69
8. 3 or 4 persons 16 or older	5 or 6	38	2	5.12		3.13
9. All families not included in types 1–8	7 or more	30	1	9.79	5.07	2.67
California:						
All types [4]		1,846	100	3.49	1.05	.44
1. Husband and wife only	2	587	32	2.01		
2. 1 child under 16	3	301	16	3.00	1.00	
3. 2 children under 16	4	269	15	4.00	2.00	
4. 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.	3 or 4	318	17	3.46	.30	1.16
5. 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.	5 or 6	151	8	5.40	1.81	1.56
6. 3 or 4 children under 16	5 or 6	123	7	5.23	3.23	
7. 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.	7 or 8	51	3	7.25	3.84	1.54
8. 3 or 4 persons, 16 or older	5 or 6	24	1	5.25		3.25
9. All families not included in types 1–8	7 or more	22	1	9.83	5.73	2.09

[1] Each family type includes both husband and wife.
[2] Number of year-equivalent persons included by definition in each family type.
[3] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.
[4] This table includes 2 nonrelief families in the Washington-Oregon villages, and 1 nonrelief family in the California villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

Families of types 7 and 9 did not necessarily include persons 16 or older in addition to the husband and wife. About one-fourth of the families of the former type in the two groups of villages and 8 percent of the latter type had only younger children. These large families

(seven or more members) were seldom found; the two groups combined were 4 percent of the total number in each village sample.

Ages of Wives and Husbands in Each Family Type Group (Nonrelief Families)

Type-1 families were more evenly distributed through the different age classes than any other type group. Not quite one-third of the husbands in these families (28 percent in the Washington-Oregon villages and 31 in California) were under 40; well over one-third (42 and 35 percent in the two groups of villages) were 60 or older. In families of types 2 and 3, 7 out of 10 of the husbands and 8 out of 10 of the wives were under 40. Eight out of ten of the husbands in type-group 6 and 7, and 7 out of 10 of the wives were in the age group 30–49 (table 158).

Seventy percent of the husbands in family types 4 and 5 were in the age group 40–59. More than three-fourths of the husbands in family types 8 and 9 were concentrated in the age group 40–59—a larger proportion than in types 4 and 5 (table 93).

TABLE 93.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Distribution by age of husbands and of wives in families of types [1]—									
	1		2 and 3		4 and 5		6 and 7		8 and 9	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Washington-Oregon:										
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 30	16	22	23	35	1	4	7	22	0	0
30–39	12	10	46	46	8	17	54	56	5	17
40–49	11	15	21	15	41	44	28	17	50	50
50–59	19	22	7	3	29	25	8	4	27	15
60–64	11	13	1	[2]	10	5	2	1	3	5
65 or older	31	18	2	1	11	5	1	0	15	13
California:										
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 30	15	23	25	39	3	6	11	29	0	0
30–39	16	14	46	44	10	20	50	56	9	11
40–49	14	13	21	13	44	41	29	14	48	63
50–59	20	24	7	4	26	25	7	1	28	23
60–64	11	11	1	0	9	6	2	0	9	0
65 or older	24	15	0	0	8	2	1	0	6	3

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[2] 0.50 percent or less.

Income and Responsibility for Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

Families of Type 1

Husband and wife only.

These were all families of husband and wife only, some young couples without children, others old enough to have adult children.

Almost one-third of the husbands were under 40 years; one-third in the age class 40–59; and somewhat more than one-third, 60 or older. In no other type group were so large a proportion of the husbands at the upper extreme of the age scale. Type 1 included approximately two-thirds of all husbands that had reached or passed the age of 60.

TABLE 94.—*Income: Quartiles of family income, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	Washington-Oregon			California		
	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	First quartile	Median	Third quartile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
1	602	1,039	1,542	871	1,298	1,900
2	938	1,261	1,723	1,192	1,567	2,049
3	1,021	1,486	1,938	1,308	1,719	2,188
4	939	1,406	2,031	1,180	1,593	2,151
5	973	1,480	1,992	1,235	1,828	2,300
6	1,008	1,385	1,851	1,134	1,513	1,802
7	[2] 1,047	[2] 1,425	[2] 2,021	[3] 1,275	[3] 1,750	[3] 2,042
2 and 3	976	1,342	1,846	1,232	1,646	2,108
4 and 5	948	1,427	2,017	1,199	1,667	2,203
6 and 7	1,013	1,397	1,890	1,150	1,536	1,875
8 and 9	1,000	1,500	1,875	1,172	1,696	2,312

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type. Median not computed for types 8 and 9 separately.
[2] Quartiles and median based on 27 cases.
[3] Quartiles and median based on 26 cases.

Incomes of type 1 families tended to be below those of other type groups. Their median income was $1,039 in Washington and Oregon, and $1,298 in California—less than three-fourths of the high medians reported by type 5 families. One-fourth of the type 1 families in the former village sample had less than $602 to spend during the year; one-fourth of those in the latter sample had incomes below $871 (table 94).

Since these were small families, their members fared better despite their lower income level than those in larger families. Persons of different age do not place the same burden on family funds; but, even after taking account of the fact that many of the larger families included small children, the members of type 1 families, as a group, were somewhat better off than were those in larger families. Probably many of the large families found it impossible to live on as small incomes as did type 1 families and had recourse to relief. In Washington and Oregon, 46 percent, and in California more than half (54 percent) of the families with incomes below $1,000 were of type 1 (fig. 18 and table 162). Conversely, in the group that had received relief, large families were relatively more numerous than small ones.

Earnings played a less important part in the support of families of type 1 than of others; they provided only 81 percent of the group's aggregate income in Washington-Oregon villages, and only 84 percent in California. About 1 out of 10 families of this type had no income from earnings, and depended on nonmoney income and money income

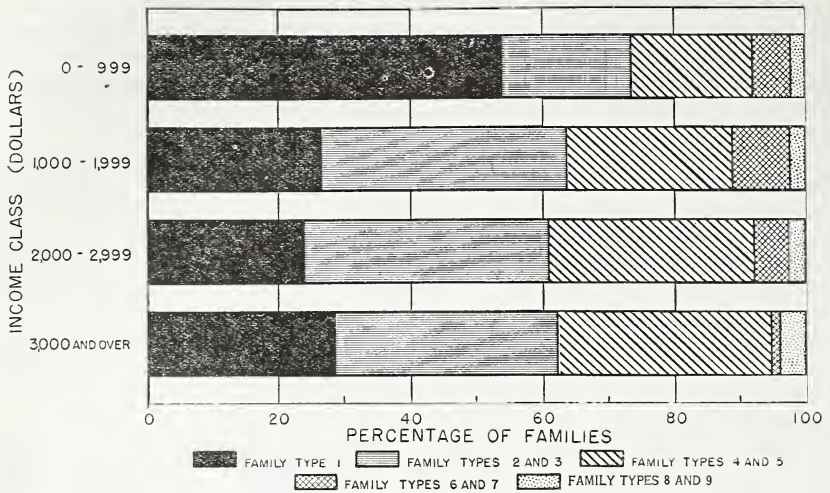

FIGURE 18.—Family type and income: Percentage distributions by family type of families classified by income, California villages, 1935–36.

from such sources as pensions, interest, and cash gifts. Three-fourths of these families with no earnings had incomes of less than $1,000. Money income from such sources as pensions and interest was 12 and 10 percent of aggregate income—a proportion higher than for any other type groups in California, and for all but types 8 and 9 in Washington and Oregon (table 154).

More than half of the families of this husband-wife type (59 percent in Washington and Oregon and 53 percent in California) received some income from occupying owned homes. Such nonmoney income was reported more often only among the families of types 4 and 5, another group in which families of 50 or older were frequent.

Of every 100 husbands in these families, in the two groups of villages combined, 73 were the sole support of their families; 12 were assisted by their wives but earned more than they did; 2 earned less than did their wives; and 13 earned nothing during the year. No other family type group included so many husbands who did not earn or so large a proportion of families in the fourth occupational group in which those without earnings were classed. Clerical families were less frequent in this group than among the families of types 2 and 3 in which relatively more of the husbands were under 40 (table 101).

Average earnings of husbands in families of this type were $1,079 in Washington-Oregon villages and $1,526 in California. This difference between the two groups of villages is due in part to the lower level of earnings of all husbands and to the larger proportion of husbands 65 or older in the former group, 31 as compared with 24 percent in the latter (tables 93, 95, and 175).

Wives, the only other breadwinners, earned in 18 percent of these families in Washington-Oregon villages, and in 14 percent in California (table 96). The lesser responsibility for young children in families of type 1 and of types 4 and 5 doubtless explains the larger

percentage of wives working in these two groups, as compared with the young families of types 2 and 3. Some of the earning wives in type 1 families, especially in the lower income classes, may have been working because their husbands were not earning or were receiving little and there were no other potential breadwinners. Some of the young women may have been continuing jobs held before their marriage.

Breadwinning wives in families of type 1 had average earnings of $299 in the Washington-Oregon villages, and of $386 in the villages of California. Because of the comparatively low earnings of husbands in the families of this type in the former villages, wives provided 5 percent of the aggregate earnings fund, a larger percentage than in other type groups. In the latter villages their contributions were 4 percent.

With a smaller percentage of husbands earning in families of type 1 than in other type groups, and with the wife as the only other potential earner, the average number of breadwinners per family was 1.05 and 1.03 in the two groups of villages; this was markedly below the corresponding averages of 1.57 and 1.54 for the type group 4 and 5 in which each family had at least one potential earner other than husband or wife (table 103). Because families of type 1 had only two members, however, the ratio of earners to nonearners was high; more than half of the members earned at some time during the year (table 102).

TABLE 95.—*Husbands as earners: Average earnings of husbands and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Average [1] earnings per husband in families of types [2]—					Percentage [3] of family earnings derived from husbands in families of types [2]—				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Washington-Oregon:										
All incomes	1,079	1,360	1,298	1,282	1,044	93.6	97.1	87.5	94.4	72.3
0–999	470	653	487	587	352	90.4	94.8	80.0	93.7	65.0
1,000–1,499	1,027	1,102	916	1,073	850	94.7	96.6	84.1	98.0	88.5
1,500–1,999	1,448	1,610	1,364	1,528	1,273	92.4	98.3	87.8	92.5	84.3
2,000–2,999	2,108	2,085	1,914	2,006	[4] 720	94.9	96.2	91.1	93.5	([5])
3,000 and over	3,574	3,603	3,497	2,637	2,374	95.7	99.9	89.6	94.1	54.7
California:										
All incomes	1,526	1,653	1,475	1,387	1,232	94.7	96.7	85.2	95.6	72.5
0–999	588	715	586	618	374	88.9	98.4	76.5	90.8	68.9
1,000–1,499	1,042	1,171	997	1,149	877	96.4	96.7	85.5	95.4	80.6
1,500–1,999	1,510	1,585	1,383	1,562	1,390	97.0	96.6	85.7	97.1	80.5
2,000–2,999	1,969	2,186	1,865	2,069	1,594	94.0	97.9	84.4	94.4	73.4
3,000 and over	6,588	3,806	3,391	[4] 2,815	1,935	95.1	93.9	88.7	([5])	57.9

[1] Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.
[2] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family type.
[3] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 170) regardless of whether husbands were earners.
[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
[5] Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

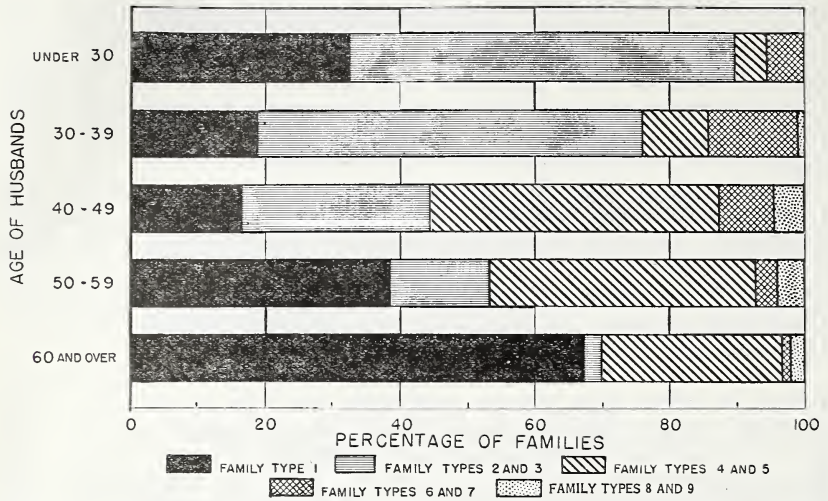

FIGURE 19.—Family type and age of husband: Percentage distributions by family type of families classified by age of husband, California villages, 1935–36.

Families of Types 2 and 3

Type 2, average size 3 persons; 1 child under 16; none older.
Type 3. average size 4 persons; 2 children under 16; none older.

In this type group were found almost three-fifths of the husbands under 30 and a similar proportion of the age class 30–39 in both groups of villages (fig. 19). They thus represent consumption patterns of young husbands and wives with children under 16 still in school.

Since responsibility for one or two children under 16 was a characteristic of all of these families, it is not surprising that fewer than 10 percent of the husbands and fewer than 5 percent of the wives were as old as 50 years (table 93). In these few older families the children may have been almost 16, or may have been grandchildren or adopted children of the husband and wife.

The families with two children (type 3) had markedly higher median incomes than those with only one (type 2). Probably they were slightly older. Families of the two types combined reported a median income of $1,342 in the Washington-Oregon villages and $1,646 in California. This was considerably above the median for the families of husband and wife only, and, in the California villages, above that of type group 6 and 7. In the proportion of business and professional families, type 2 families ranked high in the California villages, and type 3 families in the Washington-Oregon villages. Clerical occupations, which also tend to yield higher incomes than those in the wage-earner group, tended to be relatively more numerous among families of these two types than among the others (table 101).

Earnings provided over 90 percent of income for this type group. Only 1 percent of the families reported no earnings whatever during the year (table 154).

Fewer than one-fourth of these families received rents, interest,

pensions, or similar income. If these receipts had been distributed evenly among all families, each would have received only $48 in Washington-Oregon villages and $56 in California. These young families probably had had little opportunity to acquire investments. For the same reason, perhaps, nonmoney income received as a return on investments in owned homes was small. Only 40 percent of the families of types 2 and 3 in the Washington-Oregon villages, and 36 percent in California received nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes.

The husbands in these young families, more often than in other type groups, were the only earners; 82 and 86 percent, in the two village samples, were solely responsible for family support. An additional 15 percent in the Washington-Oregon villages and 12 percent in California were the chief breadwinners in their families, with their wives earning less than they. Only 1 percent of the husbands earned less than did their wives; those who did not earn at all numbered but 2 percent in the Washington-Oregon villages and 1 percent in California. No other family type group surpassed these families in the extent to which the husband served as chief breadwinner; 97 percent of the Washington-Oregon husbands in this type group, and 98 percent in California were principal earners (tables 97, 98, and 172).

TABLE 96.—*Wives as earners: Percentage of families with earning wives, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Percentage [1] of families of specified types [2] with income from earning wives				Average [3] earnings per wife in families of types [2]—				Percentage [4] of family earnings derived from wives in families of types [2]—			
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Washington-Oregon:	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Dol-lars*	*Dol-lars*	*Dol-lars*	*Dol-lars*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*
All incomes	18	15	18	13	299	225	297	118	5.2	2.4	4.1	1.2
0–999	16	19	22	14	173	158	111	78	6.9	4.7	4.6	1.8
1,000–1,499	22	17	24	15	215	174	194	65	4.5	2.6	4.6	.9
1,500–1,999	20	9	15	11	537	213	485	132	7.1	1.2	4.7	.9
2,000–2,999	15	14	10	12	564	562	406	275	3.8	3.5	1.9	1.7
3,000 and over	9	0	22	([5])	[6]1,572	------	891	[6]150	3.8	.0	5.2	.9
California:												
All incomes	14	12	19	15	386	415	402	203	4.0	2.9	4.6	2.1
0–999	19	8	20	28	208	123	171	186	7.9	1.5	5.2	8.5
1,000–1,499	10	13	23	9	209	252	261	144	2.2	2.7	5.7	1.1
1,500–1,999	8	12	14	10	394	414	409	285	2.1	2.9	3.7	1.8
2,000–2,999	17	12	18	24	553	334	561	186	4.8	1.8	4.6	2.0
3,000 and over	21	15	16	([5])	1,324	1,562	1,024	------	4.1	5.8	4.3	([7])

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.
[2] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type. Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. In the Washington-Oregon villages 18 percent of these families had income from earning wives whose average earnings were $315 per wife, and were 4 percent of the total family earnings for that group. In the California villages, 20 percent of these families had income from earning wives whose average earnings were $579 per wife, and were 7 percent of the total family earnings for that group.
[3] Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.
[4] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 170) regardless of source of earnings.
[5] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.
[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
[7] Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Husbands who earned in these families with young children were relatively as well paid as they were numerous. Their average earnings, $1,360 and $1,653 in the two groups of villages, were well above those of any other type group. This higher level of husbands' earnings held in practically all income classes. With few exceptions, in each income class husbands provided a larger share of family earnings in families of types 2 and 3 than in others. For all income classes combined, families of types 2 and 3 reported 97 percent of their earnings as contributed by husbands (tables 95 and 170).

Wives served as family breadwinners in only 15 percent of the Washington-Oregon families of these types and 12 percent of those in California. They served as principal earners less often than did wives in the two-person families of type 1 whose homemaking burdens were lighter.

By definition, families of these types had no members 16 years or older (except husbands and wives) who were in the family for as much as 27 weeks. Since children's earnings amounted to very little, husbands and wives together provided nearly all the family earnings fund; about 97 percent was contributed by husbands and between 2 and 3 percent by wives.

TABLE 97.—*Husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, and average amounts earned, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type [1] (No.)	Families	Percentage [2] of families in which—				Average [3] earnings of—			
		Husband was—		Wife was—		Husbands who were—		Wives who were—	
		Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Principal earners	Supplementary earners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	1,774	90	3	3	14	1,269	364	640	196
1	574	84	3	5	13	1,103	365	536	217
2 and 3	541	97	1	2	13	1,365	477	639	171
4 and 5	469	88	5	2	16	1,348	345	891	212
6 and 7	150	97	1	0	13	1,292	[4] 549	-------	118
8 and 9	40	90	5	2	15	1,090	[4] 220	[4] 600	268
California:									
All types	1,521	91	3	2	13	1,572	430	880	308
1	481	86	2	3	11	1,547	417	604	327
2 and 3	511	98	1	1	11	1,659	810	1,153	335
4 and 5	386	88	5	3	16	1,546	338	1,025	299
6 and 7	108	96	1	1	14	1,400	[4] 8	[4] 420	188
8 and 9	35	83	14	3	17	1,338	[4] 615	[4] 2,400	276

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[3] Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands or wives who were principal or supplementary earners.
[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 98.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type (No.)	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage [2] of families with individual earners		
		1 only			More than 1 [1]	1 only		More than 1 [1]
		Any family member	Husband	Wife		Any family member	Husband	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All types	1,774	1,264	1,233	17	417	71	70	24
1	574	414	404	10	94	72	70	16
2 and 3	541	452	446	6	83	84	82	15
4 and 5	469	257	243	1	192	55	52	41
6 and 7	150	121	120	0	28	81	80	19
8 and 9	40	20	20	0	20	50	50	50
California:								
All types	1,521	1,126	1,111	10	324	74	73	21
1	481	368	361	7	63	76	75	13
2 and 3	511	444	442	2	62	87	86	12
4 and 5	386	214	208	1	159	55	54	41
6 and 7	108	82	82	0	23	76	76	21
8 and 9	35	18	18	0	17	51	51	49

[1] Families that have supplementary earners (see table 168).
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

Families of Types 4 and 5

Type 4, average size 3.5 persons; 0.3 children under 16; 1.2 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older.

Type 5, average size 5.4 persons; 1.7 children under 16; 1.6 persons (other than husband and wife)16 or older.

Every family of type 4 or 5 included at least one person 16 years or older, in addition to the husband and wife. Eight out of ten of these persons were grown sons or daughters, most of them under 30 (table 161). Approximately half of the families in the type group included at least one child under 16 (table 125). These families represent what types 2, 3, or 6 may be 10 to 20 years later. Some of the children are grown; others are still under 16. Type 4 families averaged 3.5 persons; type 5 families, 5.3 and 5.4 persons, in the two groups of villages (table 160).

Relatively few of these families were young; only 9 percent of the Washington-Oregon and 13 percent of the California husbands were under 40. The 40–59 age group was well represented, constituting 70 percent of the husbands, as might be expected from presence of older children. Husbands 60 and older were relatively numerous compared with those of types 2 and 3 but not compared with type 1. In Washington and Oregon 21 percent, and in California 17 percent of the husbands were of this age.

In income level, type 5 families ranked first or second. In the Washington-Oregon villages the median of $1,480 for this type was only $6 below the type 3 families which were highest. In California

their median income of $1,828 was well above that of all other types. Type 4 families reported a lower median income than that of type 5, $1,406 in the former villages, and $1,593 in the latter. When the two types were combined, median incomes were $1,427 and $1,667 in the Washington-Oregon and California villages, respectively, a figure above all groups except the small one composed of types 8 and 9.

TABLE 99.—*Supplementary earners: Percentage of families of specified types with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Percentage [1] of families of specified types [2] with supplementary earners			Earnings derived from supplementary earners in families of specified types [2]								
				Average [3] earnings						Percentage [4] of total family earnings		
				Per earner			Per family					
	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Washington-Oregon:	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	15	41	19	159	207	157	25	126	40	1.8	9.2	3.0
0–999	17	38	14	88	85	78	15	52	11	2.4	9.9	1.8
1,000–1,499	17	46	22	103	133	67	18	98	20	1.6	9.8	1.9
1,500–1,999	14	42	18	143	253	200	21	141	47	1.3	9.3	2.9
2,000–2,999	15	38	21	503	306	369	75	153	77	3.5	7.6	3.7
3,000 and over	0	36	(5)	------	695	198	0	386	165	0	10.2	5.9
California:												
All incomes	12	41	21	345	270	156	43	155	49	2.6	9.6	3.5
0–999	8	39	28	123	151	88	10	73	29	1.5	11.3	4.8
1,000–1,499	12	47	27	160	149	137	21	98	50	1.7	9.1	4.3
1,500–1,999	12	38	13	353	270	215	43	135	39	2.6	8.6	2.4
2,000–2,999	13	42	24	315	312	180	41	203	95	1.8	9.6	4.3
3,000 and over	15	34	(5)	1,165	846	------	212	396	[6] 0	5.2	10.7	(7)

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.
[2] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type. Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. In the Washington-Oregon villages, 50 percent of these families had supplementary earners whose average earnings were $295 per earner, $273 per family, and were 19.9 percent of the total family earnings for that group. In the California villages, 49 percent of these families had supplementary earners whose average earnings were $323 per earner, $351 per family, and were 21.2 percent of total family earnings. Families of type 1 are not shown because 80 percent of the supplementary earners in the Washington-Oregon villages and 87 percent in the California villages were wives; their average earnings are shown in table 96.
[3] Averages in columns 5, 6, and 7 are based on the total number of supplementary earners in each class; averages in columns 8, 9, and 10 are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.
[4] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 170) regardless of source of earnings.
[5] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.
[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
[7] Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

In the amount of their average earnings, families of types 4 and 5 were similar to those of types 2 and 3. But, because their other income (money and nonmoney) was larger, averaging close to $250, earnings provided a smaller proportion of their total income than of the income of the younger type group. In the amount of total income from owned homes, home-produced food, and such sources as interest and rents, families of types 4 and 5 were more similar to those of type 1 and types 8 and 9, in which older families also predominated,

than to the younger families. Their receipts of interest, rents, and similar income averaged somewhat less than those of type 1 families. Nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes was received by 64 and 54 percent of the families of types 4 and 5 in the two groups of villages, a higher proportion than in any other type group.

About 7 percent of the husbands in types 4 and 5 earned nothing during the year; 88 percent were principal earners; the remaining 5 percent were earning but received less than other members of their families. Average earnings of all breadwinning husbands in this type group were $1,298 in the Washington-Oregon villages and $1,475 in California.

The contributions of secondary breadwinners in families of types 4 and 5 varied from 8 to 11 percent of aggregate family earnings in the five income levels studied in the two village samples. Among the younger families of types 2 and 3 and 6 and 7, such earners provided 6 percent or less of the earnings fund and were only about half as frequent as in types 4 and 5.

Although the two groups of villages resembled each other in the relative importance of the contributions of secondary earners in families of types 4 and 5, they showed differences when actual earnings were compared. In California such breadwinners had average earnings of $270; in Washington and Oregon, $207 (tables 99 and 168). This difference is in line with the generally higher income level of families in the former village group.

In Washington-Oregon villages, 18 percent of the wives in families of types 4 and 5 were breadwinners and their average earnings were $297. In California a similar proportion, 19 percent, earned; but their average earnings were more than one-third higher, being $402. At every income level except one the average earnings of the California wives exceeded those of wives in the former village group (table 96).

Earning sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) in these village families came for the most part from the type group 4 and 5; only about one-fourth came from other families. There were 45 such earners for each 100 families in this type group in the Washington-Oregon villages, and 42 in California. Their earnings averaged $229 in the former villages and $338 in the latter, but because they earned so much less than husbands, they provided only 8 and 9 percent, respectively, of aggregate family earnings. They were least numerous in the income class $3,000 and over, 33 and 31 per 100 families in the two groups of villages, and provided only 5 and 6 percent of total earnings (table 100).

The importance of sons, daughters, and others as breadwinners follows from the composition of this type group rather than from any unusual tendency on the part of such family members to go to work. In these families, 30 percent of the persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife, were earning; in the other family types, 27 to 34 percent (table 102).

TABLE 100.—*Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, and amount and percentage of total family earnings contributed by them, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife							
	Per 100 families of types [1]—		Average [2] earnings per earner in families of types [1]—		Average [3] earnings per family of types [1]—		Percentage [4] they contributed to earnings of families of types [1]—	
	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	45	13	229	338	103	45	7.5	3.4
0–999	45	0	143	----	64	0	12.4	.0
1,000–1,499	53	15	186	68	98	10	9.8	.9
1,500–1,999	43	16	239	526	103	83	6.8	5.2
2,000–2,999	42	12	317	765	132	96	6.5	4.6
3,000 and over	33	[5]	584	210	195	140	5.1	5.0
California:								
All incomes	42	17	338	137	142	23	8.8	1.6
0–999	36	6	246	[6] 10	87	1	13.7	[7]
1,000–1,499	47	27	196	135	91	37	8.5	3.2
1,500–1,999	38	8	385	123	145	10	9.3	.6
2,000–2,999	49	29	396	175	196	51	9.2	2.3
3,000 and over	31	[5]	757	----	237	[6] 0	6.4	[5]

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type. Families of types 1, 2, and 3, and 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. In the Washington-Oregon villages, in families of types 8 and 9 there were 80 earners other than husband and wife per 100 families; their average earnings were $362 per earner and $290 per family, and were 21.1 percent of the total family earnings for that group. In the California villages, in families of types 8 and 9 there were 91 earners other than husband and wife per 100 families; their average earnings were $343 per earner and $313 per family, and were 19.0 percent of the total family earnings for that group.

[2] Averages are based on the total number of earners other than husband and wife in each class.

[3] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had earners other than husband and wife.

[4] Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 170) regardless of source of earnings.

[5] Not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[7] 0.50 percent or less.

[8] Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Families of Types 6 and 7

Type 6, average size 5.2 persons; 3.2 children under 16; none older.

Type 7, average size 7.2 persons; 3.6 children under 16; 1.6 persons (other than husband or wife) 16 or older.

Type 6 families with three or four children under 16 to be supported had a lower median income than families with only two such dependent children (type 3). In California villages, their median income was $1,513 or about $200 below that of type 3; in Washington-Oregon villages, the median of $1,385 was about $100 lower. In California, 77 percent of the type 6 families were in the wage-earner group, as compared with only 60 percent of those in type 3. In Washington and Oregon, there was less difference in occupational distribution of families of those two types, just as there was less difference in median income; 51 percent of the type 6 families and 45 percent of the type 3 were in the wage-earner group; 36 percent of the former and 39 of the latter were classed as business and professional (table 101).

Families of type 7, with median incomes of $1,425 in Washington and Oregon and $1,750 in California, fared somewhat better than type 6. When the two types were combined, the group's median was $1,397 in the former villages and $1,536 in the latter.

All of the families of this type group included at least five persons; more than one-fourth were families of seven or eight. Those of type 6 averaged 5.2 persons in both groups of villages; those of type 7, 7.2 persons. There was at least one child under 16 in all of the families of this type group; 95 percent had three or more such children. Only one-fifth included persons 16 or older, in addition to husband and wife (table 125). A large proportion (84 percent) of such family members in the groups of villages combined were sons or daughters under 30 (table 161).

From the standpoint of age, these families of types 6 and 7 were more similar to types 2 and 3 than to others. Three-fifths of the husbands were under 40. But, because some families had children of 16 or older, parents under 30 were not so numerous as in types 2 and 3 where there were no children of this age.

In the California villages, average earnings of the families of types 6 and 7 were only $1,410, or less than those of any other group. In the Washington-Oregon villages the average earnings of $1,330 were less than for any group but type 1. Other income also was low; nonmoney income and such income as interest and dividends together averaged only $158 in Washington and Oregon and $124 in California villages, an average below that for all type groups except the younger families of types 2 and 3. Only 39 and 35 percent of these families of types 6 and 7 in the two groups of villages had accumulated sufficient reserves to receive an income from investments in owned homes.

TABLE 101.—*Family type: Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	Percentage of families in Washington-Oregon					Percentage of families in California				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other [2]	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All types	100	45	14	35	6	100	57	11	25	7
1	100	40	13	33	14	100	52	7	26	15
2	100	48	18	32	2	100	53	15	29	3
3	100	45	14	39	2	100	60	15	24	1
4	100	39	15	40	6	100	56	9	29	6
5	100	51	14	31	4	100	65	12	17	6
6	100	51	11	36	2	100	77	5	12	6
7	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
8 and 9	100	58	8	32	2	100	72	11	14	3

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in villages.
[3] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Nearly all (98 and 97 percent in the two groups of villages) of these husbands were earning. More than three-fourths (80 and 76 percent) were the sole support of their families. Most of the remainder

were chief breadwinners (17 and 20 percent of the total), assisted by other earners who made less than they did. Breadwinning husbands had average earnings of $1,282 in the Washington-Oregon villages and $1,387 in California.

Wives were breadwinners in 13 percent of the Washington-Oregon families and 15 percent in California. Their average earnings of $118 and $203 in these two village groups indicate that many of them worked only occasionally. Their contributions to the family earnings fund were only 1 percent of the total in Washington and Oregon and 2 percent in California and thus were less important than those of wives in any other type group (table 96).

Since one-fifth of these families included persons 16 years of age or older, in addition to husband and wife, there were only 13 such persons earning in each 100 Washington-Oregon families, and 17 in each 100 families in California. In the former villages, their earnings averaged $338 apiece; in the latter only $137, or less than half as much (table 100). This situation was the reverse of that found for husbands and wives whose average earnings were greater in California. However, the number of earners other than husband or wife upon which each village average is based is so small that figures for earnings should not be considered as indicative of differences between the localities.

TABLE 102.—*Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type [1] (No.)	Families	Family members earning					Percentage [2] of family members earning				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other than husband and wife		All	Husbands	Wives	Other than husband and wife	
					Under 16	16 or older				Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Washington-Oregon:											
All types	1,774	2,220	1,646	294	36	244	37.1	92.8	16.6	2.2	30.7
1	574	602	498	101	-------	[3] 3	52.5	86.8	17.6	-------	(3)
2 and 3	541	620	529	78	11	[3] 2	33.3	97.8	14.4	1.4	(3)
4 and 5	469	734	434	88	19	193	39.4	92.5	18.8	6.5	30.5
6 and 7	150	187	147	20	5	15	22.3	98.0	13.3	1.0	31.2
8 and 9	40	77	38	7	1	31	28.9	95.0	17.5	1.4	26.7
California:											
All types	1,521	1,870	1,427	225	22	196	36.1	93.8	14.8	1.5	30.9
1	481	494	424	70	-------	-------	51.4	88.1	14.6	-------	-------
2 and 3	511	570	504	61	4	[3] 1	32.2	98.6	11.9	.5	(3)
4 and 5	386	594	360	71	10	153	37.9	93.3	18.4	3.4	30.5
6 and 7	108	139	105	16	6	12	22.5	97.2	14.8	1.6	34.3
8 and 9	35	73	34	7	2	30	28.3	97.1	20.0	2.2	30.9

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.
[3] Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.

With so many young children at home and with relatively few wives earning, the ratio of earners to nonearners was considerably below that for any other family type group. Fewer than one-fourth

of the members of these families earned at any time during the year (table 102).

Families of Types 8 and 9

Type 8, average size 5.2 persons; no children under 16; 3.2 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older.

Type 9, average size 9.7 persons; 5.4 children under 16; 2.3 persons (other than husband or wife) 16 or older.

Type 8 families included five or six persons, all 16 or older. Type 9 families included seven or more, with those 16 or older outnumbered by those under 16. In type 8 families the average number of members was 5.0 in Washington and Oregon and 5.3 in California. Type 9 families averaged 9.6 and 9.8 persons in the two groups of villages, respectively (table 160).

This combined group was small. It numbered only 68 families or 3 percent of the relief and nonrelief families in Washington-Oregon villages, and 46, or 2 percent of such families in California.

Young parents were infrequent in types 8 and 9, as in the other groups which included large families, some with grown children. Fewer than 10 percent of the husbands were under 40; about 75 percent were in the 40–59 age group; more than 15 percent were 60 or older.

The median incomes of this group, $1,500 in the Washington-Oregon villages and $1,696 in California, were higher than the medians for the other groups (table 94). But with five and more persons to be supported, individual family members probably did not have as much to spend as did the members of small families whose total incomes were lower.

Money income of this type group from pensions, interest, and sources other than earnings averaged $226 in Washington-Oregon villages and $40 in California; but this difference may have been due largely to the small samples. In both groups of villages, families of these types resembled the other older families in the importance of nonmoney income from owned homes. Their average nonmoney returns from gardens exceeded those of other families.

These large families reported a higher average number of breadwinners per family than any other group (table 103). But, because nonearners also were numerous, the proportion of family members earning was less than in any group but that of types 6 and 7, where more than one-half the aggregate family members were children under 16 (table 102).

Only one-half of the husbands in these families were the sole breadwinners; one-half of the families could count at least two persons as earners. These other breadwinners outnumbered earning husbands—a situation not found in other type groups. However, husbands contributed 72 percent of the earnings fund of families in both groups of villages because their earnings were much higher than those of the other workers.

Nearly one-fifth of the wives were breadwinners. Their average earnings of $315 and $579 in the two village samples were above the averages reported by wives in the other type groups.

Sons, daughters, and other breadwinners (not husband or wife), who were so numerous in these families, contributed about one-fifth of the aggregate earnings fund in each village sample. These earners

numbered 80 and 91 per 100 families in the Washington-Oregon and California villages respectively; however, they were concentrated in about one-half of the families, in some of which there were two or more. These earners received more than did sons and daughters in other type groups. Their earnings averaged $362 in Washington-Oregon villages and $343 in California (table 100).

TABLE 103.—*Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Average number of persons [1] in families of types [2]—					Average [3] number of earners in families of types [2]—				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Washington-Oregon:										
All incomes	2.02	3.45	3.96	5.58	6.64	1.05	1.15	1.57	1.25	1.92
0–999	2.03	3.40	3.85	5.63	5.83	.94	1.14	1.52	1.11	2.10
1,000–1,499	2.01	3.38	3.90	5.56	7.07	1.17	1.17	1.69	1.30	1.80
1,500–1,999	2.04	3.53	4.16	5.49	7.55	1.18	1.15	1.56	1.24	1.43
2,000–2,999	2.01	3.56	4.01	5.61	[4] 6.00	1.11	1.15	1.48	1.21	[4] 6.00
3,000 and over	2.00	3.52	3.95	5.95	5.00	1.04	1.00	1.53	1.83	2.40
California:										
All incomes	2.01	3.47	4.06	5.70	7.37	1.03	1.12	1.54	1.29	2.09
0–999	2.02	3.51	3.77	5.85	7.83	.94	1.02	1.39	1.22	2.33
1,000–1,499	2.02	3.34	3.98	5.58	7.55	1.04	1.13	1.61	1.33	2.17
1,500–1,999	2.02	3.53	4.14	5.62	8.16	1.02	1.12	1.49	1.18	1.55
2,000–2,999	2.00	3.56	4.20	5.87	6.88	1.13	1.12	1.63	1.53	2.50
3,000 and over	2.00	3.32	4.12	[4] 7.00	5.25	1.21	1.18	1.44	[4] 1.00	2.25

[1] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.
[2] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[3] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.
[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Households of the Family-type Groups (Nonrelief Families)

Relatively more of the families studied in the Washington-Oregon villages than in California reported the presence of roomers, boarders, guests, and paid help in their households, 53 as compared with 36 percent. However, differences among family types in this respect were not marked or consistent in either group of villages. In Washington and Oregon, the percentages of families in the different type groups reporting such outsiders in their households ranged from 51 to 58—not a wide range. In California, the range was greater, from 23 to 41 percent, with types 4 and 5 at the top (table 104).

In each village sample, more of the families of types 4 and 5 than of the others had roomers and boarders in their households. Sons and daughters rooming and boarding at home also were more frequent in families of these types than in others.

As in the small cities, the young families of types 2 and 3 and of 6 and 7 reported the presence of paid help that lived in the household more often than did other type groups (table 163).

TABLE 104.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage [1] of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type [2] (No.)	Families	Families having in the household nonfamily members [3]						Average nonfamily members [4]
		Any nonfamily members		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*
Washington-Oregon:								
All types	1,774	936	53	135	8	42	2	0.33
1	574	290	51	46	8	13	2	.40
2 and 3	541	282	52	30	6	4	1	.28
4 and 5	469	265	57	46	10	22	5	.32
6 and 7	150	76	51	11	7	3	2	.33
8 and 9	40	23	58	2	5	0	0	.28
California:								
All types	1,521	553	36	120	8	40	3	.34
1	481	162	34	44	9	16	3	.40
2 and 3	511	193	38	28	5	5	1	.25
4 and 5	386	158	41	41	11	17	4	.40
6 and 7	108	32	30	5	5	1	1	.30
8 and 9	35	8	23	2	6	1	3	.60

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[2] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[3] Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists and transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 163 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.
[4] Year-equivalent persons. For description of method used in computing see footnote 3, table 66.

City-Village Differences in Family Type

City families tended to be a little smaller than those in villages. The average size of relief and nonrelief families in the four-city sample was 3.40 persons as compared with 3.56 and 3.49 in Washington-Oregon and in California villages, respectively. There was practically no difference in the proportion of families consisting of husband and wife only, but cities showed a greater proportion of families having three or four members, and a consistently smaller proportion having five or more members.

This difference in average family size was due largely to a greater number of children under 16 years of age in the villages. Such children averaged 1.06 per family in Washington and Oregon, 1.05 in California, and only 0.94 in the four cities. The larger families in the Washington-Oregon villages also had a slightly higher average number of sons, daughters, and other members 16 and older (not husband or wife), 0.49 per family as compared with 0.44 in the California villages and 0.45 in the combined small cities.

The differences in age distributions of husbands and wives among nonrelief families in villages and cities are due almost entirely to the differences in the age distributions of families of type 1. While about half of the wives and approximately two-fifths of the husbands in

type 1 families in villages were under 50 years of age, 67 percent of the wives and 59 percent of the husbands in city families were of this age. As a consequence, the median age of husbands in the city families of this type was lower, 45 years as compared with 56 years in Washington-Oregon villages and 53 years in California. Cities and villages were closely similar in the median ages of husbands and wives in families of type-groups 2 and 3, 4 and 5, and 6 and 7, as shown by the following tabulation:

Family type and community:	*Median age of husbands* *Years*
Family type 1:	
Washington-Oregon villages	56
California villages	53
Pacific small cities	45
Family types 2 and 3:	
Washington-Oregon villages	36
California villages	36
Pacific small cities	36
Family types 4 and 5:	
Washington-Oregon villages	50
California villages	49
Pacific small cities	50
Family types 6 and 7:	
Washington-Oregon villages	38
California villages	38
Pacific small cities	40

In the villages relatively more of the families of type 1 had little or no income from earnings, due perhaps to the larger proportion of husbands aged 50 or older. As a consequence, the difference in income level between families of type 1 and families of other types was greater in villages than in cities. Families of type 1 in the cities had a median income of $1,527; families of all other types, $1,737. In Washington-Oregon villages, the medians were $1,039 and $1,389; in California, $1,298 and $1,640.

Among the remaining family-type groups variations in median income were associated with variations in occupational distributions. In the cities, the proportion of business and professional families among families of types 4 and 5 was 35 percent while the proportion among types 2 and 3 was 29 percent; the median income of the former type group was $267 above that of the latter. In each village sample, the proportion of business and professional families in these two type groups was about the same; the median income of types 4 and 5 exceeded that of types 2 and 3 by only $85 in Washington and Oregon, and $21 in California.

The proportion of families in which the wife earned was greater in cities than in villages in all family type groups except 6 and 7 and the small group, 8 and 9. These differences in the proportion of wives earning help to account for the higher proportion of the family earnings fund derived from supplementary earners in cities. The average number of earners other than husband and wife in types 4 and 5 combined, and in 6 and 7 combined, differed little between cities and villages.

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals

Type of Living Quarters (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The one-family, detached house predominates in the Pacific villages even more than in the cities. Such houses sheltered 95 percent of

the Washington-Oregon village families and 97 percent of those in California. Two-family houses, although occupied by only 2 percent of these village families, were somewhat more frequent than apartments or living quarters in business buildings (table 105). Most of the small group of families that did not live in detached houses rented their homes. There was a tendency for relatively more of the relief than of the nonrelief families to live in one-family houses, but differences between types of living quarters of the two groups were not marked.

TABLE 105.—*Type of living quarters: Number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and relief status, Pacific villages, 1935–36* [1]

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, and type of living quarters occupied	All families			Owning families			Renting families [2]		
	All	Non-relief	Relief	All	Non-relief	Relief	All	Non-relief	Relief
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Washington-Oregon:									
All types	2,250	1,729	521	1,135	936	199	1,115	793	322
1-family house:									
Detached	2,146	1,647	499	1,102	908	194	1,044	739	305
Attached	6	5	1	4	3	1	2	2	0
2-family house:									
Side by side	21	14	7	3	3	0	18	11	7
2-decker	18	13	5	5	5	0	13	8	5
Apartment in building for:									
3 families	8	6	2	1	0	1	7	6	1
4 families	6	6	0	1	1	0	5	5	0
5 or more families	10	8	2	0	0	0	10	8	2
Dwelling unit in business building	33	29	4	18	15	3	15	14	1
Other [3]	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
California:									
All types	1,787	1,466	321	787	690	97	1,000	776	224
1-family house:									
Detached	1,728	1,414	314	780	684	96	948	730	218
Attached	4	3	1	1	1	0	3	2	1
2-family house:									
Side by side	23	23	0	3	3	0	20	20	0
2-decker	5	3	2	1	1	0	4	2	2
Apartment in building for:									
3 families	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
4 families	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	1
5 or more families	8	7	1	0	0	0	8	7	1
Dwelling unit in business building	10	9	1	2	1	1	8	8	0
Other [3]	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.
[2] Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.
[3] Includes all types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.

Home Tenure, Owning Families

Home Ownership, by Income and Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

As in the small cities, approximately half of the families were home owners; the proportion was somewhat higher in Washington-Oregon villages than in California, 55 as compared with 47 percent, although income levels in the latter village group were higher.

In the Washington-Oregon villages, as in the cities, there was a tendency among nonrelief families for home ownership to be more frequent in the lower-income classes than at intermediate levels. In the two income groups below $1,500, 54 percent of the families lived in owned homes, compared with 45 percent of those in the $1,500–$1,999-income class. Probably some of these low-income families, many of whom were elderly couples, were living in homes that they had purchased when their incomes were higher and their children were at home. When families were in the income class $2,000–$2,999, 65 percent owned their homes and when their incomes reached or passed $3,000 the proportion rose to 75 percent (table 106).

TABLE 106.—*Home ownership: Percentage of families occupying owned homes, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36* [1]

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Percentage of families occupying owned homes [2]							
	All families	Occupational groups [3]			Family-type groups [4]			
		Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington-Oregon:								
All incomes	55	50	44	59	62	41	66	41
0–999	54	43	45	66	69	29	58	19
1,000–1,499	54	54	46	54	61	42	65	49
1,500–1,999	45	50	33	45	39	40	62	32
2,000–2,999	65	76	56	63	61	54	76	62
3,000 and over	75	(5)	(5)	76	61	78	78	(5)
California:								
All incomes	47	42	47	52	54	36	56	37
0–999	41	28	47	52	54	15	40	19
1,000–1,499	40	39	26	36	50	25	49	33
1,500–1,999	47	46	47	47	46	43	56	37
2,000–2,999	57	56	52	55	62	45	65	56
3,000 and over	72	50	100	70	79	59	81	(5)

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.

[2] Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class, col. 2, table 107.

[3] Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. 85 percent of this group in the Washington-Oregon villages and 78 percent in the California villages occupied owned homes.

[4] Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. 58 percent of this group in the Washington-Oregon villages and 52 percent in the California villages occupied owned homes.

[5] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

The California villages differed from those in Washington and Oregon; home owners were less frequent below the $1,500-income level than in the $1,500–$1,999 group, approximately 41 as compared with 47 percent of the families. This difference may be related to the smaller proportion of older families in California. In addition, relatively fewer of these families than of those in Washington and Oregon had lived in the villages for the greater part of their lives; the population of the former villages increased approximately 50 percent in the decade from 1920 to 1930 while that of the latter increased only about 1 percent.

Business and professional, more often than wage-earner or clerical families, were home owners. This difference undoubtedly is related to the greater proportion of business and professional families having incomes of $3,000 or above. Also, relatively more of these families reported husbands that were 60 years of age or older, and hence had had opportunities to save and make investments. Thus, among families with incomes below $1,000, those in business and professions were living in owned homes more often than were those in the wage-earner and clerical groups. These low-income business and professional families were distinctly older than the others; about one-half of the husbands were 60 or older as compared with only about one-fourth of the husbands in wage-earner families at this income level. When incomes were in the $1,000–$2,999 classes, wage-earner families tended to equal or exceed the business and professional group in home ownership especially in the Washington-Oregon villages (table 181).

The relative number of clerical families owning homes was below that of the two other major occupational groups at all income levels except under $1,000 in Washington and Oregon. In California, they ranked above wage-earners when family incomes were below $1,000, but were below or about equal to them at intermediate income levels. Here, however, the clerical group, as a whole, showed a higher percentage of home owners than did the wage-earner, largely because of the larger proportion with incomes of $2,000 and more and the greater relative frequency of home ownership at this economic level.

The very large proportion (85 percent in Washington-Oregon villages and 78 percent in California) of home owners among families in the fourth occupational group, those without earnings and those of farmers living in the villages, suggests, again, the importance of age as a factor in home ownership.

Home Ownership, by Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

The importance of the relationship between home ownership and age is clearly shown in the comparison of the family-type groups. Home owners were relatively most numerous in type-groups 8 and 9, 4 and 5, and 1. In each of these three groups, at least 40 percent of the husbands were 50 or older and, therefore, had been working long enough to have accumulated reserves for home purchase. At practically every income level in each group of villages, types 4 and 5 and type 1 ranked above types 2 and 3, and 6 and 7, the two groups in which 60 percent or more of the husbands were under 40. (The type-group 8 and 9 was not distributed by income because of the small number of cases.) For example, in Washington-Oregon villages, among families with incomes below $1,000, 58 and 69 percent of the two older type groups were home owners as compared with 29 and 19 percent of the two younger. However, for each type group except type 1 in Washington and Oregon, the percentage of home owners was higher at the top than at the bottom of the income scale—evidence that income also is a factor (table 106).

Mortgages on Owned Homes (Nonrelief Families)

Homes free of mortgage were reported by well over half of the home-owning nonrelief families in these villages, 69 percent in Washington

and Oregon, and 55 in California (table 180). Since the level of incomes in the former villages was lower than in the latter, ability to pay probably is not the most important factor in this difference. A partial explanation may lie in the higher median age of husbands in the Washington and Oregon families. The rapid growth of population in the California villages (already referred to) probably had led to purchase of homes for which mortgages had not been amortized.

In both groups of villages, the percentage of mortgage-free homes differed with the income class. In Washington and Oregon, among families with incomes below $500, more than four-fifths of the owned homes were mortgage-free. Since so many of these low-income families were elderly couples, it is probable that their homes were purchased long enough ago for the mortgages to be paid. In the income classes $500–$1,999, the proportion was lower, ranging from 61 to 68 percent. A similar tendency was shown in California; 67 percent of the home owners in the income group $250–$749 had freed their homes of mortgages, a proportion higher than at intermediate income levels.

At higher-income levels, $2,000 or above, the proportion of families with mortgage-free homes rose to 73 percent among the home owners in Washington-Oregon villages. In California, a reverse tendency was noted at those income levels; the proportion of mortgage-free homes fell to 54 percent. This difference between the two village samples may be related to age. Among the well-to-do families in the former villages, more than one-third of the husbands were 50 or older; among those in the latter villages, only about one-fourth of the husbands were of this age. Population growth, also, may have been related to the situation in California.

Home Tenure, Renting Families

Monthly Rent (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

In the Pacific villages rents were even lower than the $19 average reported for the four small cities; $11 was the average per month in Washington and Oregon, and $17 in California. Rents under $20 per month were reported by 89 percent of the families in the former group of villages and 62 percent of those in the latter (table 107). High-income families spent more for rent than did those with low incomes. But even at the top of the income scale, $3,000 or more, families in the Washington-Oregon villages reported average rents of only $21 per month and those in California, $27.

Although families with higher incomes rented more expensive homes, they spent a smaller percentage of their incomes for rent than did the less well-to-do. In the Washington-Oregon villages, in the income classes $1,000–$2,249, rent payments were from 13 to 10 percent of total family income; when incomes reached or passed $3,000, they were 8 percent or less. In California, families in the former income group spent from 17 to 12 percent of their income for rent; those in the latter spent 9 percent or less.

The proportion of income devoted to rent by these village families was smaller than that reported by city families—11 percent in Washington and Oregon villages and 14 in California, compared with 14 to 16 percent in the four small cities (table 177).

TABLE 107.—*Monthly rent: Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status and income, by occupation, and by family type,*[1] *Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families	Average monthly rent [2]	Percentage [2] of renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*
All families	2,221	1,086	11	2	33	38	16	7	3	1	0	0
Relief families	512	313	8	6	62	30	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families	1,709	773	13	1	21	41	22	10	4	1	0	0
0–999	565	262	10	3	39	44	10	3	1	(3)	0	0
1,000–1,499	481	220	12	0	21	47	20	11	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	341	187	14	0	7	43	32	12	5	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	230	81	18	0	4	20	35	25	11	5	0	0
3,000 and over	92	23	21	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Occupational groups, nonrelief:												
Wage earner	750	374	11	2	32	46	16	4	(3)	0	0	0
Clerical	246	137	14	0	12	41	25	14	7	1	0	0
Business and professional	603	245	15	0	9	34	30	17	7	3	0	0
Other occupations [5]	110	17	12	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Family-type groups, nonrelief:												
1	548	209	13	1	20	37	23	14	4	1	0	0
2 and 3	517	303	13	(3)	20	43	23	9	3	2	0	0
4 and 5	458	158	12	2	23	43	18	10	4	0	0	0
6 and 7	146	86	12	1	24	38	24	9	4	0	0	0
8 and 9	40	17	11	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
California:												
All families	1,770	983	17	1	9	26	26	18	14	4	1	1
Relief families	316	219	12	3	24	43	20	6	3	1	0	0
Nonrelief families	1,454	764	18	(3)	5	22	28	21	17	5	1	1
0–999	283	167	14	1	13	41	25	13	6	0	0	1
1,000–1,499	391	236	17	0	4	26	36	22	9	3	(3)	0
1,500–1,999	379	202	19	0	3	11	34	22	24	6	(3)	0
2,000–2,999	304	132	23	0	1	8	17	25	28	13	4	4
3,000 and over	97	27	27	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Occupational groups, nonrelief:												
Wage earner	825	482	17	(3)	6	26	32	19	12	4	1	(3)
Clerical	155	82	20	0	4	15	21	28	22	8	0	2
Business and professional	365	176	22	0	2	11	24	22	29	6	3	3
Other occupations [5]	109	24	18	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Family-type groups, nonrelief:												
1	458	210	19	0	5	23	27	19	19	5	0	2
2 and 3	487	310	19	0	4	17	31	20	19	6	2	1
4 and 5	375	164	18	1	4	25	25	27	15	1	1	1
6 and 7	101	64	17	0	11	26	28	17	8	8	2	0
8 and 9	33	16	12	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are 20 nonrelief and 9 relief families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 12 nonrelief and 5 relief families in the California villages that received part, or all, of their rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rental is an estimated figure.

[2] Averages and percentages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. In the California villages, this is the same as the number of renting families, column 3. 1 family in the Washington-Oregon villages, income class $1,500–$1,999, did not report monthly rent.

[3] 0.50 percent or less.

[4] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

[5] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in villages.

Rentals and Family Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

Wage-earner families in the villages, as in the cities, paid lower monthly rentals than other families, even when they were at the same income levels. Since their families were somewhat larger, they could have used bigger houses than the two other groups; but they also had to buy more food, clothing, and other goods and services. Hence, they may have sacrificed housing to other needs (table 178). Clerical families tended to spend about the same amount for rent as business and professional families at the same income level. Relatively fewer of the former than of the latter group occupied homes for which they paid a rent of $20 or more per month; but this difference was due largely to the smaller proportion of well-to-do clerical families.

Rentals and Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

Families of different type groups were surprisingly similar in the amount of rent they paid, in spite of their differences in income level and in the number of persons to be housed. In both groups of villages the small families of type 1 reported an average rent as high as or higher than the other family type groups, at every income level save the highest in Washington and Oregon. This suggests that families with only two persons to be supported were able to spend relatively more for housing than were those with more members. The large families of types 6 and 7 reported average rentals below or equaling those of other type groups at almost every income level. Types 4 and 5 tended to spend about the same or a little less than families of types 2 and 3, given the same income (table 179).

Monthly Rental Values of Owned Homes (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

As was found in the small cities, home owners in Pacific villages assigned to their homes a rental value above the rents paid by non-owning families. The average monthly rental value reported in Washington and Oregon was $16, while average rent was $11. In California, the average rental value of $23 was 35 percent above average rents (table 181).

The fact that there was a higher percentage of owners than of renters among families with incomes of $2,000 or more also would tend to raise the average rental value since these higher-income groups were able to spend more for housing than were the less well-to-do. However, even at the same income level, average rental values exceeded rentals. Home owners may have valued their homes somewhat above those rented by their neighbors. There is the possibility, too, that they purchased more expensive homes than were rented by families with similar incomes.

On the whole, variations in monthly rental value followed the same pattern as variations in monthly rents. Higher income families owned more valuable homes than did others (table 181). The business and professional group tended to report higher rental values than did other occupational groups at similar income levels. Variations among family type groups were not great, but rental values reported by families of type 1 tended to be higher than those reported by the other groups at the same income levels; and those of types 6 and 7 tended to be lower.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Table Headings and Legends for Figures

Text Tables, Small Cities

Table No. Page

1. Size of family: Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of persons in family, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 11
2. Number of persons in family: Average number of persons in family, by relief status, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 12
3. Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 14
4. Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 15
5. Family income: Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 18
6. Sources of family income: Number and percentage of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 22
7. Sources of family income: Average amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 25
8. Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 28
9. Principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having principal or supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 29
10. Supplementary earners: Number and percentage distribution of supplementary earners by amount of earnings, by family income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 31
11. Occupational classification of earners: Number and percentage distribution of all earners by family income; percentage distribution by chief occupation of all earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 33
12. Husbands and wives as earners: Percentage of families with husband or wife earning, percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings, and percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 36
13. Family earners: Number and percentage distribution of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per person, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 37
14. Weeks during which earning wives had employment: Distribution of earning wives by number of weeks during which they had earnings, by status of earners and family income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 38

Table No. Page

15. Earnings of wives: Number of earning wives by amount of earnings and family income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 39
16. Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 40
17. Family earners: Average earnings of husband, wife, and other family members, percentage of families with supplementary earners, and percentage of total family earnings derived from specified earners, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 42
18. Family occupation: Percentage distribution of families by occupation, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 45
19. Age of husbands: Percentage distribution of husbands by age, by family occupation, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 46
20. Occupation and size of family: Percentage distribution of families in specified occupational groups, by size of family, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 47
21. Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such non-family members, by occupation, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 48
22. Family income and occupation: Number and percentage distribution by income of families of specified occupational groups, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 50
23. Median income: Median income of families of specified occupational groups, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 51
24. Family income: Average income and percentage of income derived from earnings, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 52
25. Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by occupation, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 53
26. Supplementary earners: Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 54
27. Husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, and average amounts earned, by occupation, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 55
28. Husbands as earners: Percentage of families with husbands as sole earners, average amounts received by earning husbands, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 56
29. Wives as earners: Number and percentage of wives earning, and average amounts earned, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 57
30. Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by occupation, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 59
31. Earners other than husband and wife: Number and average earnings of earners other than husband and wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 59
32. Earnings of family members other than husband and wife: Average earnings of family members other than husband and wife, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 60
33. Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 62
34. Earnings and age of husbands: Percentage distribution and average earnings of husbands who were earners, by husband's occupation and age, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 64

Table No. Page

35. Earning status, age, and earnings of husbands: Number and percentage distribution of husbands who were principal earners, who were supplementary earners, or who were without earnings, and average earnings of husbands who were principal earners and supplementary earners, by age, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 65
36. Occupation of earners: Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 67
37. Family income and age of husband: Median income of families by age of husband, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 68
38. Earnings and age of wives: Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation and age, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 69
39. Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of relief and nonrelief families, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 72
40. Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 73
41. Income: Quartiles of family income, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 74
42. Wives as earners: Percentage of families with earning wives, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 76
43. Husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, and average amounts earned, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 77
44. Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 78
45. Family type: Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 79
46. Husbands as earners: Average earnings of husbands and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 81
47. Supplementary earners: Percentage of families of specified types with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 82
48. Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, and amount and percentage of total family earnings contributed by them, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 83
49. Family type and income: Percentage distribution by income of families of specified types, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 84
50. Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 85
51. Sole earners and family earnings: Percentage of families with only one earner, and average family earnings from all individual earners, by family type, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 87
52. Median income: Median income of families of specified types, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 88
53. Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 89
54. Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 90
55. Type of living quarters: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families, by type of living quarters occupied, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 92

Table No. Page

56. One-family house: Percentage of families occupying one-family houses, by tenure and relief status, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 93
57. One-family house: Percentage of families occupying one-family houses, by income and by occupation, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 93
58. Home ownership: Percentage of families occupying owned homes, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 94
59. Monthly rent: Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 99
60. Rent and income: Number of renting families and percentage of their total income spent for rent, by income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 100
61. Monthly rent: Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 101
62. Monthly rent: Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 103

Text Tables, Villages

63. Size of family: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of persons in family, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 105
64. Families with members under 16: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of members under 16 years of age, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 105
65. Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 106
66. Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 107
67. Family income: Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 110
68. Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 116
69. Principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having principal or supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 117
70. Supplementary earners: Number and percentage distribution of supplementary earners by amount of earnings, by family income, Pacific villages combined, 1935–36 ---- 118
71. Occupational classification of earners: Number and percentage distribution of all earners by family income; percentage distribution by chief occupation of all earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by income, Pacific villages combined, 1935–36 ---- 119
72. Husbands and wives as earners: Percentage of families with husband or wife earning, percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings, and percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 122
73. Family earners: Number and percentage distribution of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per person, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 123

Table No. Page

74. Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 124
75. Family occupation and median income: Number of families, percentage distribution, and median income, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 129
76. Occupation and size of family: Percentage distribution of families in specified occupational groups, by size of family, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 130
77. Age of husbands: Percentage distribution of husbands by age and family occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 131
78. Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such non-family members, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 132
79. Family income: Average income and percentage of income derived from earnings, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 134
80. Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 135
81. Supplementary earners: Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 137
82. Husbands as earners: Percentage of families with husbands as sole earners, average amounts received by earning husbands, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 138
83. Husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, and average amounts earned, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 139
84. Wives as earners: Number and percentage of wives earning, and average amounts earned, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 140
85. Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 141
86. Earners other than husband and wife: Number and average earnings of earners other than husband and wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 142
87. Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 143
88. Earnings and age of husbands: Percentage distribution and average earnings of husbands who were earners, by husband's occupation, by age, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 145
89. Earning status, age, and earnings of husbands: Number and percentage distribution of husbands who were principal earners, who were supplementary earners, or who were without earnings, and average earnings of husbands who were principal earners and supplementary earners, by age, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 146
90. Occupation of earners: Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 148
91. Earnings and age of wives: Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation and age, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 150
92. Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of relief and nonrelief families, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 151
93. Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 152
94. Income: Quartiles of family income, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 153

Table No. Page

95. Husbands as earners: Average earnings of husbands and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 155
96. Wives as earners: Percentage of families with earning wives, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 157
97. Husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, and average amounts earned, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 158
98. Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 159
99. Supplementary earners: Percentage of families of specified types with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 160
100. Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, and amount and percentage of total family earnings contributed by them, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 162
101. Family type: Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 163
102. Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 164
103. Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 166
104. Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 167
105. Type of living quarters: Number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and relief status, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 169
106. Home ownership: Percentage of families occupying owned homes, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 170
107. Monthly rent: Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status and income, by occupation, and by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 173

Appendix B Tables, Small Cities

108. Summary of 19 small cities: Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, median income of nonrelief families, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families, by occupation, 1935–36 ---- 187
109. Family income and occupation: Percentage distribution by income of families in specified occupational groups, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 188
110. Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 189
111. Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 199
112. Sources of family income: Number and percentage of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 202

Table No. Page

113. Sources of family income: Number and percentage of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 207
114. Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources, and average amount received, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 214
115. Food home-produced for family use: Number and percentage of families producing specified kinds of food, and average value and quantity of such food produced at home for family use, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 215
116. Family members 16 or older: Average number of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife, in relief and nonrelief families, by age and family type, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 216
117. Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives by age group, by relief status, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 217
118. Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 218
119. Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 220
120. Age of husbands: Number of husbands in specified age groups, by family occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 223
121. Age of husbands: Percentage distribution of husbands by age, by family occupation, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 224
122. Family type: Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 225
123. Family type: Percentage distribution by income of families of specified types, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 226
124. Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of families, by family type and relief status, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 226
125. Family type: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families within each family type, by number of members under 16 and 16 and older, Pacific small cities combined, and Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 227
126. Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 228
127. Occupation of earners: Distribution of principal earners and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 229
128. Occupation of husbands: Distribution of husbands by chief occupation, by family income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 230
129. Business and professional families: Number and percentage distribution of families in independent and salaried groups, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 231
130. Business and professional families: Distribution by family type, and average size of families in independent and salaried groups, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 231
131. Business and professional families: Number of families in independent and salaried groups, by income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 232
132. Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 233

Table No. Page

133. Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 238
134. Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 243
135. Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 248
136. Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 252
137. Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 256
138. Family earners: Number and average earnings of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average number of earners per family, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 258
139. Earning wives by source of family earnings: Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 260
140. Earning status and age of husbands: Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, and number who were supplementary earners, by husband's occupation and age, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 261
141. Earnings and age of husbands: Number of husbands who were earners and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 ---- 262
142. Type of living quarters: Number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and relief status, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 263
143. Type of living quarters: Number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, and by tenure and occupation, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 264
144. Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status and by occupation and income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 265
145. Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by family type and income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 270
146. Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 274
147. Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36 ---- 279
148. Nonmoney income from mortgaged and mortgage-free owned homes: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average number of months of occupancy of owned homes, average rental value, average estimated expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36 ---- 282

Appendix B Tables, Villages

Table No. Page

149. Summary of 12 groups of villages: Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, median income of nonrelief families, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families, by occupation, 1935–36 ---- 284
150. Family income and occupation: Percentage distribution by income of families in specified occupational groups, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 285
151. Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 285
152. Sources of family income: Number and percentage of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 290
153. Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 292
154. Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 294
155. Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources, and average amount received, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 296
156. Food home-produced for family use: Number of families producing food, and quantity and value of food produced, by income and by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 297
157. Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 298
158. Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 300
159. Age of husbands: Number of husbands in specified age groups, by family occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 302
160. Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of families, by family type and relief status, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 303
161. Family members 16 or older: Average number of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife, in relief and nonrelief families, by age and family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 304
162. Family type and income: Percentage distribution by income of families of specified types, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 304
163. Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 305
164. Occupation of earners: Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 307
165. Business and professional families: Number of families in independent and salaried groups, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 308
166. Business and professional families: Distribution by family type, and average size of families in independent and salaried groups, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 308
167. Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 309
168. Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 ---- 312

Table No. Page

169. Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 314
170. Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 316
171. Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 319
172. Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 322
173. Earning wives by source of family earnings: Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 324
174. Earning status and age of husbands: Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, and number who were supplementary earners, by husband's occupation and age, Pacific villages, 1935–36 325
175. Earnings and age of husbands: Number of husbands who were earners and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Pacific villages, 1935–36 326
176. Type of living quarters: Number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, and by tenure and occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36 327
177. Rent and income: Number of renting families, average monthly rent paid, and percentage of total income spent for rent, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 328
178. Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 328
179. Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 330
180. Nonmoney income from mortgaged and mortgage-free owned homes: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average number of months of occupancy of owned homes, average rental value, average estimated expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 331
181. Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, and average monthly rental value of owned homes, by relief status, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36 333

Appendix C Tables

182. Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region and by groups used in analysis of income data 340
183. Farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, and chief type of farming in each locality, by region 342
184. Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936 344
185. Consumption sample: Occupational and family-type groups included by the Bureau of Home Economics in the consumption sample, as combined for analysis, by region and degree of urbanization 346
186. Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, city and village families 347

Table No. Page

187. Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, farm families 348

Appendix D Tables

188. Comparisons with census: Percentage of families that were not white, included only one person, or were foreign-born, according to the consumer purchases study and to the census, Pacific small cities separately 358
189. Summary of sampling: Number of families in record card sample and number of filled record cards and family schedules obtained, Pacific small cities separately, and Pacific villages, 1936 359
190. Eligibility for family schedule: Number of families giving record cards that were eligible, and number that were ineligible for specified reasons, Pacific small cities separately, and Pacific villages, 1935–36 360
191. Incomes of ineligible families: Number and percentage distribution of ineligible families by relief status and income, Olympia, Washington, and Eugene, Oregon, combined and separately, 1935–36 363
192. Composition of ineligible families: Number and percentage distribution of nonrelief one-person families and families of two or more persons including and not including a husband and wife, by income, Olympia, Washington, and Eugene, Oregon, combined, 1935–36 364
193. Family occupation of ineligible families: Number and percentage distribution by occupation of nonrelief families, by income, Olympia, Washington, and Eugene, Oregon, combined, 1935–36 365
194. Report year: Distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, Pacific small cities combined, and Pacific villages, 1935–36 367

Appendix E Tables

195. Family type numbers assigned to families having specified number of year-equivalent persons other than husband and wife under 16 years of age, and 16 or older 370
196. Scale of relative food expenditures for different individuals 372

Legends

Fig. No.

1. Communities covered in the study of consumer purchases 2
2. Family size: Percentage distributions of total number of families and of total number of persons, by size of family, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 10
3. Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage distribution of nonrelief families and of aggregate income of nonrelief families classified by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 20
4. Sources of family income: Percentage distributions of average family income by source, for nonrelief families classified by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 34
5. Distribution of families by income and occupation, Pacific small cities, 1935–36 44
6. Occupation and income: Percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 49
7. Average earnings of husbands by occupation and age, Pacific small cities, 1935–36 63
8. Definitions of family types: Illustration of the definitions of the first eight types of families used in classification 71
9. Family type and age of husband: Percentage distributions by family type of families classified by age of husband, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 75
10. Family type and income: Percentage distributions by family type of families classified by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36 80
11. Rent and income, Pacific small cities, 1935–36 98
12. Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage distributions of nonrelief families and of aggregate income of nonrelief families, classified by income, California villages, 1935–36 111

Fig. No. Page

13. Sources of family income: Percentage distributions of average family income by source, for nonrelief families classified by income, California villages, 1935–36 121
14. Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage of families having incomes less than specified amounts, Pacific small cities combined, Washington-Oregon villages, and California villages, 1935–36 126
15. Distribution of families by income and occupation, Washington-Oregon villages, 1935–36 128
16. Occupation and income: Percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation and income, California villages, 1935–36 133
17. Average earnings of husbands by occupation and age, Washington-Oregon villages, 1935–36 144
18. Family type and income: Percentage distributions by family type of families classified by income, California villages, 1935–36 154
19. Family type and age of husband: Percentage distributions by family type of families classified by age of husband, California villages, 1935–36 156

Appendix B

Tables

All money averages have been rounded to the nearest dollar. In tables giving the breakdown of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by one dollar, in order to have the sum of the various items comprising the total agree with the total. In a few cases, therefore, discrepancies of one dollar may occur between averages as given on different tables.

TABLE 108.—*Summary of 19 small cities: Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, median income of nonrelief families, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation, 1935–36*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [1]]

Region, State, and city	Average persons per family [2]	Median income of [3]—		Distribution of nonrelief families by occupation			
		Nonrelief and relief families	Nonrelief families	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other [4]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
New England:	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Maine, Westbrook	3.80	1,251	1,299	66	13	18	3
Massachusetts, Greenfield	3.50	1,439	1,595	61	16	20	3
North Central:							
Ohio, Mount Vernon	3.85	1,162	1,307	62	12	22	4
Ohio, New Philadelphia	3.71	1,078	1,276	53	18	26	3
Illinois, Lincoln	3.77	957	1,186	53	13	32	2
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam	3.57	1,185	1,253	64	9	21	6
Iowa, Boone	3.87	1,154	1,400	52	16	28	4
Missouri, Columbia	3.62	1,393	1,508	40	19	37	4
Missouri, Moberly	3.45	1,159	1,269	65	15	17	3
Plains and Mountain:							
Kansas, Dodge City	3.79	1,109	1,327	45	27	23	5
Colorado, Greeley	3.59	1,243	1,556	36	22	38	4
Utah, Logan	4.50	1,274	1,486	37	15	37	11
Utah, Provo	4.39	1,180	1,421	43	21	32	4
Pacific:							
Washington, Olympia	3.41	1,537	1,676	44	20	33	3
Oregon, Astoria	3.20	1,581	1,683	47	15	36	2
Oregon, Eugene	3.38	1,539	1,652	42	22	33	3
Oregon, Klamath Falls	3.48	1,617	1,689	60	14	24	2
Southeast (white families only):							
South Carolina, Sumter	4.12	1,384	1,596	41	23	34	2
Georgia, Griffin	3.94	1,186	1,256	64	14	21	1
Southeast (Negro families only):							
South Carolina, Sumter	3.91	430	493	88	2	9	1
Georgia, Griffin	3.95	397	492	92	1	7	[5]

[1] White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.
[2] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.
[3] These medians for the eligible families are higher than those for the entire population since the eligibility requirements, based principally on race, nativity, and family composition, had the effect of eliminating from the study many families without income from earnings or with such small earnings as to fall in the lower income classes. The numerical importance and composition of this ineligible group varied for the different cities.
[4] Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.
[5] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 109.—*Family income and occupation: Percentage distribution by income of families in specified occupational groups, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Percentage distribution of families by income within specified occupational groups					Percentage distribution of families by income within specified occupational groups				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Olympia, Wash.					Astoria, Oreg.				
All incomes	100	100	100	100	(1)	100	100	100	100	(1)
0–249	1	(2)	0	1	(1)	1	1	0	0	(1)
250–499	2	2	0	1	(1)	1	1	0	1	(1)
500–749	5	7	2	3	(1)	3	4	0	2	(1)
750–999	7	11	3	4	(1)	7	13	2	4	(1)
1,000–1,249	14	21	8	8	(1)	14	21	14	5	(1)
1,250–1,499	12	13	14	9	(1)	14	21	14	4	(1)
1,500–1,749	14	19	15	8	(1)	13	15	10	13	(1)
1,750–1,999	11	10	18	10	(1)	15	10	22	20	(1)
2,000–2,249	11	7	15	13	(1)	8	7	16	7	(1)
2,250–2,499	6	4	8	9	(1)	6	4	6	8	(1)
2,500–2,999	7	4	9	10	(1)	6	2	6	11	(1)
3,000–3,499	4	1	4	10	(1)	5	1	6	9	(1)
3,500–3,999	2	(2)	2	5	(1)	2	0	2	4	(1)
4,000 and over [3]	4	1	2	9	(1)	5	0	2	12	(1)
	Eugene, Oreg.					Klamath Falls, Oreg.				
All incomes	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(1)
0–249	1	(2)	0	(2)	17	1	(2)	0	1	(1)
250–499	2	3	1	1	12	2	3	1	1	(1)
500–749	6	7	4	4	24	4	5	2	1	(1)
750–999	9	13	7	4	12	8	11	6	2	(1)
1,000–1,249	13	19	12	9	8	14	19	9	6	(1)
1,250–1,499	12	14	14	8	7	11	13	9	8	(1)
1,500–1,749	12	12	13	13	4	14	16	12	8	(1)
1,750–1,999	11	11	14	9	6	13	11	25	9	(1)
2,000–2,249	9	9	11	10	1	8	7	12	10	(1)
2,250–2,499	6	4	7	8	1	7	6	6	10	(1)
2,500–2,999	7	5	7	11	4	7	5	8	12	(1)
3,000–3,499	5	2	5	9	1	4	2	5	9	(1)
3,500–3,999	3	1	2	5	0	2	1	2	7	(1)
4,000 and over [4]	4	(2)	3	9	3	5	1	3	16	(1)

[1] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
[2] 0.50 percent or less.
[3] Largest income reported: Olympia, between $7,500 and $10,000; Astoria, between $5,000 and $7,500.
[4] Largest income reported: Eugene, between $15,000 and $20,000; Klamath Falls, between $15,000 and $20,000.

TABLE 110.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

City and family income class (dollars)	Families of type [1]—										Average persons per family [2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
Combined cities: All incomes	2,711	860	496	376	549	191	146	54	31	8	3.33	0.89	0.43
0–249	20	15	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2.79	.65	.15
250–499	48	24	6	4	8	1	5	0	0	0	2.96	.75	.21
500–749	128	55	22	13	17	10	7	2	2	0	3.12	.76	.35
750–999	225	98	38	31	25	10	11	9	3	0	3.15	.84	.27
1,000–1,249	374	129	70	64	61	18	19	8	3	2	3.29	.94	.35
1,250–1,499	324	97	74	52	61	20	14	2	4	0	3.24	.89	.34
1,500–1,749	350	113	61	52	64	23	23	11	3	0	3.37	.98	.38
1,750–1,999	307	83	60	51	62	22	21	6	2	0	3.41	1.03	.39
2,000–2,249	248	74	49	31	60	20	9	4	1	0	3.28	.82	.46
2,250–2,499	181	55	37	21	40	11	10	3	2	2	3.35	.85	.50
2,500–2,999	190	40	40	22	56	16	10	4	2	0	3.44	.86	.58
3,000–3,499	129	38	13	16	40	14	7	0	1	0	3.34	.75	.60
3,500–3,999	71	13	13	4	26	8	3	0	2	2	3.62	.72	.89
4,000 and over [3]	116	26	13	14	28	18	5	5	6	1	3.87	.92	.94
WAGE EARNER													
All incomes	1,286	396	236	200	242	92	73	30	14	3	3.38	0.96	0.41
0–249	7	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3.12	1.14	-------
250–499	29	14	5	2	4	1	3	0	0	0	3.04	.83	.21
500–749	80	31	14	9	11	6	6	2	1	0	3.25	.88	.36
750–999	154	55	33	25	19	9	8	4	1	0	3.23	.95	.27
1,000–1,249	243	78	44	49	35	14	14	6	1	2	3.40	1.05	.34
1,250–1,499	193	56	38	34	35	14	12	2	2	0	3.37	.99	.35
1,500–1,749	194	62	27	30	40	13	12	7	3	0	3.41	.97	.43
1,750–1,999	127	32	22	23	32	9	6	3	0	0	3.40	1.00	.42
2,000–2,249	96	24	22	14	20	9	4	2	1	0	3.42	.93	.48
2,250–2,499	59	17	16	5	12	2	2	2	2	1	3.43	.80	.63
2,500–2,999	62	14	10	4	22	7	2	2	1	0	3.52	.72	.81
3,000–3,499	23	6	4	3	5	4	1	0	0	0	3.39	.78	.61
3,500–3,999	11	3	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	3.72	.91	.82
4,000 and over [4]	8	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	4.52	1.00	1.50
CLERICAL													
All incomes	482	135	107	67	112	26	25	5	4	1	3.28	0.87	0.41
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
250–499	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4.33	2.00	.33
500–749	13	4	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	3.28	1.00	.31
750–999	24	13	2	4	2	0	2	0	1	0	2.91	.67	.21
1,000–1,249	59	20	17	8	9	0	4	0	1	0	3.10	.88	.24
1,250–1,499	64	18	21	9	11	4	1	0	0	0	3.05	.81	.25
1,500–1,749	61	13	13	11	15	3	5	1	0	0	3.47	1.11	.36
1,750–1,999	79	19	19	12	16	7	5	1	0	0	3.42	1.04	.39
2,000–2,249	65	18	11	6	21	5	3	1	0	0	3.31	.77	.54
2,250–2,499	32	11	5	2	10	1	3	0	0	0	3.19	.81	.38
2,500–2,999	33	8	10	7	5	2	0	1	0	0	3.27	.94	.36
3,000–3,499	24	7	1	2	12	2	0	0	0	0	3.14	.42	.75
3,500–3,999	11	1	2	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	3.84	.64	1.18
4,000 and over [5]	14	3	2	2	4	0	0	1	2	0	3.64	.50	1.14

For footnotes see p. 198.

TABLE 110.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities, combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

City and family income class (dollars)	Families of type [1]—										Average persons per family [2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	14
	BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL												
Combined cities—Con.													
All incomes	873	281	149	105	185	73	47	17	13	3	3.34	0.84	0.49
0–249	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-------	-------
250–499	7	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2.79	.57	.28
500–749	22	12	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	2.77	.41	.36
750–999	33	19	3	2	3	1	1	3	1	0	3.07	.58	.33
1,000–1,249	65	28	8	6	15	4	1	2	1	0	3.12	.60	.49
1,250–1,499	62	18	15	9	15	2	1	0	2	0	3.16	.72	.44
1,500–1,749	92	35	21	11	9	7	6	3	0	0	3.28	.97	.29
1,750–1,999	99	30	19	16	14	6	10	2	2	0	3.44	1.07	.36
2,000–2,249	86	31	16	11	19	6	2	1	0	0	3.12	.74	.38
2,250–2,499	89	27	15	14	18	8	5	1	0	1	3.36	.90	.46
2,500–2,999	92	17	19	11	28	7	8	1	1	0	3.47	.94	.50
3,000–3,499	82	25	8	11	23	8	6	0	1	0	3.40	.84	.55
3,500–3,999	49	9	10	2	18	6	2	0	1	1	3.54	.69	.84
4,000 and over [3]	91	23	10	11	19	16	4	4	3	1	4.02	.98	.88
	NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS												
All incomes	56	40	2	2	9	0	1	1	0	1	2.58	0.30	0.28
0–249	8	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.00	.62	.38
250–499	8	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.12	.00	.12
500–749	13	8	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	2.73	.46	.31
750–999	11	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2.54	.18	.36
1,000–1,249	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.67	.33
1,250–1,499	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-------	-------
1,500–1,749	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-------	-------
1,750–1,999	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
2,000–2,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
2,250–2,499	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] 1.00	-------
2,500–2,999	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6].00	[6] 1.00
3,000–3,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
3,500–3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
4,000 and over [3]	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6].50	[6].50
	FARM OPERATOR												
All incomes	14	8	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.03	0.86	0.14
0–249	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
250–499	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 4.42	[6] 2.00	-------
500–749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
750–999	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4.00	2.00	.00
1,000–1,249	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.75	.25	.50
1,250–1,499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
1,500–1,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
1,750–1,999	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
2,000–2,249	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
2,250–2,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
2,500–2,999	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] 1.00	-------
3,000–3,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
3,500–3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
4,000 and over [7]	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 4.00	[6] 2.00	-------

For footnotes see p. 198.

TABLE 110.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities, combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

City and family income class (dollars)	Families of type [1]—										Average persons per family [2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	ALL OCCUPATIONS [3]												
Washington, Olympia:													
All incomes	917	298	155	146	169	72	40	26	11	0	3.34	0.92	0.42
0–249	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.33	1.17	.17
250–499	14	8	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.21	.28
500–749	47	21	7	7	9	3	0	0	0	0	2.89	.62	.28
750–999	68	32	9	10	10	3	2	2	0	0	3.01	.69	.32
1,000–1,249	126	53	23	20	16	3	5	5	1	0	3.12	.90	.23
1,250–1,499	106	34	20	20	20	9	2	1	0	0	3.18	.82	.36
1,500–1,749	130	37	25	24	23	8	8	3	2	0	3.44	1.04	.40
1,750–1,999	102	31	24	18	12	6	8	3	0	0	3.39	1.15	.24
2,000–2,249	97	26	14	19	24	6	4	1	3	0	3.33	.84	.49
2,250–2,499	60	16	10	6	16	5	5	2	0	0	3.47	1.00	.47
2,500–2,999	67	15	13	9	17	7	2	3	1	0	3.56	1.01	.52
3,000–3,499	39	11	1	6	8	8	3	1	1	0	3.78	1.05	.74
3,500–3,999	19	2	5	3	4	4	0	0	1	0	3.70	.95	.74
4,000 and over [4]	36	9	2	3	5	10	1	4	2	0	4.28	.92	1.36
	WAGE EARNER												
All incomes	406	124	71	73	70	32	19	12	5	0	3.40	0.99	0.41
0–249	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.50	[6] .00	[6] .50
250–499	7	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.57	.43	.14
500–749	28	10	7	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	3.04	.86	.18
750–999	45	18	7	10	6	2	2	0	0	0	3.10	.84	.24
1,000–1,249	83	30	13	18	12	2	4	4	0	0	3.27	1.05	.23
1,250–1,499	52	16	12	10	7	6	1	0	0	0	3.22	.83	.38
1,500–1,749	77	22	14	15	11	5	5	3	2	0	3.56	1.13	.43
1,750–1,999	38	7	8	7	5	5	4	2	0	0	3.85	1.50	.37
2,000–2,249	29	8	3	6	9	1	1	0	1	0	3.29	.72	.55
2,250–2,499	18	6	3	0	6	1	1	1	0	0	3.28	.67	.61
2,500–2,999	18	2	3	0	8	4	0	1	0	0	3.78	.83	.94
3,000–3,499	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6.33	2.33	2.00
3,500–3,999	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	[6] 4.95	[6] 1.00	[6] 2.00
4,000 and over [4]	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	5.30	1.25	2.00
	CLERICAL												
All incomes	181	55	40	28	31	12	10	3	2	0	3.30	0.94	0.36
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
250–499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
500–749	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.25	.50	.75
750–999	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.40	.40	-------
1,000–1,249	15	6	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	3.20	1.07	.13
1,250–1,499	26	7	4	5	6	2	1	1	0	0	3.35	1.00	.35
1,500–1,749	28	4	8	5	6	2	3	0	0	0	3.53	1.21	.32
1,750–1,999	31	11	10	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	3.04	.94	.10
2,000–2,249	27	9	3	4	6	1	2	0	2	0	3.32	.78	.56
2,250–2,499	14	4	3	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	3.36	.93	.43
2,500–2,999	17	7	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	3.06	.76	.29
3,000–3,499	7	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	3.75	.71	1.14
3,500–3,999	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.67	.33
4,000 and over [5]	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4.25	1.00	1.25

For footnotes see p. 198.

TABLE 110.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities, combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

City and family income class (dollars)	Families of type [1]—										Average persons per family [2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL												
Washington, Olympia—Continued.													
All incomes	304	99	44	44	64	28	11	10	4	0	3.36	0.87	0.49
0–249	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4.33	2.33	.00
250–499	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.00	.67
500–749	10	6	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2.60	.30	.30
750–999	11	6	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	3.03	.46	.64
1,000–1,249	24	14	5	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	2.69	.33	.33
1,250–1,499	26	9	4	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	3.03	.69	.35
1,500–1,749	24	10	3	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	3.01	.58	.42
1,750–1,999	31	11	6	5	5	1	2	1	0	0	3.25	1.00	.26
2,000–2,249	41	9	8	9	9	4	1	1	0	0	3.37	.98	.42
2,250–2,499	28	6	4	5	6	3	3	1	0	0	3.65	1.25	.39
2,500–2,999	32	6	7	6	7	1	2	2	1	0	3.70	1.25	.41
3,000–3,499	29	10	1	5	5	4	3	0	1	0	3.52	1.00	.52
3,500–3,999	14	2	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	3.45	.79	.64
4,000 and over [4]	28	8	1	2	4	9	0	3	1	0	4.14	.86	1.29
	NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS												
All incomes	24	18	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	2.46	0.17	0.29
0–249	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
250–499	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	.00	.25
500–749	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.40	.00	.40
750–999	7	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2.86	.29	.57
1,000–1,249	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.67	-------
1,250–1,499	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
1,500–1,749	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
1,750–1,999 [9]	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
	ALL OCCUPATIONS [10]												
Oregon, Astoria:													
All incomes	344	118	78	47	56	24	16	3	2	0	3.16	0.83	0.32
0–249	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.67	.33
250–499	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.50	-------
500–749	10	4	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.80	.40	.40
750–999	26	11	6	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	3.08	.96	.12
1,000–1,249	48	17	13	10	5	1	1	1	0	0	3.08	.87	.21
1,250–1,499	48	15	7	8	8	3	5	1	1	0	3.37	1.08	.31
1,500–1,749	45	20	11	9	3	0	2	0	0	0	2.88	.80	.07
1,750–1,999	52	15	14	6	11	3	2	0	1	0	3.14	.79	.35
2,000–2,249	28	11	8	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	2.94	.61	.32
2,250–2,499	20	6	4	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	3.42	.70	.70
2,500–2,999	21	5	5	3	4	2	1	1	0	0	3.54	.86	.67
3,000–3,499	16	4	1	2	5	3	1	0	0	0	3.56	1.06	.50
3,500–3,999	6	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.37	.67	.67
4,000 and over [5]	17	6	3	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	3.18	.76	.41

For footnotes see p. 198.

TABLE 110.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities, combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

City and family income class (dollars)	Families of type [1]—										Average persons per family [2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WAGE EARNER													
Oregon, Astoria—Con.													
All incomes	163	53	38	27	22	10	10	2	1	0	3.22	0.93	0.30
0–249	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 4.00	[6] 2.00	-------
250–499	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.50	[6] .50	-------
500–749	6	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.01	.50	.50
750–999	20	6	6	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	3.30	1.15	.15
1,000–1,249	35	13	11	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	2.96	.83	.14
1,250–1,499	35	8	5	7	7	2	4	1	1	0	3.60	1.23	.40
1,500–1,749	24	11	1	7	3	0	2	0	0	0	3.03	.92	.12
1,750–1,999	16	5	4	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	3.05	.69	.38
2,000–2,249	11	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.73	.64	.09
2,250–2,499	7	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.57	.86	.71
2,500–2,999	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4.94	1.00	2.00
3,000–3,499 [11]	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] .50	[6] .50
CLERICAL													
All incomes	50	13	17	5	11	3	1	0	0	0	3.08	0.74	0.34
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
250–499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
500–749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
750–999	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
1,000–1,249	7	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.18	.86	.28
1,250–1,499	7	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.86	.71	.14
1,500–1,749	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.60	.60	-------
1,750–1,999	11	1	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.27	1.09	.18
2,000–2,249	8	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3.37	.88	.50
2,250–2,499	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.33	.67
2,500–2,999	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.67	1.00	.67
3,000–3,499	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.00	.67
3,500–3,999	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] .00	[6] 1.00
4,000 and over [7]	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] .00	[6] 1.00
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	123	47	22	15	21	11	5	1	1	0	3.15	0.79	0.34
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
250–499	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] 1.00	-------
500–749	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.50	[6] .50	-------
750–999	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.40	.40	-------
1,000–1,249	6	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.67	1.17	.50
1,250–1,499	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.80	.80	-------
1,500–1,749	16	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.75	.69	-------
1,750–1,999	25	9	4	4	4	2	1	0	1	0	3.14	.72	.40
2,000–2,249	9	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.80	.33	.44
2,250–2,499	10	3	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	3.45	.70	.70
2,500–2,999	13	3	4	2	3.	0	1	0	0	0	3.19	.85	.31
3,000–3,499	11	3	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	3.91	1.45	.45
3,500–3,999	5	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.45	.80	.60
4,000 and over [5]	15	6	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	3.20	.80	.40

For footnotes see p. 198.

TABLE 110.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities, combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

City and family income class (dollars)	Families of type [1]—										Average persons per family [2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
Oregon, Astoria—Con.													
All incomes	8	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.38	0.12	0.25
0–249	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.50	[6].00	[6].50
250–499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00		
500–749	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.50	[6].00	[6].50
750–999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,000–1,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,250–1,499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00		
1,500–1,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,750–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,000–2,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,250–2,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,500–2,999	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00		
3,000–3,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3,500–3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4,000 and over [7]	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] 1.00	
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
Oregon, Eugene:													
All incomes	2,170	722	388	242	492	147	93	42	34	10	3.30	0.80	0.50
0–249	18	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.06	.06	
250–499	44	28	2	4	7	0	3	0	0	0	2.72	.52	.18
500–749	126	59	18	14	14	7	9	1	3	1	3.14	.81	.32
750–999	186	80	31	23	29	9	7	4	3	0	3.04	.70	.31
1,000–1,249	299	108	61	38	49	20	15	6	2	0	3.22	.82	.39
1,250–1,499	253	84	63	30	50	14	6	2	3	1	3.14	.78	.37
1,500–1,749	262	82	38	32	59	16	17	12	5	1	3.44	.96	.48
1,750–1,999	238	71	45	38	51	11	12	6	3	1	3.36	.92	.44
2,000–2,249	205	56	49	14	50	20	7	5	3	1	3.40	.80	.60
2,250–2,499	134	41	25	13	38	6	3	2	4	2	3.33	.71	.62
2,500–2,999	159	39	25	12	55	16	7	3	2	0	3.44	.77	.67
3,000–3,499	104	26	15	12	37	11	1	0	2	0	3.41	.65	.76
3,500–3,999	57	12	5	4	23	7	3	0	1	2	3.70	.67	1.04
4,000 and over [3]	85	19	10	8	30	10	3	1	3	1	3.74	.82	.91
WAGE EARNER													
All incomes	896	284	163	109	187	71	41	21	17	3	3.35	0.85	0.50
0–249	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	.25	
250–499	26	13	2	3	5	0	3	0	0	0	3.06	.81	.23
500–749	64	29	8	5	9	4	5	1	2	1	3.26	.83	.42
750–999	114	42	22	17	19	8	3	2	1	0	3.13	.80	.34
1,000–1,249	168	57	34	26	21	15	10	4	1	0	3.32	.93	.40
1,250–1,499	122	37	28	20	20	7	6	2	1	1	3.30	.98	.34
1,500–1,749	109	31	14	14	28	7	7	5	3	0	3.50	.95	.54
1,750–1,999	98	22	20	15	25	6	4	5	1	0	3.51	.99	.54
2,000–2,249	77	16	20	4	18	13	2	1	3	0	3.55	.78	.78
2,250–2,499	38	11	5	2	11	3	1	1	3	1	3.71	.74	.97
2,500–2,999	45	12	6	2	21	2	0	0	2	0	3.22	.44	.78
3,000–3,499	16	5	3	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	3.36	.44	.94
3,500–3,999	13	5	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	3.15	.46	.69
4,000 and over [7]	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[6] 4.00	[6] 1.00	[6] 1.00

For footnotes see p. 198.

TABLE 110.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities, combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

City and family income class (dollars)	Families of type[1]—										Average persons per family[2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLERICAL													
Oregon, Eugene—Con.													
All incomes	475	143	108	46	126	21	17	7	6	1	3.21	0.74	0.46
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------
250–499	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.67	.33
500–749	18	6	4	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	3.22	1.00	.22
750–999	34	15	6	3	7	0	2	0	1	0	2.85	.53	.32
1,000–1,249	58	21	15	7	9	1	3	1	1	0	3.09	.81	.29
1,250–1,499	68	19	25	5	14	5	0	0	0	0	3.04	.72	.32
1,500–1,749	60	15	11	7	17	3	4	3	0	0	3.45	1.02	.43
1,750–1,999	68	20	17	8	16	4	2	0	1	0	3.18	.72	.46
2,000–2,249	54	17	10	5	16	2	2	2	0	0	3.27	.76	.50
2,250–2,499	35	9	6	3	14	2	1	0	0	0	3.24	.68	.54
2,500–2,999	33	9	9	2	8	3	1	1	0	0	3.32	.82	.52
3,000–3,499	23	6	2	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	3.26	.30	.96
3,500–3,999	8	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	4.03	.50	1.50
4,000 and over[5]	13	4	2	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	3.31	.46	.85
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	726	241	110	83	173	55	33	14	11	6	3.37	0.81	0.55
0–249	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	------	------
250–499	6	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.17	.00	.17
500–749	27	13	5	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	2.98	.67	.30
750–999	29	16	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	0	3.09	.62	.28
1,000–1,249	67	28	9	5	18	4	2	1	0	0	3.10	.60	.48
1,250–1,499	58	25	10	5	14	2	0	0	2	0	2.96	.48	.46
1,500–1,749	90	34	12	11	14	6	6	4	2	1	3.41	.94	.47
1,750–1,999	68	26	8	14	10	1	6	1	1	1	3.37	1.06	.31
2,000–2,249	73	22	19	5	16	5	3	2	0	1	3.36	.88	.49
2,250–2,499	60	21	13	8	13	1	1	1	1	1	3.14	.70	.45
2,500–2,999	78	16	10	8	25	11	6	2	0	0	3.64	.97	.67
3,000–3,499	64	14	10	12	19	7	1	0	1	0	3.50	.84	.66
3,500–3,999	36	6	4	3	13	6	2	0	1	1	3.83	.78	1.06
4,000 and over[12]	68	13	8	7	25	9	3	1	1	1	3.85	.91	.93
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes	63	48	4	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	2.44	0.30	0.14
0–249	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	------	------
250–499	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	------	------
500–749	17	11	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2.86	.76	.12
750–999	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.29	.28	------
1,000–1,249	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.75	.50	.25
1,250–1,499	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.25	.75
1,500–1,749	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	------	------
1,750–1,999	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	------	------
2,000–2,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------
2,250–2,499	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] 1.00	------
2,500–2,999	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.00	.67
3,000–3,499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	------	------
3,500–3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------
4,000 and over[3]	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.50	[6] .00	[6] .50

For footnotes see p. 198.

TABLE 110.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities, combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

City and family income class (dollars)	Families of type[1]—										Average persons per family[2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FARM OPERATOR													
Oregon, Eugene—Con.													
All incomes	10	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.54	0.50	-------
0–249	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
250–499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
500–749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
750–999	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.68	[6] .50	-------
1,000–1,249	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.50	[6] .50	-------
1,250–1,499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
1,500–1,749	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] 1.00	-------
1,750–1,999	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] 1.00	-------
2,000–2,249[13]	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	-------	-------
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
Oregon, Klamath Falls:													
All incomes	718	202	143	123	126	47	55	16	3	3	3.44	1.10	0.34
0–249	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4.56	2.20	.40
250–499	16	7	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	3.30	1.19	.12
500–749	26	8	3	2	5	3	4	1	0	0	3.64	1.15	.50
750–999	60	24	13	10	4	1	4	4	0	0	3.30	1.15	.13
1,000–1,249	100	29	19	22	18	2	6	2	0	2	3.47	1.15	.30
1,250–1,499	81	23	22	13	13	3	5	1	1	0	3.30	.99	.28
1,500–1,749	94	27	20	13	13	9	10	2	0	0	3.50	1.19	.30
1,750–1,999	88	22	14	18	16	8	7	3	0	0	3.54	1.23	.32
2,000–2,249	61	20	11	13	10	4	2	1	0	0	3.28	1.00	.28
2,250–2,499	51	12	15	9	8	2	4	1	0	0	3.37	1.08	.29
2,500–2,999	53	9	11	11	13	4	4	1	0	0	3.59	1.11	.49
3,000–3,499	30	10	3	5	8	1	2	0	1	0	3.27	.73	.53
3,500–3,999	17	2	5	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	3.70	.82	.88
4,000 and over[3]	36	7	5	5	11	5	2	0	1	0	3.53	.89	.64
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes	436	127	83	76	74	28	32	13	1	2	3.47	1.12	0.33
0–249	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	[6] 4.91	[6] 3.00	-------
250–499	11	6	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2.99	.91	.09
500–749	21	5	2	2	4	3	4	1	0	0	3.94	1.38	.57
750–999	48	18	12	8	4	1	2	3	0	0	3.26	1.08	.17
1,000–1,249	80	23	12	21	12	2	6	2	0	2	3.61	1.30	.29
1,250–1,499	58	18	12	8	10	3	5	1	1	0	3.42	1.03	.34
1,500–1,749	68	22	13	9	10	7	5	2	0	0	3.42	1.10	.31
1,750–1,999	49	13	7	11	11	3	2	2	0	0	3.38	1.06	.33
2,000–2,249	32	9	5	7	5	4	1	1	0	0	3.55	1.19	.34
2,250–2,499	27	6	11	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	3.27	.96	.30
2,500–2,999	23	5	5	2	7	2	2	0	0	0	3.52	.91	.61
3,000–3,499	10	2	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	3.40	1.10	.30
3,500–3,999	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4.33	1.33	1.00
4,000 and over[14]	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.75	.50	1.25

For footnotes see p. 198.

TABLE 110.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities, combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

City and family income class (dollars)	Families of type[1]—										Average persons per family[2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oregon, Klamath Falls—Continued.													
CLERICAL													
All incomes	99	23	21	20	19	5	9	2	0	0	3.49	1.18	0.31
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------
250–499	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[6] 6.00	[6] 4.00	------
500–749	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.50	[6] .50	------
750–999	6	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.32	1.17	------
1,000–1,249	9	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3.19	.89	.33
1,250–1,499	9	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.76	.67	.11
1,500–1,749	12	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	3.67	1.25	.42
1,750–1,999	24	4	3	6	4	3	3	1	0	0	3.92	1.58	.33
2,000–2,249	12	3	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	3.17	.92	.25
2,250–2,499	6	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.67	1.50	.17
2,500–2,999	8	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.94	1.62	.38
3,000–3,499	5	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.40	.80	.60
3,500–3,999	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.50	[6] .50	[6] 1.00
4,000 and over [5]	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.00	.67
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	172	47	38	25	32	14	14	0	2	0	3.33	0.95	0.38
0–249	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	------	------
250–499	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	[6] 3.76	[6] 1.50	[6] .50
500–749	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.50	[6] .00	[6] .50
750–999	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.33	1.33	------
1,000–1,249	10	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.59	.30	.20
1,250–1,499	14	2	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.14	1.00	.14
1,500–1,749	14	2	5	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	3.72	1.57	.14
1,750–1,999	15	5	4	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	3.47	1.20	.27
2,000–2,249	17	8	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.86	.70	.18
2,250–2,499	18	5	2	4	3	2	2	0	0	0	3.42	1.11	.33
2,500–2,999	21	3	4	5	5	2	2	0	0	0	3.56	1.14	.43
3,000–3,499	15	6	2	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	3.13	.47	.67
3,500–3,999	12	2	3	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	3.58	.75	.83
4,000 and over [3]	28	6	5	4	6	4	2	0	1	0	3.57	1.00	.57
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.40	1.00	0.40
0–249	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	[6] 5.50	[6] 2.50	[6] 1.00
250–499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	------	------
500–749	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	------	------
750–999 [15]	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2.00	------	------

For footnotes see p. 198.

TABLE 110.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities, combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

City and family income class (dollars)	Families of type [1]—										Average persons per family [2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	FARM OPERATOR												
Oregon, Klamath Falls—Continued.													
All incomes	6	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4.24	1.83	0.33
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
250–499	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 4.42	[6] 2.00	-------
500–749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
750–999	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	[6] 5.00	[6] 3.00	[6] .00
1,000–1,249	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 4.00	[6] .00	[6] 2.00
1,250–1,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
1,500–1,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
1,750–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
2,000–2,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
2,250–2,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
2,500–2,999	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 3.00	[6] 1.00	-------
3,000–3,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
3,500–3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
4,000 and over [7]	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 4.00	[6] 2.00	-------

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family type.
[2] These are year-equivalent persons. The method of computing the average number of all members is slightly different from that used in computing persons under 16 or 16 and over. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person. Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[3] Largest income reported between $15,000 and $20,000.
[4] Largest income reported between $7,500 and $10,000.
[5] Largest income reported between $5,000 and $7,500.
[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
[7] Largest income reported between $4,000 and $4,500.
[8] There were 2 families of farm operators, both type 1, in Olympia. One fell in the $1,000–$1,249 class, the other, in the $1,750–$1,999 class.
[9] Largest income reported between $1,750 and $2,000.
[10] There were no families of farm operators in the sample from Astoria.
[11] Largest income reported between $3,000 and $3,500.
[12] Largest income reported between $10,000 and $15,000.
[13] Largest income reported between $2,000 and $2,250.
[14] Largest income reported between $4,500 and $5,000.
[15] Largest income reported between $750 and $1,000.

TABLE 111.—*Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36* [1]

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—							Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [4]	Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Business losses [4]	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) [6]	Earnings [3]	Other sources [3]		All sources	Owned home (net) [7]	Rent as pay
		Any source [2]	Earnings [3]	Other sources [3]		Any source	Owned home (net) [5]	Rent as pay								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Washington, Olympia:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	917	916	893	229	19	518	512	6	1,848	1,740	1,667	76	3	108	106	2
0–249	6	5	5	1	0	4	4	0	206	124	117	7	0	82	82	0
250–499	14	14	10	6	0	10	10	0	376	259	193	66	0	117	117	0
500–749	47	47	42	14	2	32	30	2	664	562	492	75	5	102	95	7
750–999	68	68	61	22	1	34	34	0	892	822	710	112	(8)	70	70	0
1,000–1,249	126	126	123	23	2	65	64	1	1,143	1,073	1,027	51	5	70	68	2
1,250–1,499	106	106	104	20	1	63	62	1	1,376	1,284	1,245	43	4	92	89	3
1,500–1,749	130	130	129	23	4	67	67	0	1,609	1,523	1,481	46	4	86	86	0
1,750–1,999	102	102	101	25	1	44	43	1	1,851	1,780	1,728	54	2	71	70	1
2,000–2,249	97	97	97	26	3	59	59	0	2,115	1,977	1,902	78	3	138	138	0
2,250–2,499	60	60	60	21	0	41	41	0	2,373	2,222	2,113	109	0	151	151	0
2,500–2,999	67	67	67	16	1	47	47	0	2,711	2,542	2,490	55	3	169	169	0
3,000–3,499	39	39	39	11	2	19	18	1	3,210	3,073	2,960	117	4	137	126	11
3,500–3,999	19	19	19	9	0	9	9	0	3,684	3,565	3,272	293	0	119	119	0
4,000 and over	36	36	36	12	2	24	24	0	5,109	4,870	4,668	213	11	239	239	0

For footnotes, see p. 201.

TABLE 111.—*Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—							Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [4]	Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Business losses [4]	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) [6]	Earnings [3]	Other sources [3]		All sources	Owned home (net) [7]	Rent as pay
		Any source [2]	Earnings [3]	Other sources [3]		Any source	Owned home (net) [5]	Rent as pay								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Oregon, Astoria:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	344	343	335	86	9	153	146	7	1,884	1,804	1,733	75	4	80	76	4
0–249	3	2	1	1	0	3	3	0	144	55	29	26	0	89	89	0
250–499	4	4	3	2	0	3	3	0	369	306	241	65	0	63	63	0
500–749	10	10	7	6	0	4	3	1	587	554	337	217	0	33	21	12
750–999	26	26	26	5	1	9	8	1	882	825	802	29	6	57	46	11
1,000–1,249	48	48	48	7	3	10	10	0	1,130	1,098	1,091	10	3	32	32	0
1,250–1,499	48	48	47	12	1	22	22	0	1,374	1,319	1,282	37	(8)	55	55	0
1,500–1,749	45	45	45	13	0	18	18	0	1,620	1,570	1,530	40	0	50	50	0
1,750–1,999	52	52	52	13	1	28	25	3	1,865	1,769	1,729	40	(8)	96	83	13
2,000–2,249	28	28	28	5	0	8	7	1	2,116	2,068	2,059	9	0	48	37	11
2,250–2,499	20	20	20	3	0	8	8	0	2,370	2,283	2,194	89	0	87	87	0
2,500–2,999	21	21	20	5	1	14	14	0	2,717	2,563	2,370	197	4	154	154	0
3,000–3,499	16	16	16	7	1	8	8	0	3,185	3,073	2,868	206	1	112	112	0
3,500–3,999	6	6	6	1	0	3	2	1	3,778	3,691	3,661	30	0	87	77	10
4,000 and over	17	17	16	6	1	15	15	0	5,301	4,996	4,666	336	6	305	305	0
Oregon, Eugene:																
All incomes	2,170	2,160	2,107	587	44	986	959	28	1,839	1,749	1,653	98	2	90	88	2
0–249	18	10	7	5	2	9	8	1	140	90	89	28	27	50	50	(8)
250–499	44	42	35	22	1	21	18	3	399	332	260	73	1	67	59	8
500–749	126	126	109	39	1	53	51	2	631	571	472	99	(8)	60	59	1
750–999	186	186	179	54	1	63	61	2	877	821	751	70	(8)	56	55	1
1,000–1,249	299	299	295	61	5	94	86	8	1,129	1,080	1,043	40	3	49	43	6
1,250–1,499	253	253	249	60	2	110	106	4	1,355	1,291	1,228	63	(8)	64	61	3
1,500–1,749	262	262	260	75	4	119	116	3	1,605	1,525	1,459	67	1	80	76	4
1,750–1,999	238	238	236	51	7	100	99	2	1,855	1,784	1,722	64	2	71	69	2
2,000–2,249	205	205	205	38	5	105	103	0	2,125	2,021	1,988	36	3	104	102	2

2,250–2,499	134	134	133	40	1	64	63	0	2,381	2,289	2,210	79	(5)	92	89	3
2,500–2,999	159	159	156	48	4	95	95	0	2,727	2,572	2,439	134	1	155	155	0
3,000–3,499	104	104	103	32	0	59	59	0	3,185	3,037	2,856	181	(8)	148	148	0
3,500–3,999	57	57	57	21	3	37	37	0	3,730	3,559	3,457	111	9	171	171	0
4,000 and over	85	85	83	41	8	57	57	0	5,317	5,057	4,407	668	18	260	260	0
Oregon, Klamath Falls:																
All incomes	718	717	713	165	9	288	278	11	1,919	1,831	1,765	68	2	88	86	2
0–249	5	4	3	1	0	1	1	0	151	129	109	20	0	22	22	0
250–499	16	16	15	5	0	5	4	1	398	359	325	34	0	39	32	7
500–749	26	26	25	5	0	4	4	0	613	585	545	40	0	28	28	0
750–999	60	60	59	11	0	12	11	1	878	864	828	36	0	14	14	(8)
1,000–1,249	100	100	100	13	0	22	19	4	1,145	1,116	1,103	13	0	29	21	8
1,250–1,499	81	81	81	16	1	19	18	1	1,359	1,323	1,299	24	(8)	36	35	1
1,500–1,749	94	94	94	16	2	41	38	3	1,614	1,537	1,520	19	2	77	69	8
1,750–1,999	88	88	88	22	1	37	37	0	1,870	1,784	1,739	46	1	86	86	0
2,000–2,249	61	61	61	15	0	26	25	1	2,108	2,019	1,961	58	0	89	89	(8)
2,250–2,499	51	51	51	16	0	23	23	0	2,370	2,249	2,196	53	0	121	121	0
2,500–2,999	53	53	53	12	2	32	32	0	2,679	2,541	2,505	41	5	138	138	0
3,000–3,499	30	30	30	15	2	21	21	0	3,238	3,046	2,854	210	18	192	192	0
3,500–3,999	17	17	17	6	0	15	15	0	3,674	3,408	3,265	143	0	266	266	0
4,000 and over	36	36	36	12	1	30	30	0	5,856	5,539	5,025	515	1	317	317	0

[1] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 10, 11, 15, and 16 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 3, 7, and 8, because of negative income. See footnotes 2 and 5.

[2] Includes only families whose money income exceeded losses; i. e., was positive. In addition, 2 families in Eugene reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

[3] See Glossary, Income, city and village family: Money earnings, net, and money income from other sources.

[4] Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, city and village family: Business losses.

[5] Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 4 families in Olympia, 1 family in Astoria, 13 families in Eugene, and 5 families in Klamath Falls whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

[6] The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

[7] Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

[8] $0.50 or less.

TABLE 112.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage [1] of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average [2] amount and percentage [3] of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—							Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) [8]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		All sources	Owned home (net) [9]	Rent as pay
		Any source [4]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		Any source	Owned home (net) [7]	Rent as pay								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All occupations	2,711	2,705	2,654	721	58	1,238	1,199	41	1,876	1,784	1,699	88	3	92	89	3
Wage-earner	1,286	1,286	1,286	268	23	519	500	19	1,507	1,441	1,403	40	2	66	64	2
0–999	270	270	270	56	4	84	76	8	734	700	668	34	2	34	31	3
1,000–1,499	436	436	436	76	7	154	147	7	1,231	1,185	1,162	24	1	46	42	4
1,500–1,999	321	321	321	72	8	135	133	2	1,706	1,636	1,608	30	2	70	69	1
2,000–2,999	217	217	217	44	3	115	113	2	2,347	2,234	2,179	58	3	113	112	1
3,000 and over	42	42	42	20	1	31	31	0	3,498	3,295	3,062	240	7	203	203	0
Clerical	482	482	482	125	10	181	179	4	1,917	1,850	1,781	71	2	67	66	1
0–999	40	40	40	9	1	10	10	0	771	755	740	15	(10)	16	16	0
1,000–1,499	123	123	123	27	2	28	27	2	1,263	1,236	1,208	29	1	27	26	1
1,500–1,999	140	140	140	34	3	50	49	2	1,761	1,707	1,657	53	3	54	52	2
2,000–2,999	130	130	130	37	2	66	66	0	2,330	2,228	2,159	70	1	102	102	0
3,000 and over	49	49	49	18	2	27	27	0	3,842	3,688	3,418	272	2	154	154	0
Business and professional	873	873	872	271	24	480	462	18	2,448	2,316	2,210	111	5	132	127	5
0–999	66	66	65	21	1	28	25	3	703	626	552	74	(10)	77	68	9
1,000–1,499	127	127	127	33	3	58	51	7	1,249	1,169	1,138	38	7	80	67	13
1,500–1,999	191	191	191	61	5	94	89	5	1,734	1,637	1,571	68	2	97	90	7
2,000–2,999	267	267	267	78	5	152	151	1	2,406	2,270	2,204	67	1	136	135	1
3,000 and over	222	222	222	78	10	148	146	2	4,316	4,113	3,875	252	14	203	201	2
Other occupations	70	64	14	57	1	58	58	0	1,223	990	192	801	3	233	233	0
		Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	(11)	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All occupations		100	98	27	2	46	44	2	100	95	90	5		5	5	(12)

Wage-earner		100	100	21	2	40	39	1	100	96	93	3		4	4	(12)
0–999		100	100	21	1	31	28	3	100	96	91	5		4	4	(12)
1,000–1,499		100	100	17	2	36	34	2	100	96	94	2		4	4	(12)
1, 500–1,999		100	100	22	2	42	41	1	100	96	94	2		4	4	(12)
2,000–2,999		100	100	20	1	53	52	1	100	95	93	2		5	5	(12)
3,000 and over		100	100	48	2	74	74	0	100	94	87	7		6	6	0
Clerical		100	100	26	2	38	37	1	100	97	93	4		3	3	(12)
0–999		100	100	22	2	25	25	0	100	98	96	2		2	2	0
1,000–1,499		100	100	22	2	23	22	2	100	98	96	2		2	2	(12)
1,500–1,999		100	100	24	2	36	35	1	100	97	94	3		3	3	(12)
2,000–2,999		100	100	28	2	51	51	0	100	96	93	3		4	4	0
3,000 and over		100	100	37	4	55	55	0	100	96	89	7		4	4	0
Business and professional		100	100	31	3	55	53	2	100	95	90	5		5	5	(12)
0–999		100	98	32	2	43	38	5	100	89	78	11		11	10	1
1,000–1,499		100	100	26	2	46	40	6	100	94	91	3		6	5	1
1,500–1,999		100	100	32	3	50	47	3	100	95	91	4		5	5	(12)
2,000–2,999		100	100	29	2	57	57	(12)	100	94	91	3		6	6	(12)
3,000 and over		100	100	35	5	67	66	1	100	95	89	6		5	5	(12)
Other occupations		91	20	81	1	84	83	0	100	81	16	65		19	19	0
Washington, Olympia:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All occupations	917	916	893	229	19	518	512	6	1,848	1,740	1,667	76	3	108	106	2
Wage-earner	406	406	406	66	7	234	233	1	1,488	1,399	1,361	41	3	89	88	1
0–999	82	82	82	15	2	43	42	1	750	689	665	27	3	61	59	2
1,000–1,499	135	135	135	14	0	75	75	0	1,225	1,153	1,136	17	0	72	72	0
1,500–1,999	115	115	115	17	2	62	62	0	1,682	1,595	1,562	34	1	87	87	0
2,000–2,999	65	65	65	16	2	48	48	0	2,333	2,178	2,125	59	6	155	155	0
3,000 and over	9	9	9	4	1	6	6	0	3,577	3,445	3,015	463	33	132	132	0
Clerical	181	181	181	52	6	80	80	0	1,965	1,889	1,815	77	3	76	76	0
0–999	9	9	9	2	0	3	3	0	782	734	638	96	0	48	48	0
1,000–1,499	41	41	41	8	1	15	15	0	1,305	1,270	1,243	27	(10)	35	35	0
1,500–1,999	59	59	59	15	2	14	14	0	1,749	1,717	1,697	28	8	32	32	0
2,000–2,999	58	58	58	21	2	39	39	0	2,360	2,226	2,121	106	1	134	134	0
3,000 and over	14	14	14	6	1	9	9	0	3,931	3,769	3,478	296	5	162	162	0
Business and professional	304	304	304	88	6	179	174	5	2,341	2,201	2,122	83	4	140	136	4
0–999	27	27	27	10	1	17	16	1	711	616	540	77	1	95	88	7
1,000–1,499	50	50	50	16	2	33	31	2	1,273	1,161	1,124	57	20	112	102	10
1,500–1,999	55	55	55	14	1	32	31	1	1,747	1,640	1,587	54	1	107	104	3
2,000–2,999	101	101	101	26	0	60	60	0	2,383	2,226	2,149	77	0	157	157	0
3,000 and over	71	71	71	22	2	37	36	1	4,111	3,932	3,801	134	3	179	173	6
Other occupations	26	25	2	23	0	25	25	0	892	654	95	559	0	238	238	0

For footnotes, see p. 206.

TABLE 112.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage[1] of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average[2] amount and percentage[3] of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—							Total family income	Money income from—				Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) [8]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]	Business losses [6]	All sources	Owned home (net) [9]	Rent as pay
		Any source [4]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		Any source	Owned home (net) [7]	Rent as pay								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Oregon, Astoria:																
All occupations	*Number* 344	*Number* 343	*Number* 335	*Number* 86	*Number* 9	*Number* 153	*Number* 146	*Number* 7	*Dollars* 1,884	*Dollars* 1,804	*Dollars* 1,733	*Dollars* 75	*Dollars* 4	*Dollars* 80	*Dollars* 76	*Dollars* 4
Wage-earner	163	163	163	33	4	60	60	0	1,438	1,392	1,365	28	1	46	46	0
0–999	29	29	29	7	1	11	11	0	766	732	702	36	6	34	34	0
1,000–1,499	70	70	70	12	3	24	24	0	1,244	1,205	1,195	11	1	39	39	0
1,500–1,999	40	40	40	12	0	16	16	0	1,711	1,661	1,626	35	0	50	50	0
2,000–2,999	22	22	22	2	0	8	8	0	2,289	2,213	2,149	64	0	76	76	0
3,000 and over	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	[13] 3,124	[13] 3,044	[13] 3,044	[13] 0	[13] 0	[13] 80	[13] 80	[13] 0
Clerical	50	50	50	16	2	22	21	1	1,953	1,882	1,786	97	1	71	67	4
0–999	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	[13] 864	[13] 864	[13] 864	[13] 0	[13] 0	[13] 0	[13] 0	[13] 0
1,000–1,499	14	14	14	3	0	4	4	0	1,273	1,242	1,224	18	0	31	31	0
1,500–1,999	16	16	16	5	1	9	8	1	1,804	1,731	1,680	52	1	73	62	11
2,000–2,999	14	14	14	4	0	7	7	0	2,316	2,209	2,192	17	0	107	107	0
3,000 and over	5	5	5	4	1	2	2	0	3,531	3,444	2,745	703	4	87	87	0
Business and professional	123	123	122	30	3	64	58	6	2,492	2,373	2,315	68	10	119	109	10
0–999	8	8	7	3	0	4	2	2	744	629	508	121	0	115	64	51
1,000–1,499	11	11	11	3	1	3	3	0	1,265	1,200	1,197	12	9	65	65	0
1,500–1,999	41	41	41	9	0	21	19	2	1,770	1,671	1,631	40	0	99	87	12
2,000–2,999	32	32	32	6	1	14	13	1	2,447	2,363	2,292	74	3	84	75	9
3,000 and over	31	31	31	9	1	22	21	1	4,378	4,178	4,108	104	34	200	198	2
Other occupations	8	7	0	7	0	7	7	0	1,225	998	0	998	0	227	227	0

Oregon, Eugene:																
All occupations	2,170	2,160	2,107	587	44	986	959	28	1,839	1,749	1,653	98	2	90	88	2
Wage-earner	896	896	896	194	14	361	344	17	1,504	1,439	1,400	41	2	65	61	4
0–999	208	208	208	48	2	65	58	7	729	691	658	35	2	38	35	3
1,000–1,499	290	290	290	56	4	109	102	7	1,221	1,170	1,143	29	2	51	45	6
1,500–1,999	207	207	207	45	5	83	82	1	1,722	1,660	1,633	28	1	62	61	1
2,000–2,999	160	160	160	32	3	84	82	2	2,359	2,252	2,194	60	2	107	104	3
3,000 and over	31	31	31	13	0	20	20	0	3,502	3,333	3,143	190	0	169	169	0
Clerical	475	475	475	118	10	187	184	4	1,848	1,776	1,709	69	2	72	71	1
0–999	55	55	55	19	1	19	18	1	785	740	685	55	(10)	45	44	1
1,000–1,499	126	126	126	28	2	35	33	2	1,251	1,214	1,178	37	1	37	36	1
1,500–1,999	128	128	128	26	1	48	48	1	1,745	1,686	1,624	63	1	59	58	1
2,000–2,999	122	122	122	33	5	61	61	0	2,351	2,248	2,194	60	6	103	103	0
3,000 and over	44	44	44	12	1	24	24	0	3,786	3,634	3,410	226	2	152	152	0
Business and professional	726	726	726	217	19	380	373	7	2,308	2,184	2,083	105	4	124	121	3
0–999	64	64	64	18	1	25	25	0	697	625	562	63	(10)	72	72	0
1,000–1,499	125	125	125	27	1	50	47	3	1,238	1,168	1,132	38	2	70	65	5
1,500–1,999	158	158	158	50	5	82	79	3	1,710	1,610	1,535	77	2	100	94	6
2,000–2,999	211	211	211	56	2	116	115	1	2,425	2,295	2,234	61	(10)	130	129	1
3,000 and over	168	168	168	66	10	107	107	0	4,134	3,938	3,698	252	12	196	196	0
Other occupations	73	63	10	58	1	58	58	0	1,203	1,002	109	896	3	201	201	0
Oregon, Klamath Falls:																
All occupations	718	717	713	165	9	288	278	11	1,919	1,831	1,765	68	2	88	86	2
Wage-earner	436	436	436	78	4	144	137	7	1,569	1,507	1,482	26	1	62	60	2
0–999	82	82	82	12	0	12	10	2	725	713	689	24	0	12	10	2
1,000–1,499	138	138	138	19	1	29	27	2	1,229	1,202	1,191	11	(10)	27	25	2
1,500–1,999	117	117	117	21	3	48	46	2	1,717	1,642	1,628	16	2	75	72	3
2,000–2,999	82	82	82	17	0	41	40	1	2,353	2,239	2,202	37	0	114	114	(10)
3,000 and over	17	17	17	9	0	14	14	0	3,579	3,330	3,190	140	0	249	249	0
Clerical	99	99	99	24	0	37	37	1	1,962	1,893	1,839	54	0	69	68	1
0–999	9	9	9	1	0	3	3	0	793	780	773	7	0	13	13	0
1,000–1,499	18	18	18	5	0	2	2	1	1,271	1,253	1,211	42	0	18	14	4
1,500–1,999	36	36	36	7	0	15	15	0	1,791	1,717	1,680	37	0	74	74	0
2,000–2,999	26	26	26	8	0	10	10	0	2,361	2,285	2,202	83	0	76	76	0
3,000 and over	10	10	10	3	0	7	7	0	3,835	3,661	3,562	99	0	174	174	0

For footnotes, see p. 206.

TABLE 112.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage [1] of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average [2] amount and percentage [3] of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—							Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [9]	Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) [8]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		All sources	Owned home (net) [9]	Rent as pay
		Any source [4]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		Any source	Owned home (net) [7]	Rent as pay								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Oregon, Klamath Falls—Con.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Business and professional	172	172	172	57	5	99	96	3	2,837	2,678	2,503	179	4	159	154	5
0–999	8	8	8	3	0	2	2	0	616	582	550	32	0	34	34	0
1,000–1,499	24	24	24	5	0	9	7	2	1,283	1,215	1,177	38	0	68	51	17
1,500–1,999	29	29	29	10	0	15	14	1	1,755	1,639	1,550	89	0	116	102	14
2,000–2,999	56	56	56	18	2	29	29	0	2,399	2,276	2,224	57	5	123	123	0
3,000 and over	55	55	55	21	3	44	44	0	4,852	4,576	4,151	435	10	276	276	0
Other occupations	11	10	6	6	0	8	8	0	1,140	923	783	140	0	217	217	0

[1] Percentages of families receiving income from specified sources, columns 3–9, are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. They do not add to 100 percent since some families had more than one kind of income or both income and losses.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 10, 11, 15, and 16 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 3, 7, and 8, because of negative income. See footnotes 4 and 7.

[3] Percentages of income, columns 11–17, are based on average family income for each class, column 10. The sum of the percentages in columns 12 and 13 may not equal the percentage in column 11 since the latter figure is net, after deduction of business losses.

[4] Includes only families whose money income exceeded losses; i. e., was positive. In addition, 2 families in the combined city sample and 2 families in the Eugene sample reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

[5] See Glossary, Income, city and village family: Money earnings, net, and money income from other sources.

[6] Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, city and village family: Business losses.

[7] Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 17 families in the combined cities, 4 families in Olympia, 1 family in Astoria, 13 families in Eugene, and 5 families in Klamath Falls whose estimated expenses for owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

[8] The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

[9] Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

[10] $0.50 or less.

[11] Business losses were deducted in computing net money income, hence they are excluded from this percentage distribution.

[12] 0.50 percent or less.

[13] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 113.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage [1] of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average [2] amount and percentage [3] of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—							Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) [8]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		All sources	Owned home (net) [9]	Rent as pay
		Any source [4]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		Any source	Owned home (net) [7]	Rent as pay								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	2,711	2,705	2,654	721	58	1,238	1,199	41	1,876	1,784	1,699	88	3	92	89	3
Family type 1	860	855	820	258	17	405	385	21	1,696	1,597	1,505	96	4	99	94	5
0–999	192	187	162	71	3	92	83	9	689	609	513	99	3	80	74	6
1,000–1,499	226	226	221	52	5	93	85	8	1,228	1,155	1,093	66	4	73	63	10
1,500–1,999	196	196	192	54	5	82	80	3	1,708	1,623	1,545	79	1	85	82	3
2,000–2,999	169	169	168	47	1	89	89	0	2,338	2,222	2,142	81	1	116	116	0
3,000 and over	77	77	77	34	3	49	48	1	4,138	3,918	3,689	251	22	220	215	5
Family types 2 and 3	872	872	867	220	15	329	320	9	1,806	1,740	1,674	68	2	66	65	1
0–999	115	115	113	27	1	28	27	1	752	732	699	33	(10)	20	20	(10)
1,000–1,499	260	260	259	50	2	69	66	3	1,240	1,211	1,190	21	(10)	29	28	1
1,500–1,999	224	224	224	53	6	90	86	4	1,739	1,681	1,654	31	4	58	55	3
2,000–2,999	200	200	199	63	5	93	92	1	2,368	2,259	2,181	81	3	109	109	(10)
3,000 and over	73	73	72	27	1	49	49	0	4,160	3,977	3,607	371	1	183	183	0
Family types 4 and 5	740	740	731	193	19	413	406	8	2,143	2,024	1,913	114	3	119	117	2
0–999	72	72	66	19	3	31	30	1	711	663	596	68	1	48	46	2
1,000–1,499	160	160	159	37	3	79	76	4	1,261	1,189	1,149	43	3	72	67	5
1,500–1,999	171	171	171	44	3	84	84	0	1,734	1,641	1,575	68	2	93	93	0
2,000–2,999	203	203	202	48	4	126	124	2	2,394	2,252	2,180	73	1	142	140	2
3,000 and over	134	134	133	45	6	93	92	1	4,105	3,894	3,563	341	10	211	211	(10)

For footnotes, see p. 213.

TABLE 113.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage[1] of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average[2] amount and percentage[3] of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—							Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) [8]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		All sources	Owned home (net) [9]	Rent as pay
		Any source [4]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		Any source	Owned home (net) [7]	Rent as pay								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Combined cities—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Family types 6 and 7	200	200	198	38	6	70	68	2	1,850	1,790	1,752	41	3	60	57	3
0–999	36	36	34	6	0	5	5	0	719	710	663	47	0	9	9	0
1,000–1,499	43	43	43	4	1	7	7	0	1,233	1,222	1,218	6	2	11	11	0
1,500–1,999	61	61	61	20	2	25	23	2	1,710	1,643	1,603	41	1	67	56	11
2,000–2,999	40	40	40	3	0	24	24	0	2,396	2,281	2,240	41	0	115	115	0
3,000 and over	20	20	20	5	3	9	9	0	4,552	4,422	4,337	105	20	130	130	0
Family types 8 and 9	39	38	38	12	1	21	20	1	2,454	2,314	2,197	117	(10)	140	134	6
		Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	(11)	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All types		100	98	27	2	46	44	2	100	95	90	5		5	5	(12)
Family type 1		99	95	30	2	47	45	2	100	94	88	6		6	6	(12)
0–999		97	84	37	2	48	43	5	100	88	74	14		12	11	1
1,000–1,499		100	98	23	2	42	38	4	100	94	89	5		6	5	1
1,500–1,999		100	98	28	3	42	41	2	100	95	90	5		5	5	(12)
2,000–2,999		100	99	28	1	53	53	0	100	95	92	3		5	5	0
3,000 and over		100	100	44	4	63	62	1	100	95	89	6		5	5	(12)

Family types 2 and 3		100	99	25	2	38	37	1	100	96	92	4		4	4	(12)
0–999		100	98	23	1	24	23	1	100	97	93	4		3	3	(12)
1,000–1,499		100	100	19	1	26	25	1	100	98	96	2		2	2	(12)
1,500–1,999		100	100	24	3	40	38	2	100	97	95	2		3	3	(12)
2,000–2,999		100	100	32	2	46	46	(12)	100	95	92	3		5	5	(12)
3,000 and over		100	99	37	1	67	67	0	100	96	87	9		4	4	0
Family types 4 and 5		100	99	26	3	56	55	1	100	94	89	5		6	6	(12)
0–999		100	92	26	4	43	42	1	100	93	83	10		7	7	(12)
1,000–1,499		100	99	23	2	49	48	2	100	94	91	3		6	6	(12)
1,500–1,999		100	100	26	2	49	49	0	100	95	91	4		5	5	0
2,000–2,999		100	100	24	2	62	61	1	100	94	91	3		6	6	(12)
3,000 and over		100	99	34	4	69	69	1	100	95	87	8		5	5	(12)
Family types 6 and 7		100	99	19	3	35	34	1	100	97	95	2		3	3	(12)
0–999		100	94	17	0	14	14	0	100	99	92	7		1	1	0
1,000–1,499		100	100	9	2	16	16	0	100	99	99	(12)		1	1	0
1,500–1,999		100	100	33	3	41	38	3	100	96	94	2		4	3	1
2,000–2,999		100	100	8	0	60	60	0	100	95	93	2		5	5	0
3,000 and over		100	100	25	15	45	45	0	100	97	95	2		3	3	0
Family types 8 and 9		97	97	31	3	54	51	3	100	94	89	5		6	6	(12)
Washington, Olympia:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	917	916	893	229	19	518	512	6	1,848	1,740	1,667	76	3	108	106	2
Family type 1	298	297	280	95	7	173	169	4	1,660	1,540	1,436	109	5	120	117	3
0–999	64	63	52	27	1	43	41	2	701	585	461	127	3	116	111	5
1,000–1,499	87	87	83	19	3	51	51	0	1,223	1,110	1,041	81	12	113	113	0
1,500–1,999	68	68	66	23	2	37	36	1	1,717	1,627	1,511	118	2	90	88	2
2,000–2,999	57	57	57	18	1	30	30	0	2,336	2,213	2,135	82	4	123	123	0
3,000 and over	22	22	22	8	0	12	11	1	4,246	4,008	3,793	215	0	238	219	19
Family types 2 and 3	301	301	300	61	7	140	140	0	1,776	1,705	1,667	41	3	71	71	0
0–999	36	36	36	7	1	15	15	0	805	770	748	23	1	35	35	0
1,000–1,499	83	83	82	13	0	38	38	0	1,261	1,215	1,185	30	0	46	46	0
1,500–1,999	91	91	91	15	3	36	36	0	1,724	1,665	1,655	16	6	59	59	0
2,000–2,999	71	71	71	19	2	42	42	0	2,359	2,233	2,179	57	3	126	126	0
3,000 and over	20	20	20	7	1	9	9	0	3,834	3,728	3,561	172	5	106	106	0
Family types 4 and 5	241	241	237	60	3	160	159	1	2,051	1,914	1,829	86	1	137	136	1
0–999	30	30	26	8	1	21	21	0	698	600	520	81	1	98	98	0
1,000–1,499	48	48	48	9	0	33	32	1	1,293	1,202	1,171	31	0	91	85	6
1,500–1,999	49	49	49	7	0	22	22	0	1,692	1,601	1,571	30	0	91	91	0
2,000–2,999	75	75	75	22	1	60	60	0	2,386	2,187	2,086	102	1	199	199	0
3,000 and over	39	39	39	14	1	24	24	0	3,831	3,667	3,474	195	2	164	164	0

For footnotes, see p. 213.

TABLE 113.—*Sources of family income: Number and percenage [1] of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average [2] amount and percentage [1] of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income classs (dollars)	Families	Families having—							Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) [8]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		All sources	Owned home (net) [9]	Rent as pay
		Any source [4]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		Any source	Owned home (net) [7]	Rent as pay								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Washington, Olympia—Con.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Family types 6 and 7	66	66	65	9	2	35	35	0	2,144	2,048	1,984	70	6	96	96	0
0–999	5	5	4	1	0	1	1	0	728	706	562	144	0	22	22	0
1,000–1,499	13	13	13	1	0	5	5	0	1,198	1,171	1,168	3	0	27	27	0
1,500–1,999	22	22	22	3	0	14	14	0	1,738	1,640	1,613	27	0	98	98	0
2,000–2,999	17	17	17	3	0	12	12	0	2,396	2,260	2,175	85	0	136	136	0
3,000 and over	9	9	9	1	2	3	3	0	4,812	4,660	4,503	200	43	152	152	0
Family types 8 and 9	11	11	11	4	0	10	9	1	2,682	2,494	2,469	25	0	188	168	20
Oregon, Astoria:																
All types	344	343	335	86	9	153	146	7	1,884	1,804	1,733	75	4	80	76	4
Family type 1	118	117	113	33	2	46	43	3	1,810	1,730	1,659	81	10	80	75	5
0–999	18	17	15	7	1	11	9	2	716	620	535	94	9	96	73	23
1,000–1,499	32	32	31	5	0	9	9	0	1,222	1,178	1,138	40	0	44	44	0
1,500–1,999	35	35	35	8	0	14	13	1	1,700	1,625	1,615	10	0	75	68	7
2,000–2,999	22	22	21	8	0	7	7	0	2,316	2,236	2,018	218	0	80	80	0
3,000 and over	11	11	11	5	1	5	5	0	4,648	4,471	4,434	133	96	177	177	0
Family types 2 and 3	125	125	123	30	3	44	43	1	1,741	1,683	1,610	73	([10])	58	57	1
0–999	16	16	15	4	0	2	2	0	707	699	650	49	0	8	8	0
1,000–1,499	38	38	38	8	2	8	8	0	1,239	1,219	1,208	12	1	20	20	0
1,500–1,999	40	40	40	11	1	21	20	1	1,755	1,681	1,644	37	([10])	74	70	4
2,000–2,999	23	23	23	3	0	8	8	0	2,390	2,313	2,265	48	0	77	77	0
3,000 and over	8	8	7	4	0	5	5	0	4,256	4,044	3,386	658	0	212	212	0

Family types 4 and 5	80	80	78	21	3	51	49	2	2,235	2,120	2,037	84	1	115	111	4
0–999	6	6	4	3	0	4	4	0	634	571	443	128	0	63	63	0
1,000–1,499	17	17	17	5	1	12	12	0	1,301	1,201	1,171	31	1	100	100	0
1,500–1,999	17	17	17	6	0	8	8	0	1,838	1,770	1,669	101	0	68	68	0
2,000–2,999	22	22	22	2	1	13	12	1	2,386	2,270	2,261	13	4	116	102	14
3,000 and over	18	18	18	5	1	14	13	1	3,840	3,650	3,462	189	1	190	187	3
Family types 6 and 7	19	19	19	2	1	11	10	1	1,837	1,768	1,758	15	5	69	55	14
0–999	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	903	872	872	0	0	31	31	0
1,000–1,499	8	8	8	1	1	3	3	0	1,317	1,285	1,296	1	12	32	32	0
1,500–1,999	4	4	4	1	0	2	1	1	1,727	1,654	1,584	70	0	73	6	67
2,000–2,999	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	[13] 2,660	[13] 2,540	[13] 2,540	[13] 0	[13] 0	[13] 120	[13] 120	[13] 0
3,000 and over	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	[13] 4,720	[13] 4,500	[13] 4,500	[13] 0	[13] 0	[13] 220	[13] 220	[13] 0
Family types 8 and 9	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	[13] 1,671	[13] 1,579	[13] 1,579	[13] 0	[13] 0	[13] 92	[13] 92	[13] 0
Oregon, Eugene:																
All types	2,170	2,160	2,107	587	44	986	959	28	1,839	1,749	1,653	98	2	90	88	2
Family type 1	722	712	674	215	11	348	336	13	1,625	1,526	1,413	116	3	99	95	4
0–999	184	174	147	72	2	92	89	3	657	571	471	101	1	86	84	2
1,000–1,499	192	192	189	41	4	81	75	6	1,235	1,158	1,099	62	3	77	69	8
1,500–1,999	153	153	149	38	2	61	59	3	1,719	1,636	1,551	85	[10]	83	78	5
2,000–2,999	136	136	134	38	1	77	76	1	2,368	2,242	2,154	89	1	126	124	2
3,000 and over	57	57	55	26	2	37	37	0	4,042	3,849	3,368	498	17	193	193	0
Family types 2 and 3	630	630	623	151	10	242	235	7	1,746	1,680	1,622	60	2	66	65	1
0–999	93	93	89	22	1	25	22	3	751	725	680	48	3	26	25	1
1,000–1,499	192	192	190	39	0	58	56	2	1,231	1,196	1,165	31	0	35	34	1
1,500–1,999	153	153	153	36	5	63	61	2	1,745	1,687	1,651	39	3	58	54	4
2,000–2,999	138	138	137	38	3	67	67	0	2,359	2,252	2,178	79	5	107	107	0
3,000 and over	54	54	54	16	1	29	29	0	3,732	3,566	3,365	202	1	166	166	0
Family types 4 and 5	639	639	633	186	21	337	329	8	2,169	2,056	1,938	121	3	113	110	3
0–999	66	66	65	21	2	24	22	2	757	711	641	71	1	46	41	5
1,000–1,499	133	133	130	38	3	58	54	4	1,246	1,179	1,108	74	3	67	61	6
1,500–1,999	137	137	137	37	2	74	74	0	1,718	1,624	1,537	88	1	94	94	0
2,000–2,999	185	185	184	44	6	101	99	2	2,426	2,304	2,241	64	1	122	119	3
3,000 and over	118	118	117	46	8	80	80	0	4,120	3,911	3,588	332	9	209	209	0
Family types 6 and 7	135	135	133	27	2	38	38	0	1,713	1,667	1,610	57	[10]	46	46	0
0–999	24	24	22	5	0	3	3	0	708	695	627	68	0	13	13	0
1,000–1,499	29	29	29	3	0	5	5	0	1,179	1,173	1,161	12	0	6	6	0
1,500–1,999	47	47	47	14	2	17	17	0	1,696	1,644	1,610	35	1	52	52	0
2,000–2,999	27	27	27	3	0	11	11	0	2,368	2,264	2,122	142	0	104	104	0
3,000 and over	8	8	8	2	0	2	2	0	4,561	4,498	4,468	30	0	63	63	0
Family types 8 and 9	44	44	44	8	0	21	21	0	2,246	2,130	2,034	96	0	116	116	0

For footnotes, see p. 213.

TABLE 113.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage [1] of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average [2] amount and percentage [3] of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—							Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) [8]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		All sources	Owned home (net) [9]	Rent as pay
		Any source [4]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		Any source	Owned home (net) [7]	Rent as pay								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Oregon, Klamath Falls:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	718	717	713	165	9	288	278	11	1,919	1,831	1,765	68	2	88	86	2
Family type 1	202	202	198	50	2	81	76	5	1,737	1,645	1,592	53	(10)	92	88	4
0–999	41	41	37	12	0	13	11	2	725	686	626	60	0	39	36	3
1,000–1,499	52	52	52	9	0	13	10	3	1,229	1,181	1,138	43	0	48	35	13
1,500–1,999	49	49	49	13	1	21	21	0	1,729	1,637	1,606	32	1	92	92	0
2,000–2,999	41	41	41	8	0	21	21	0	2,332	2,212	2,171	41	0	120	120	0
3,000 and over	19	19	19	8	1	13	13	0	4,049	3,781	3,639	144	2	268	268	0
Family types 2 and 3	266	266	266	66	2	91	87	4	1,899	1,829	1,755	75	1	70	69	1
0–999	32	32	32	5	0	3	3	0	763	752	744	8	0	11	11	0
1,000–1,499	76	76	76	13	0	14	13	1	1,240	1,224	1,218	12	6	16	15	1
1,500–1,999	65	65	65	11	0	22	20	2	1,735	1,678	1,650	28	0	57	52	5
2,000–2,999	70	70	70	26	2	32	31	1	2,369	2,255	2,193	66	4	114	114	(10)
3,000 and over	23	23	23	11	0	20	20	0	4,700	4,461	3,902	559	0	239	239	0
Family types 4 and 5	173	173	173	35	3	94	94	1	2,297	2,167	2,073	98	4	130	130	(10)
0–999	15	15	15	3	0	4	4	0	650	631	562	69	0	19	19	0
1,000–1,499	36	36	36	5	0	12	12	1	1,246	1,191	1,178	13	0	55	53	2
1,500–1,999	46	46	46	8	2	27	27	0	1,759	1,641	1,599	46	4	118	118	0
2,000–2,999	41	41	41	8	0	23	23	0	2,403	2,280	2,234	46	0	123	123	0
3,000 and over	35	35	35	11	1	28	28	0	4,667	4,390	4,076	328	14	277	277	0

Family types 6 and 7	71	71	71	12	1	20	9	1	1,598	1,555	1,545	10	(10)	43	37	6
0–999	18	18	18	2	0	2	2	0	662	656	648	8	0	6	6	0
1,000–1,499	14	14	14	1	0	2	2	0	1,278	1,269	1,269	(10)	0	9	9	0
1,500–1,999	22	22	22	6	0	8	7	1	1,722	1,670	1,658	12	0	52	33	19
2,000–2,999	13	13	13	1	0	5	5	0	2,421	2,345	2,324	21	0	76	76	0
3,000 and over	4	4	4	2	1	3	3	0	3,573	3,410	3,397	18	5	163	163	0
Family types 8 and 9	6	5	5	2	1	2	2	0	1,911	1,784	1,763	23	2	127	127	0

[1] Percentages of families receiving income from specified sources, columns 3–9, are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. They do not add to 100 percent since some families had more than one kind of income or both income and losses.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 10, 11, 15, and 16 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 3, 7, and 8, because of negative income. See footnotes 4 and 7.

[3] Percentages of income, columns 11–17, are based on average family income for each class, column 10. The sum of the percentages in columns 12 and 13 may not equal the percentage in column 11 since the latter figure is net, after deduction of business losses.

[4] Includes only families whose money income exceeded losses; i. e., was positive. In addition, 2 families in the combined city sample and 2 families in the Eugene sample reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

[5] See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money earnings, net, and money income from other sources.

[6] Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business losses.

[7] Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 17 families in the combined cities, 4 families in Olympia, 1 family in Astoria, 13 families in Eugene, and 5 families in Klamath Falls whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

[8] The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

[9] Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

[10] $0.50 or less.

[11] Business losses were deducted in computing net money income; hence they are excluded from this percentage distribution.

[12] 0.50 percent or less.

[13] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 114.—*Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources, and average amount received, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Families	Families receiving money income other than earnings from—							Average money income, other than earnings, received from [2]—						
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net)[1]	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources	All sources [3]	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net)[1]	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All incomes	*Number* 2,711	*Number* 721	*Number* 275	*Number* 243	*Number* 22	*Number* 123	*Number* 173	*Number* 40	*Dollars* 88	*Dollars* 31	*Dollars* 27	*Dollars* 3	*Dollars* 18	*Dollars* 7	*Dollars* 2
0–249	20	4	2	1	0	0	3	0	18	8	1	0	0	9	0
250–499	48	21	7	4	0	4	9	1	63	11	12	0	15	23	2
500–749	128	42	13	10	0	10	16	3	89	16	18	0	37	16	2
750–999	225	56	23	9	0	14	19	4	65	28	7	0	21	7	2
1,000–1,249	374	71	23	13	4	15	23	4	34	7	2	2	17	5	1
1,250–1,499	324	74	17	25	2	16	25	3	47	13	9	3	19	3	(4)
1,500–1,749	350	89	34	29	3	16	18	7	55	17	9	2	22	3	2
1,750–1,999	307	83	30	29	2	15	19	6	57	28	10	3	9	5	2
2,000–2,249	248	56	28	17	3	8	9	3	53	30	6	3	10	3	1
2,250–2,499	181	54	25	18	3	8	6	3	91	32	13	5	28	11	2
2,500–2,999	190	53	22	21	2	7	9	2	93	41	27	2	12	9	2
3,000–3,499	129	49	19	26	1	5	8	3	162	41	62	2	32	10	12
3,500–3,999	71	26	13	16	0	1	6	1	153	48	53	0	7	43	0
4,000 and over	116	43	19	25	2	4	3	0	570	201	316	25	26	2	5

[1] Does not include profits from business enterprises owned and operated by family members. See Glossary, Profits.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[3] Represents average net income from sources other than earnings; excludes actual business losses. See Glossary, Income, city and village family: Money income from other sources, and business losses.

[4] $0.50 or less.

TABLE 115.—*Food home-produced for family use: Number and percentage of families producing specified kinds of food, and average value and quantity of such food produced at home for family use, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Commodity	Families producing food		Average value of food produced [1]	Average quantity of food produced [1]	Families producing food		Average value of food produced [2]	Average quantity of food produced [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Olympia, Wash.				Astoria, Oreg.			
	Number	*Percent* [3]	*Dollars*		*Number*	*Percent* [3]	*Dollars*	
All food	304	33	44		48	14	31	
Fruits and vegetables	297	32	26		47	14	22	
Eggs	61	7	29	118 dozen	5	1	19	88 dozen.
Milk	17	2	133	365 gallons	1	(4)	[5] 66	[5] 165 gallons.
Poultry	51	6	18	35 birds	6	2	14	35 birds.
Other food	14	2	49		6	2	30	
	Eugene, Oreg.				Klamath Falls, Oreg.			
All food	583	27	37		88	12	43	
Fruits and vegetables	540	25	21		58	8	20	
Eggs	101	5	24	96 dozen	22	3	26	112 dozen.
Milk	49	2	125	336 gallons	7	1	148	371 gallons.
Poultry	56	2	18	23 birds	16	2	28	36 birds.
Other food	30	1	22		37	5	16	

[1] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2, that produced any food at home for family use.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 6, that produced any food at home for family use.

[3] Percentages are based on the total number of families in each locality.

[4] 0.50 percent or less.

[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 116.—*Family members 16 years or older: Average number of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife in relief and nonrelief families, by age and family type, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family type [1] (No.)	Family members other than husband and wife [2]							
	All members [3]		Sons and daughters		Parents		Other relatives	
	16–29	30 or older	16–29	30 or older	16–29	30 or older	16–29	30 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
4, 5, and 7	1.08	0.25	1.04	0.06	0.00	0.15	0.04	0.03
4	.97	.24	.94	.08	.00	.14	.03	.02
5	1.28	.29	1.23	.04	.00	.21	.05	.04
7	1.34	.21	1.23	.03	.00	.12	.11	.06
Washington, Olympia:								
4	.88	.29	.82	.11	.00	.12	.05	.05
5	1.36	.28	1.30	.06	.00	.20	.06	.01
7	1.11	.35	1.03	.08	.00	.19	.08	.08
Oregon, Astoria:								
4	.93	.21	.89	.02	.00	.19	.02	.00
5	1.32	.20	1.28	.04	.00	.12	.00	.04
7	2.00	.00	2.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Oregon, Eugene:								
4	1.01	.23	.98	.07	.00	.14	.03	.02
5	1.30	.31	1.25	.03	.00	.23	.05	.05
7	1.63	.19	1.49	.02	.00	.11	.14	.06
Oregon, Klamath Falls:								
4	1.00	.21	.98	.09	.00	.10	.02	.02
5	1.10	.32	1.04	.07	.00	.19	.06	.06
7	.68	.05	.63	.00	.00	.05	.05	.00

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family type. Family types 8 and 9 were not included in this table because of lack of data. There were 48 families of these types in the combined cities, 12 in Olympia, 3 in Astoria, 56 in Eugene, and 7 in Klamath Falls. The addition of these types would have increased slightly the average persons 16 or older. The remaining family types included no year-equivalent persons 16 or older other than husband and wife.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class. Any person who was a member of the economic family at any time during the report year is considered as one member. Therefore these are not year-equivalent persons.

[3] Includes average number of family members not related to husband and wife, as follows: In the combined cities, family types 4, 5, and 7, 0.01 aged 30 and over. In Olympia, family type 4, 0.01 aged 16 to 29, 0.01 aged 30 and over; family type 5, 0.01 aged 30 and over. In Astoria, family type 4, 0.02 aged 16 to 29; family type 5, 0.04 aged 16 to 29.

TABLE 117.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives by age group, by relief status, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relationship and age group (years)	Nonrelief families					Relief families				
	Combined cities	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Combined cities	Olympia, Wash.	Astoria, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Husbands:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 20	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0
20–29	14	14	17	13	16	16	18	16	13	15
30–39	29	30	35	26	34	23	26	19	15	18
40–49	27	25	23	28	25	23	21	35	21	22
50–59	17	16	16	18	17	20	20	11	24	22
60–64	5	6	3	6	3	7	7	8	11	6
65–69	4	4	3	4	2	5	5	8	5	6
70–74	2	3	1	3	2	6	1	3	5	4
75 or older	2	2	2	2	1	(1)	2	0	6	7
Wives:										
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 20	1	1	1	(1)	1	1	0	0	1	2
20–29	23	22	28	22	29	25	30	22	17	24
30–39	31	32	30	27	35	23	26	32	18	20
40–49	24	21	24	26	21	25	23	22	32	15
50–59	13	14	12	16	10	16	14	16	15	25
60–64	4	5	1	4	2	4	3	5	6	6
65–69	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	0	6	2
70–74	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	6
75 or older	1	1	1	1	(1)	1	1	0	2	0

[1] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 118.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by family type and income; Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families [1]	Husbands of age [2]—									Wives of age [3]—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older	Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All types	2,711	1	388	791	721	468	131	101	64	45	24	617	848	667	352	100	54	29	18
Family type 1	860	1	178	182	145	157	60	53	49	34	15	229	171	153	149	63	37	26	15
0–999	192	0	35	18	22	31	16	19	28	23	7	34	22	26	32	27	20	11	13
1,000–1,499	226	1	59	44	36	45	15	13	11	1	7	70	42	33	45	15	9	4	0
1,500–1,999	196	0	55	48	37	27	11	5	7	6	1	67	47	37	22	10	5	5	2
2,000–2,999	169	0	24	56	32	35	13	8	1	0	0	50	42	36	32	7	1	1	0
3,000 and over	77	0	5	16	18	19	5	8	2	4	0	8	18	21	18	4	2	5	0
Family types 2 and 3	872	0	187	445	181	46	8	4	1	0	8	322	417	102	21	1	1	0	0
0–999	115	0	40	47	20	4	2	1	1	0	6	53	43	9	3	0	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	260	0	71	131	45	9	3	1	0	0	2	118	108	27	5	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	224	0	49	127	38	10	0	0	0	0	0	91	115	17	1	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	200	0	22	105	55	14	2	2	0	0	0	50	109	34	6	1	0	0	0
3,000 and over	73	0	5	35	23	9	1	0	0	0	0	10	42	15	6	0	0	0	0
Family types 4 and 5	740	0	13	69	303	239	53	41	12	10	1	28	145	346	165	33	16	3	3
0–999	72	0	3	2	21	23	10	5	4	4	0	3	14	21	20	7	5	1	1
1,000–1,499	160	0	4	16	57	54	12	12	2	3	0	9	35	65	37	9	4	1	0
1,500–1,999	171	0	4	25	79	35	10	11	5	2	1	11	33	87	27	4	6	1	1
2,000–2,999	203	0	1	19	92	66	16	7	1	1	0	3	39	106	44	10	0	0	1
3,000 and over	134	0	1	7	54	61	5	6	0	0	0	2	24	67	37	3	1	0	0
Family types 6 and 7	200	0	10	94	79	11	3	1	1	1	0	38	113	42	7	0	0	0	0
0–999	36	0	4	17	10	2	0	1	1	1	0	10	17	6	3	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	43	0	5	23	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	27	5	1	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	61	0	0	28	28	4	1	0	0	0	0	11	38	12	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	40	0	1	20	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	6	22	10	2	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	20	0	0	6	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	9	1	0	0	0	0

Family types 8 and 9	39	0	0	1	13	15	7	2	1	0	0	0	2	24	10	3	0	0	0
Washington, Olympia:																			
All types	917	0	124	275	229	149	51	38	28	22	8	199	302	188	126	43	28	11	9
Family type 1	298	0	51	65	49	54	27	21	19	11	5	61	71	45	59	23	19	7	6
Family types 2 and 3	301	0	67	160	58	13	3	0	0	0	2	120	140	31	7	1	0	0	0
Family types 4 and 5	241	0	5	23	90	71	19	16	6	11	1	9	51	93	54	17	9	3	3
Family types 6 and 7	66	0	1	27	29	6	2	0	1	0	0	9	40	13	4	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	11	0	0	0	3	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	2	2	0	1	0
Oregon, Astoria:																			
All types	344	0	60	120	79	54	10	11	3	7	3	95	108	84	40	4	6	2	2
Family type 1	118	0	27	32	20	16	6	8	3	6	1	35	31	16	22	4	6	2	1
Family types 2 and 3	125	0	29	72	17	7	0	0	0	0	2	50	57	13	3	0	0	0	0
Family types 4 and 5	80	0	3	6	35	30	3	2	0	1	0	4	12	49	14	0	0	0	1
Family types 6 and 7	19	0	1	10	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Oregon, Eugene:																			
All types	2,170	0	289	552	604	397	133	94	58	43	8	467	602	562	345	91	46	33	16
Family type 1	722	0	159	138	113	116	65	53	45	33	5	218	113	116	131	65	32	28	14
Family types 2 and 3	630	0	118	296	157	41	12	5	1	0	3	215	298	90	22	1	1	0	0
Family types 4 and 5	639	0	9	61	255	212	48	34	11	9	0	25	106	295	169	24	13	5	2
Family types 6 and 7	135	0	3	55	64	10	1	1	0	1	0	9	81	38	7	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	44	0	0	2	15	18	7	1	1	0	0	0	4	23	16	1	0	0	0
Oregon, Klamath Falls:																			
All types	718	1	116	250	176	124	21	13	11	5	10	203	246	154	75	16	6	5	2
Family type 1	202	1	43	51	31	52	8	4	6	5	8	57	44	42	30	10	3	5	2
Family types 2 and 3	266	0	64	133	46	21	2	0	0	0	2	114	114	28	8	0	0	0	0
Family types 4 and 5	173	0	3	21	79	47	10	8	5	0	0	7	49	72	36	6	3	0	0
Family types 6 and 7	71	0	6	45	17	1	1	1	0	0	0	25	38	7	1	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0

[1] This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.
[2] 1 husband in the combined cities, 1 husband in Olympia, and 1 husband in Klamath Falls did not report age.
[3] 2 wives in the combined cities, 3 wives in Olympia, and 1 wife in Klamath Falls did not report age.

TABLE 119.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, and family income class (dollars)	Families [1]	Husbands of age [2]—									Wives of age [3]—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older	Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Combined cities:																			
All families	3,029	1	439	862	792	533	154	117	84	46	28	698	918	748	403	113	61	37	21
Relief families	318	0	51	71	71	65	23	16	20	1	4	81	70	81	51	13	7	8	3
Nonrelief families	2,711	1	388	791	721	468	131	101	64	45	24	617	848	667	352	100	54	29	18
0–249	20	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	5	0	2	4	1	2	1	5	2	3
250–499	48	0	7	6	10	3	5	7	6	4	0	11	9	5	9	6	5	1	2
500–749	128	0	20	28	24	20	7	9	12	8	5	22	32	23	21	7	9	6	3
750–999	225	0	53	48	41	37	15	9	11	11	8	65	52	37	27	20	7	3	6
1,000–1,249	374	1	79	104	82	58	22	16	9	2	7	117	96	74	52	19	4	4	0
1,250–1,499	324	0	60	110	71	56	10	11	4	2	2	90	116	64	37	5	9	1	0
1,500–1,749	350	0	64	114	92	43	15	9	7	6	1	99	116	82	30	9	6	5	2
1,750–1,999	307	0	44	114	91	34	10	7	5	2	1	81	117	73	22	6	5	1	1
2,000–2,249	248	0	28	83	79	41	9	5	2	1	0	49	86	77	27	8	0	0	1
2,250–2,499	181	0	8	63	52	39	15	4	0	0	0	38	57	50	31	5	0	0	0
2,500–2,999	190	0	12	54	66	42	8	8	0	0	0	22	69	64	28	5	1	1	0
3,000–3,499	129	0	6	33	46	30	6	7	1	0	0	12	45	46	21	3	1	1	0
3,500–3,999	71	0	3	16	26	18	4	3	0	1	0	5	22	23	18	2	0	1	0
4,000 and over	116	0	2	16	39	45	4	5	2	3	0	4	27	48	27	4	2	3	0
Washington, Olympia:																			
All families	1,062	0	150	313	260	178	61	45	29	25	8	242	340	221	146	47	31	13	11
Relief families	145	0	26	38	31	29	10	7	1	3	0	43	38	33	20	4	3	2	2
Nonrelief families	917	0	124	275	229	149	51	38	28	22	8	199	302	188	126	43	28	11	9
0–249	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
250–499	14	0	1	0	1	2	2	6	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	5	1	2	1
500–749	47	0	4	10	7	8	3	3	5	6	1	8	6	12	8	1	7	1	2
750–999	68	0	13	13	10	15	5	3	5	4	2	17	15	14	7	5	4	1	3
1,000–1,249	126	0	28	31	29	15	9	8	1	5	2	37	36	17	21	7	3	3	0
1,250–1,499	106	0	23	26	23	18	5	5	4	2	1	31	33	13	15	6	6	1	0

1,500–1,749	130	0	21	49	28	19	8	2	2	1	0	38	44	23	16	4	3	0	2
1,750–1,999	102	0	14	52	21	12	0	1	1	1	2	27	49	14	6	2	1	0	0
2,000–2,249	97	0	12	37	29	11	5	2	0	1	0	22	38	25	9	2	0	0	1
2,250–2,499	60	0	4	17	19	12	7	1	0	0	0	7	22	16	11	3	1	0	0
2,500–2,999	67	0	3	15	28	15	4	1	1	0	0	4	26	24	11	2	0	0	0
3,000–3,499	39	0	1	10	14	8	2	2	2	0	0	3	15	11	7	1	0	2	0
3,500–3,999	19	0	0	11	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	9	4	1	2	0	0	0
4,000 and over	36	0	0	3	14	13	1	0	4	1	0	1	7	13	11	2	0	1	0
Oregon, Astoria:																			
All families	381	0	66	127	92	58	13	14	4	7	3	103	120	92	46	6	6	3	2
Relief families	37	0	6	7	13	4	3	3	1	0	0	8	12	8	6	2	0	1	0
Nonrelief families	344	0	60	120	79	54	10	11	3	7	3	95	108	84	40	4	6	2	2
0–249	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
250–499	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
500–749	10	0	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	1
750–999	26	0	8	10	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	12	5	4	1	2	1	0	0
1,000–1,249	48	0	13	14	6	12	1	2	0	0	0	16	15	9	7	1	0	0	0
1,250–1,499	48	0	9	21	10	5	0	2	1	0	2	15	16	11	3	0	1	0	0
1,500–1,749	45	0	12	22	6	3	0	1	0	1	0	18	19	5	3	0	0	0	0
1,750–1,999	52	0	9	15	18	4	5	1	0	0	0	12	15	18	6	0	1	0	0
2,000–2,249	28	0	2	13	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	12	8	3	0	0	0	0
2,250–2,499	20	0	1	6	4	7	1	1	0	0	0	6	4	6	4	0	0	0	0
2,500–2,999	21	0	2	8	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	9	7	2	1	0	0	0
3,000–3,499	16	0	2	7	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	8	4	1	0	0	0	0
3,500–3,999	6	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
4,000 and over	17	0	0	0	5	9	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	7	6	0	1	2	0
Oregon, Eugene:																			
All families	2,406	1	319	589	654	454	158	106	69	56	11	508	645	638	380	104	61	39	20
Relief families	236	1	30	37	50	57	25	12	11	13	3	41	43	76	35	13	15	6	4
Nonrelief families	2,170	0	289	552	604	397	133	94	58	43	8	467	602	562	345	91	46	33	16
0–249	18	0	1	0	1	3	1	2	5	5	0	1	0	1	5	1	2	2	6
250–499	44	0	4	3	7	4	8	3	7	8	0	6	6	5	12	5	6	2	2
500–749	126	0	18	26	26	19	13	7	9	8	2	23	29	26	18	10	10	7	1
750–999	186	0	39	41	31	30	17	9	9	10	2	58	32	30	34	15	5	5	5
1,000–1,249	299	0	67	74	67	43	21	14	10	3	3	97	70	60	44	16	4	4	1
1,250–1,499	253	0	45	71	61	47	14	10	3	2	1	65	79	62	33	6	5	1	1
1,500–1,749	262	0	40	76	73	35	16	12	6	4	0	61	86	57	40	8	5	5	0
1,750–1,999	238	0	30	72	81	31	9	9	5	1	0	56	85	59	24	8	4	2	0
2,000–2,249	205	0	20	60	65	47	5	6	2	0	0	37	61	74	23	9	1	0	0
2,250–2,499	134	0	10	44	40	29	7	4	0	0	0	29	44	35	23	3	0	0	0
2,500–2,999	159	0	5	40	63	36	6	7	1	1	0	14	53	60	28	1	1	2	0
3,000–3,499	104	0	4	21	36	33	6	4	0	0	0	10	26	40	24	3	1	0	0
3,500–3,999	57	0	2	9	19	19	5	2	0	1	0	2	12	21	20	1	0	1	0
4,000 and over	85	0	4	15	34	21	5	5	1	0	0	8	19	32	17	5	2	2	0

For footnotes, see p. 222.

TABLE 119.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, and family income class (dollars)	Families [1]	Husbands of age [2]—									Wives of age [3]—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older	Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Oregon, Klamath Falls:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All families	772	1	124	260	188	136	24	16	13	9	11	216	257	162	89	19	7	8	2
Relief families	54	0	8	10	12	12	3	3	2	4	1	13	11	8	14	3	1	3	0
Nonrelief families	718	1	116	250	176	124	21	13	11	5	10	203	246	154	75	16	6	5	2
0–249	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
250–499	16	0	4	4	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	6	4	2	2	0	1	1	0
500–749	26	0	6	8	5	3	0	1	3	0	2	6	8	3	4	1	1	1	0
750–999	60	0	19	18	11	7	1	2	1	1	4	23	16	7	5	3	0	2	0
1,000–1,249	100	1	23	35	16	18	4	1	1	0	3	40	26	16	9	4	1	0	0
1,250–1,499	81	0	16	35	15	13	2	0	0	0	0	26	35	10	9	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,749	94	0	17	34	24	13	1	2	2	1	1	30	32	23	4	2	1	1	0
1,750–1,999	88	0	15	36	23	8	2	1	2	1	0	32	31	16	5	1	2	0	1
2,000–2,249	61	0	7	24	15	12	3	0	0	0	0	13	23	16	8	1	0	0	0
2,250–2,499	51	0	2	18	17	11	2	1	0	0	0	11	18	14	8	0	0	0	0
2,500–2,999	53	0	4	17	20	8	2	2	0	0	0	10	21	16	4	2	0	0	0
3,000–3,499	30	0	1	11	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	3	12	10	5	0	0	0	0
3,500–3,999	17	0	1	2	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	4	5	0	0	0	0
4,000 and over	36	0	0	7	9	18	1	1	0	0	0	1	10	17	7	1	0	0	0

[1] This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

[2] 1 husband in the combined cities, 1 husband in Olympia, and 1 husband in Klamath Falls did not report age.

[3] 2 wives in the combined cities, 3 wives in Olympia, and 1 wife in Klamath Falls did not report age.

TABLE 120.—*Age of husbands: Number of husbands in specified age groups, by family occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family occupational group, and income class (dollars)	Families [1]	Husbands of age [2]—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Combined cities:										
All occupations	*Number* 2,711	*Number* 1	*Number* 388	*Number* 791	*Number* 721	*Number* 468	*Number* 131	*Number* 101	*Number* 64	*Number* 45
Wage earner	1,286	1	217	381	348	209	59	41	18	12
0–999	270	0	65	65	55	36	16	14	9	10
1,000–1,499	436	1	87	140	99	76	18	10	4	1
1,500–1,999	321	0	50	104	103	38	14	8	3	1
2,000–2,999	217	0	14	64	77	45	11	5	1	0
3,000 and over	42	0	1	8	14	14	0	4	1	0
Clerical	482	0	102	156	116	66	18	15	6	3
0–999	40	0	11	11	7	7	1	1	1	1
1,000–1,499	123	0	39	40	21	10	6	5	2	0
1,500–1,999	140	0	32	54	29	14	3	4	3	1
2,000–2,999	130	0	16	39	46	21	4	3	0	1
3,000 and over	49	0	4	12	13	14	4	2	0	0
Business and professional	873	0	69	252	250	183	48	38	17	15
0–999	66	0	6	6	13	14	7	7	7	6
1,000–1,499	127	0	13	34	30	26	7	11	3	2
1,500–1,999	191	0	26	70	51	25	8	4	4	3
2,000–2,999	267	0	18	97	73	54	17	7	1	0
3,000 and over	222	0	6	45	83	64	9	9	2	4
Other occupations	70	0	0	2	7	10	6	7	23	15
Washington, Olympia:										
All occupations	917	0	124	275	229	149	51	38	28	22
Wage earner	406	0	61	138	94	64	21	17	7	4
Clerical	181	0	43	56	44	17	10	5	2	4
Business and professional	304	0	20	81	89	64	18	12	12	8
Other occupations	26	0	0	0	2	4	2	4	7	6
Oregon, Astoria:										
All occupations	344	0	60	120	79	54	10	11	3	7
Wage earner	163	0	35	57	33	27	3	7	0	1
Clerical	50	0	10	21	14	4	1	0	0	0
Business and professional	123	0	15	42	32	21	6	3	0	4
Other occupations	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	2
Oregon, Eugene:										
All occupations	2,170	0	289	552	604	397	133	94	58	43
Wage earner	896	0	129	224	258	170	60	28	16	11
Clerical	475	0	96	131	127	70	25	18	6	2
Business and professional	726	0	64	194	213	148	44	37	14	12
Other occupations	73	0	0	3	6	9	4	11	22	18
Oregon, Klamath Falls:										
All occupations	718	1	116	250	176	124	21	13	11	5
Wage earner	436	1	92	145	103	70	12	8	4	1
Clerical	99	0	17	44	19	16	1	0	2	0
Business and professional	172	0	7	59	53	37	6	5	3	1
Other occupations	11	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	3

[1] This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

[2] 1 husband in the combined cities, 1 husband in Olympia, and 1 husband in Klamath Falls did not report age.

TABLE 121.—*Age of husbands: Percentage distribution of husbands by age, by family occupation, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family occupational group	Families [1]	Distribution of husbands by age [2]—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Washington, Olympia:										
All occupations	917	0	14	30	25	16	6	4	3	2
Wage-earner	406	0	15	34	23	16	5	4	2	1
Clerical	181	0	24	31	24	9	6	3	1	2
Business and professional	304	0	7	26	29	21	6	4	4	3
Other occupations [3]	26	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Oregon, Astoria:										
All occupations	344	0	17	35	23	16	3	3	1	2
Wage earner	163	0	21	35	20	17	2	4	0	1
Clerical	50	0	20	42	28	8	2	0	0	0
Business and professional	123	0	12	35	26	17	5	2	0	3
Other occupations [3]	8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Oregon, Eugene:										
All occupations	2,170	0	13	26	28	18	6	4	3	2
Wage earner	896	0	14	25	29	19	7	3	2	1
Clerical	475	0	20	28	27	15	5	4	1	(5)
Business and professional	726	0	9	27	29	20	6	5	2	2
Other occupations [3]	73	0	0	4	8	12	5	15	31	25
Oregon, Klamath Falls:										
All occupations	718	(5)	16	34	25	17	3	2	2	1
Wage earner	436	(5)	21	33	24	16	3	2	1	(5)
Clerical	99	0	17	45	19	16	1	0	2	0
Business and professional	172	0	4	34	30	22	4	3	2	1
Other occupations [3]	11	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.
[2] Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in each class, column 2.
[3] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.
[4] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
[5] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 122.—*Family type: Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	Percentage of families in specified occupational groups					Percentage of families in specified occupational groups				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other [2]	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Olympia, Wash.					Astoria, Oreg.				
All types	100	44	20	33	3	100	47	15	36	2
1	100	42	18	33	7	100	45	11	40	4
2	100	46	26	28	0	100	49	22	28	1
3	100	50	19	30	1	100	57	11	32	0
4	100	42	18	38	2	100	39	20	37	4
5	100	44	17	39	0	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
6	100	47	25	28	0	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
7	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
8 and 9	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
	Eugene, Oreg.					Klamath Falls, Oreg.				
All types	100	42	22	33	3	100	60	14	24	2
1	100	40	20	33	7	100	63	11	24	2
2	100	42	28	28	2	100	58	15	26	1
3	100	45	19	34	2	100	62	16	20	2
4	100	38	26	35	1	100	59	15	25	1
5	100	49	14	37	0	100	59	11	30	0
6	100	45	18	35	2	100	58	17	25	0
7	100	50	17	33	0	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
8 and 9	100	45	16	39	0	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.
[3] Percentage distribution not computed for fewer than 30 cases. See table 110.

TABLE 123.—*Family type: Percentage distribution by income of families of specified types, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	Percentage of families in specified income classes						Percentage of families in specified income classes					
	All	$0–999	$1,000–1,499	$1,500–1,999	$2,000–2,999	$3,000 and over	All	$0–999	$1,000–1,499	$1,500–1,999	$2,000–2,999	$3,000 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Olympia, Wash.						Astoria, Oreg.					
All types	100	15	26	25	24	10	100	12	28	29	20	11
1	100	22	29	23	19	7	100	15	27	30	19	9
2	100	12	28	31	24	5	100	14	26	32	22	6
3	100	12	28	29	23	8	100	11	38	32	13	6
4	100	14	21	21	34	10	100	7	23	26	23	21
5	100	8	17	19	25	31	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
6	100	5	17	40	28	10	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
8 and 9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Eugene, Oreg.						Klamath Falls, Oreg.					
All types	100	17	26	23	23	11	100	15	25	25	23	12
1	100	26	27	21	19	7	100	20	26	25	20	9
2	100	13	32	21	26	8	100	12	29	24	26	9
3	100	17	28	29	16	10	100	11	29	25	27	8
4	100	10	20	22	30	18	100	7	25	23	25	20
5	100	11	23	18	29	19	100	10	11	37	21	21
6	100	20	23	31	18	8	100	24	20	31	18	7
7	100	12	19	43	24	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
8 and 9	100	16	14	23	27	20	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases. See table 110.

TABLE 124.—*Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of families, by family type and relief status, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1] (No.)	Nonrelief families					Relief families				
	All		Average persons per family [2]			All		Average persons per family [2]		
			All members	Other than husband and wife				All members	Other than husband and wife	
				Under 16	16 or older				Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All types [3]	2,713	100	3.33	0.89	0.43	318	100	3.96	1.38	0.57
1	860	32	2.01	-------	-------	70	22	2.04	-------	-------
2	497	18	2.99	1.00	-------	51	16	3.02	1.00	-------
3	376	14	4.00	2.00	-------	38	12	4.02	2.00	-------
4	549	21	3.45	.24	1.21	58	18	3.46	.29	1.16
5	191	7	5.27	1.77	1.52	31	10	5.63	1.97	1.68
6	147	5	5.25	3.25	-------	35	11	5.17	3.17	-------
7	54	2	7.22	3.50	1.63	26	8	7.27	4.04	1.27
8	31	1	5.28	-------	3.26	5	2	5.22	-------	3.20
9	8	(4)	9.88	3.88	4.00	4	1	9.39	4.25	3.25

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Year-equivalent persons. The method of computing the average number of all members is slightly different from that used in computing persons under 16 or 16 and over. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person. Averages are based on the corresponding number of nonrelief families, column 2, or relief families, column 7, in each class.
[3] This table includes 2 nonrelief families that reported a net loss for the year, that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.
[4] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 125.—*Family type: Number and percentage distribution of relief and non-relief families [1] within each family type, by number of members under 16 and 16 or older, Pacific small cities combined, and Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and composition of families included in each type [2]	Persons [3]	Combined cities		Washington-Oregon villages		California villages	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Type 1: Husband and wife only	2	930	100	711	100	587	100
Type 2: 1 child under 16	3	548	100	360	100	301	100
Type 3: 2 children under 16	4	414	100	291	100	269	100
Type 4: 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age	3 or 4	607	100	427	100	318	100
Combination 0–1	3	324	53	223	52	169	53
Combination 0–2	4	127	21	96	23	52	16
Combination 1–1	4	156	26	108	25	97	31
Type 5: 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.	5 or 6	222	100	185	100	151	100
Combination 1–2	5	67	30	58	31	40	26
Combination 1–3	6	11	5	14	8	6	4
Combination 2–1	5	73	33	58	31	54	36
Combination 2–2	6	38	17	31	17	34	23
Combination 3–1	6	33	15	24	13	17	11
Type 6: 3 or 4 children under 16	5 or 6	182	100	200	100	123	100
Combination 3–0	5	139	76	140	70	94	76
Combination 4–0	6	43	24	60	30	29	24
Type 7: 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.	7 or 8	80	100	73	100	51	100
Combination 1–4	7	3	4	6	8	3	6
Combination 1–5	8	3	4	0	0	1	2
Combination 2–3	7	9	11	6	8	4	8
Combination 2–4	8	3	4	3	4	0	0
Combination 3–2	7	15	18	12	17	10	19
Combination 3–3	8	3	4	4	5	5	10
Combination 4–1	7	12	15	15	21	7	14
Combination 4–2	8	3	4	7	10	2	4
Combination 5–0	7	21	26	13	18	12	23
Combination 5–1	8	3	4	4	5	2	4
Combination 6–0	8	5	6	3	4	5	10
Type 8: 3 or 4 persons 16 or older	5 or 6	36	100	38	100	24	(4)
Combination 0–3	5	26	72	33	87	18	(4)
Combination 0–4	6	10	28	5	13	6	(4)
Type 9: All families not included in types 1–8.	7 or more	12	100	30	100	22	(4)
Combination 0–5	7	1	(4)	2	7	0	(4)
Combination 0–6	8	1	(4)	0	0	0	(4)
Combination 0–7 or more	9 or more	1	(4)	0	0	0	(4)
Combination 1–6 or more	9 or more	0	(4)	1	3	0	(4)
Combination 2–5 or more	9 or more	0	(4)	1	3	0	(4)
Combination 3–4 or more	9 or more	0	(4)	3	10	1	(4)
Combination 4–3 or more	9 or more	1	(4)	4	13	3	(4)
Combination 5–2 or more	9 or more	2	(4)	6	20	5	(4)
Combination 6–1 or more	9 or more	2	(4)	7	24	6	(4)
Combination 7 or more—0 or more	9 or more	4	(4)	6	20	7	(4)

[1] This table includes 2 families in the combined cities, 2 families in the Washington-Oregon villages, and 1 family in the California villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

[2] Each family type includes both a husband and wife. See Glossary, Family type. Possible combinations of persons under 16 and 16 and over are indicated by combination codes as follows: First digit—number of persons under 16; second digit—number of persons 16 and over.

[3] Total number of year-equivalent persons included by definition. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.

[4] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 126.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status, family income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families	Families having in the household nonfamily members—									Average number of nonfamily members [1]—								
		Any	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Any	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					All	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All families	3,029	1,655	496	77	179	81	205	22	8	1,395	0.40	0.85	0.99	0.86	1.34	0.48	1.14	0.02	0.16
Relief families	318	123	37	4	17	10	10	2	0	101	.43	1.09	1.04	.98	1.50	.45	[2].62	-------	.11
Nonrelief families [3]	2,711	1,532	459	73	162	71	195	20	8	1,297	.41	.87	.99	.86	1.32	.48	1.20	.15	.16
0–999	421	198	72	14	34	16	15	5	2	154	.48	.93	.99	.78	.95	.34	.52	[2].29	.16
1,000–1,499	698	390	96	15	48	13	35	8	4	343	.33	.71	.76	.77	.17	.25	1.19	[2].02	.16
1,500–1,999	657	369	105	13	42	17	40	1	1	320	.38	.86	.96	.93	1.21	.47	[2].92	[2].29	.15
2,000–2,999	619	361	103	23	25	14	49	3	1	312	.40	.86	1.11	.80	1.48	.45	.31	[2].02	.16
3,000 and over	316	214	83	8	13	11	56	3	0	168	.59	1.01	1.06	1.23	2.00	.67	3.33	-------	.20
Occupational groups, nonrelief:																			
Wage earner	1,286	659	177	31	78	27	55	6	3	560	.35	.79	1.03	.72	1.09	.41	.18	.11	.16
Clerical	482	296	72	9	27	10	31	4	1	266	.33	.75	1.06	.77	1.25	.36	.57	[2].02	.16
Business and professional	873	551	203	33	55	34	104	10	4	448	.52	.96	.93	1.09	1.54	.55	2.28	[2].29	.17
Family ype groups, nonrelief:																			
Family type 1	860	453	128	26	42	31	41	3	2	385	.43	1.05	1.03	.82	1.49	.51	.21	[2].41	.15
Family types 2 and 3	872	505	150	6	58	5	91	7	1	431	.31	.58	.91	.70	.75	.41	.56	[2].02	.16
Family types 4 and 5	740	445	138	37	48	31	38	9	5	374	.51	1.07	.97	1.17	1.25	.61	2.41	.02	.17
Family types 6 and 7	200	112	39	4	11	4	24	1	0	92	.39	.72	.98	.67	1.28	.48	[2].17	-------	.17
Family types 8 and 9	39	17	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	15	.35	.35	-------	.29	-------	[2].50	-------	-------	.30

[1] Year-equivalent persons: See Glossary. Averages are based on number of families having such members, columns 3–11. See table 4, footnote 3.

[2] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[3] Includes families of occupational groups other than those listed below. See table 110.

TABLE 127.—*Occupation of earners: Distribution of principal earners and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, Pacific small cities, separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family income class (dollars)	All principal earners [1]	Principal earners [1] whose chief occupation was—				All supplementary earners [1]	Supplementary earners [1] whose chief occupation was—			
		Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown		Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Washington, Olympia:										
All incomes	885	411	180	292	2	223	104	84	34	1
0–249	5	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
250–499	9	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	38	28	4	6	0	9	5	4	0	0
750–999	59	46	5	8	0	12	9	2	1	0
1,000–1,249	122	83	15	23	1	12	10	2	0	0
1,250–1,499	104	52	26	26	0	26	13	8	5	0
1,500–1,749	129	78	28	23	0	35	19	8	7	1
1,750–1,999	101	39	30	31	1	21	10	8	3	0
2,200–2,249	97	30	27	40	0	32	16	13	3	0
2,250–2,499	60	18	14	28	0	12	2	5	5	0
2,500–2,999	67	18	17	32	0	20	6	12	2	0
3,000–3,499	39	3	7	29	0	15	6	7	2	0
3,500–3,999	19	4	3	12	0	2	1	0	1	0
4,000 and over	36	3	4	29	0	26	6	15	5	0
Oregon, Astoria:										
All incomes	334	163	50	121	0	89	37	29	23	0
0–249	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	7	6	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	0
750–999	26	20	1	5	0	6	4	1	1	0
1,000–1,249	47	35	7	5	0	10	7	2	1	0
1,250–1,499	47	35	7	5	0	9	6	1	2	0
1,500–1,749	45	24	5	16	0	6	5	0	1	0
1,750–1,999	52	16	11	25	0	15	1	8	6	0
2,000–2,249	28	11	8	9	0	16	6	7	3	0
2,250–2,499	20	7	3	10	0	7	3	1	3	0
2,500–2,999	20	4	3	13	0	9	3	3	3	0
3,000–3,499	16	2	3	11	0	4	1	2	1	0
3,500–3,999	6	0	1	5	0	2	0	2	0	0
4,000 and over	16	0	1	15	0	2	0	1	1	0
Oregon, Eugene:										
All incomes	2,091	896	476	708	11	879	488	255	136	0
0–249	6	4	0	1	1	4	3	1	0	0
250–499	34	27	5	2	0	8	6	1	1	0
500–749	108	65	18	25	0	43	37	4	2	0
750–999	171	112	36	21	2	70	47	14	9	0
1,000–1,249	295	169	57	66	3	95	57	26	12	0
1,250–1,499	248	121	68	58	1	111	70	22	19	0
1,500–1,749	258	109	60	88	1	103	65	23	15	0
1,750–1,999	236	99	68	67	2	85	40	30	15	0
2,000–2,249	203	76	54	72	1	88	43	32	13	0
2,250–2,499	133	36	36	61	0	68	38	22	8	0
2,500–2,999	156	45	33	78	0	87	40	30	17	0
3,000–3,499	103	16	23	64	0	52	23	16	13	0
3,500–3,999	57	14	6	37	0	38	13	18	7	0
4,000 and over	83	3	12	68	0	27	6	16	5	0
Oregon, Klamath Falls:										
All incomes	710	436	100	168	6	225	138	55	32	0
0–249	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	13	11	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
500–749	25	21	2	2	0	10	9	1	0	0
750–999	59	48	6	3	2	5	4	1	0	0
1,000–1,249	100	80	9	10	1	17	16	1	0	0
1,250–1,499	81	58	9	14	0	24	17	4	3	0
1,500–1,749	94	68	12	14	0	30	21	7	2	0
1,750–1,999	88	49	25	14	0	27	17	7	3	0
2,000–2,249	61	32	12	17	0	14	8	4	2	0
2,250–2,499	51	27	6	18	0	20	11	6	3	0
2,500–2,999	53	23	8	21	1	29	16	9	4	0
3,000–3,499	30	10	5	15	0	16	5	4	7	0
3,500–3,999	17	3	2	12	0	14	6	4	4	0
4,000 and over	36	4	3	28	1	18	7	7	4	0

[1] Includes husbands as well as other family members.

TABLE 128.—*Occupation of husbands: Distribution of husbands by chief occupation, by family income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family income class (dollars)	All husbands[1]	Earning husbands	Husbands whose chief occupation was—							Husbands with no income from earnings
			Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Farm operator or unknown	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Washington, Olympia:										
All incomes	917	865	404	163	123	9	89	75	2	52
0–249	6	5	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
250–499	14	7	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
500–749	47	33	23	5	4	0	0	1	0	14
750–999	68	57	45	4	6	1	1	0	0	11
1,000–1,249	126	120	82	14	16	0	5	2	1	6
1,250–1,499	106	102	52	22	17	2	7	2	0	4
1,500–1,749	130	126	76	26	15	1	4	4	0	4
1,750–1,999	102	100	39	28	12	1	12	7	1	2
2,000–2,249	97	95	34	22	17	0	9	13	0	2
2,250–2,499	60	60	18	14	8	0	9	11	0	0
2,500–2,999	67	67	18	16	7	0	10	16	0	0
3,000–3,499	39	38	3	7	7	0	15	6	0	1
3,500–3,999	19	19	4	3	1	1	6	4	0	0
4,000 and over	36	36	3	2	9	3	10	9	0	0
Oregon, Astoria:										
All incomes	344	332	162	50	48	9	45	18	0	12
0–249	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
250–499	4	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
500–749	10	7	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
750–999	26	26	20	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,249	48	47	36	6	3	0	1	1	0	1
1,250–1,499	48	46	35	6	4	0	1	0	0	2
1,500–1,749	45	45	24	5	4	0	10	2	0	0
1,750–1,999	52	51	15	11	9	0	9	7	0	1
2,000–2,249	28	28	11	8	4	2	2	1	0	0
2,250–2,499	20	20	7	3	5	0	2	3	0	0
2,500–2,999	21	20	4	3	4	0	9	0	0	1
3,000–3,499	16	16	2	3	4	3	4	0	0	0
3,500–3,999	6	6	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
4,000 and over	17	16	0	1	4	4	4	3	0	1
Oregon, Eugene:										
All incomes	2,170	2,058	892	456	329	40	149	181	11	112
0–249	18	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
250–499	44	29	22	4	2	0	0	1	0	15
500–749	126	105	64	16	19	1	1	4	0	21
750–999	186	167	111	30	15	0	2	7	2	19
1,000–1,249	299	289	166	55	44	2	3	16	3	10
1,250–1,499	253	242	125	62	36	2	7	9	1	11
1,500–1,749	262	255	110	57	52	3	15	17	1	7
1,750–1,999	238	235	97	68	32	0	19	17	2	3
2,000–2,249	205	200	77	51	26	4	23	18	1	5
2,250–2,499	134	132	38	36	24	2	17	15	0	2
2,500–2,999	159	155	45	35	20	8	25	22	0	4
3,000–3,499	104	103	17	23	21	3	19	20	0	1
3,500–3,999	57	57	14	6	16	2	8	11	0	0
4,000 and over	85	83	2	13	21	13	10	24	0	2
Oregon, Klamath Falls:										
All incomes	718	703	435	96	80	18	47	21	6	15
0–249	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
250–499	16	13	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
500–749	26	25	21	2	1	0	1	0	0	1
750–999	60	57	46	6	1	0	0	2	2	3
1,000–1,249	100	98	79	8	5	1	2	2	1	2
1,250–1,499	81	81	58	9	8	1	4	1	0	0
1,500–1,749	94	92	68	11	6	1	2	4	0	2
1,750–1,999	88	87	49	25	6	0	5	2	0	1
2,000–2,249	61	61	32	12	9	2	5	1	0	0
2,250–2,499	51	51	27	6	6	3	7	2	0	0
2,500–2,999	53	53	23	8	12	2	3	4	1	0
3,000–3,499	30	30	11	4	5	3	6	1	0	0
3,500–3,999	17	17	4	1	6	1	4	1	0	0
4,000 and over	36	36	4	3	15	4	8	1	1	0

[1] The total number of husbands is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

TABLE 129.—*Business and professional families: Number and percentage distribution of families in independent and salaried groups, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Families [1]				Distribution by income			
	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All incomes	*Number* 416	*Number* 52	*Number* 224	*Number* 181	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100
0–249	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
250–499	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
500–749	17	1	1	3	4	2	(2)	2
750–999	26	1	2	4	6	2	1	2
1,000–1,249	43	2	6	14	10	4	3	8
1,250–1,499	41	2	11	8	10	4	5	4
1,500–1,749	48	5	22	17	12	10	10	9
1,750–1,999	42	0	33	24	10	0	15	13
2,000–2,249	39	6	23	18	9	12	10	10
2,250–2,499	33	4	25	27	8	7	11	15
2,500–2,999	33	6	30	23	8	12	13	13
3,000–3,499	24	9	33	16	6	17	15	9
3,500–3,999	20	3	17	9	5	6	8	5
4,000 and over [3]	39	13	21	18	9	24	9	10

[1] Other tables show these 4 groups combined as business and professional.
[2] 0.50 percent or less.
[3] Largest income reported: Between $15,000 and $20,000.

TABLE 130.—*Business and professional families: Distribution by family type, and average size of families in independent and salaried groups, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family occupational group	Families of types [1]—					Average persons per family [2]
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Independent business	142	107	128	33	6	3.30
Independent professional	24	9	14	2	3	3.18
Salaried business	60	79	67	14	4	3.38
Salaried professional	55	59	49	15	3	3.44
Washington, Olympia:						
Independent business	50	30	44	8	1	3.23
Independent professional	2	1	3	0	0	3.42
Salaried business	25	37	23	4	1	3.34
Salaried professional	22	20	22	9	2	3.61
Oregon, Astoria:						
Independent business	24	10	11	3	1	2.93
Independent professional	6	1	2	0	0	2.67
Salaried business	10	19	16	1	0	3.50
Salaried professional	7	7	3	2	0	3.19
Oregon, Eugene:						
Independent business	120	86	108	26	8	3.34
Independent professional	12	8	16	2	1	3.33
Salaried business	46	43	47	8	5	3.40
Salaried professional	63	56	57	11	3	3.41
Oregon, Klamath Falls:						
Independent business	22	30	25	7	0	3.36
Independent professional	8	3	4	1	2	3.50
Salaried business	12	18	13	4	0	3.25
Salaried professional	5	12	4	2	0	3.26

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family Type.
[2] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 131.—*Business and professional families: Number of families in independent and salaried groups [1] by income, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Olympia, Wash.				Astoria, Oreg.			
All incomes	133	6	90	75	49	9	46	19
0–249	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
500–749	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
750–999	9	1	1	0	4	0	1	0
1,000–1,249	17	0	5	2	4	0	1	1
1,250–1,499	16	1	7	2	4	0	1	0
1,500–1,749	15	1	4	4	4	0	10	2
1,750–1,999	12	0	12	7	8	0	9	8
2,000–2,249	19	0	9	13	4	2	2	1
2,250–2,499	8	0	9	11	5	0	2	3
2,500–2,999	6	0	11	15	4	0	9	0
3,000–3,499	7	0	15	7	4	3	4	0
3,500–3,999	3	1	6	4	2	0	3	0
4,000 and over [2]	7	2	10	9	4	4	4	3
	Eugene, Oreg.				Klamath Falls, Oreg.			
All incomes	348	39	149	190	84	18	47	23
0–249	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
250–499	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
500–749	21	1	0	5	1	0	1	0
750–999	21	0	2	6	1	0	0	2
1,000–1,249	44	2	3	18	5	1	2	2
1,250–1,499	37	2	8	11	8	1	4	1
1,500–1,749	57	3	14	16	6	1	2	5
1,750–1,999	32	0	19	17	7	0	5	3
2,000–2,249	28	4	23	18	9	2	5	1
2,250–2,499	23	2	17	18	6	3	7	2
2,500–2,999	20	8	26	24	12	2	3	4
3,000–3,499	21	3	19	21	5	3	6	1
3,500–3,999	15	2	8	11	6	1	4	1
4,000 and over [3]	21	12	10	25	15	4	8	1

[1] Other tables show these 4 groups combined as business and professional.
[2] Largest income reported: Olympia, between $7,500 and $10,000; Astoria, between $5,000 and $7,500.
[3] Largest income reported: Eugene, between $15,000 and $20,000; Klamath Falls, between $15,000 and $20,000.

TABLE 132.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average [4] earnings per supplementary earner					Average [6] earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any [1]	1 only		More than 1 [2]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [3]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All occupations	2,711	2,639	1,924	1,890	715	902	85	440	231	146	359	535	400	258	291	119
0–999	421	368	273	258	95	113	17	56	22	18	114	183	109	100	79	30
1,000–1,499	698	689	531	522	158	194	24	98	45	27	188	365	201	137	119	52
1,500–1,999	657	653	491	484	162	198	18	115	34	31	293	552	300	198	218	88
2,000–2,999	619	615	423	420	192	253	15	111	82	45	431	755	543	274	330	176
3,000 and over	316	314	206	206	108	144	11	60	48	25	748	1,253	926	461	651	341
Wage-earner	1,286	1,286	929	911	357	454	43	225	112	74	291	448	306	262	199	103
0–999	270	270	203	191	67	82	12	39	17	14	104	179	98	96	63	31
1,000–1,499	436	436	337	333	99	122	10	63	30	19	166	293	181	128	107	46
1,500–1,999	321	321	231	230	90	110	12	65	17	16	285	580	283	175	187	98
2,000–2,999	217	217	136	135	81	116	7	46	40	23	434	666	518	356	333	232
3,000 and over	42	42	22	22	20	24	2	12	8	2	909	[7] 1,287	951	832	[7] 593	520
Clerical	482	482	340	331	142	184	27	84	45	28	465	647	524	262	442	178
0–999	40	40	28	28	12	13	3	6	3	1	120	214	97	98	[7] 47	39
1,000–1,499	123	123	93	89	30	35	11	18	4	2	221	335	188	136	[7] 66	63
1,500–1,999	140	140	109	106	31	40	3	19	11	7	322	543	369	215	267	92
2,000–2,999	130	130	90	88	40	50	2	25	15	8	428	[7] 719	577	146	418	165
3,000 and over	49	49	20	20	29	46	8	16	12	10	913	1,261	1,162	530	698	857

For footnotes, see p. 237.

TABLE 132.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average [4] earnings per supplementary earner					Average [6] earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any [1]	1 only		More than 1 [2]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [3]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Combined cities—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Business and professional	873	857	641	634	216	264	15	131	74	44	402	581	483	252	349	122
0–999	66	53	37	34	16	18	2	11	2	3	154	[7] 158	155	[7] 130	164	42
1,000–1,499	127	125	96	95	29	37	3	17	11	6	228	233	289	163	174	67
1,500–1,999	191	191	150	147	41	48	3	31	6	8	286	450	293	237	235	72
2,000–2,999	267	266	195	195	71	87	6	40	27	14	427	870	551	225	273	139
3,000 and over	222	222	163	163	59	74	1	32	28	13	593	[7] 1,125	800	325	623	198
Other occupations	70	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
Washington, Olympia:																
All occupations	917	885	705	688	180	223	29	103	50	41	422	660	361	400	434	103
0–999	135	111	93	84	18	22	3	11	5	3	129	183	131	125	75	21
1,000–1,499	232	226	192	188	34	38	5	22	5	6	197	403	200	94	101	32
1,500–1,999	232	230	184	182	46	56	7	28	9	12	302	478	294	255	255	73
2,000–2,999	224	224	169	167	55	64	11	31	13	9	528	759	509	429	456	151
3,000 and over	94	94	67	67	27	43	3	11	18	11	769	1,632	669	613	888	352
Wage-earner	406	406	321	311	85	113	10	57	26	20	363	655	330	400	262	101
0–999	82	82	73	65	9	13	2	5	4	2	129	[7] 272	135	96	[7] 38	20
1,000–1,499	135	135	117	116	18	22	1	14	3	4	150	[7] 293	190	51	51	24
1,500–1,999	115	115	88	87	27	36	3	18	6	9	265	417	279	213	222	83
2,000–2,999	65	65	39	39	26	31	2	17	8	4	559	[7] 784	511	626	516	267
3,000 and over	9	9	4	4	5	11	2	3	5	1	833	[7] 1,448	591	717	[7] 910	1,018

Clerical	181	181	138	132	43	50	16	19	8	7	570	692	437	572	651	157
0–999	9	9	6	6	3	3	1	2	0	0	111	[7] 3	[7] 165	-------	-------	37
1,000–1,499	41	41	34	31	7	7	3	3	1	0	224	413	97	[7] 36	-------	38
1,500–1,999	59	59	47	46	12	12	4	4	2	2	436	524	359	[7] 414	[7] 434	89
2,000–2,999	58	58	42	40	16	17	7	8	0	2	667	818	583	-------	[7] 475	196
3,000 and over	14	14	9	9	5	11	1	2	5	3	912	[7] 2,000	[7] 788	743	914	717
Business and professional	304	296	244	243	52	60	3	27	16	14	409	510	373	313	569	81
0–999	27	20	14	13	6	6	0	4	1	1	138	-------	110	[7] 241	[7] 150	31
1,000–1,499	50	49	40	40	9	9	1	5	1	2	289	[7] 480	288	[7] 281	[7] 200	52
1,500–1,999	55	55	48	48	7	8	0	6	1	1	270	-------	296	[7] 86	[7] 200	39
2,000–2,999	101	101	88	88	13	16	2	6	5	3	320	[7] 525	402	114	364	51
3,000 and over	71	71	54	54	17	21	0	6	8	7	660	-------	668	466	873	195
Other occupations	26	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	0
Oregon, Astoria:																
All occupations	344	334	256	255	78	89	6	55	16	12	359	320	406	218	345	93
0–999	43	37	28	28	9	9	2	6	1	0	128	[7] 109	146	[7] 60	-------	27
1,000–1,499	96	94	78	78	16	19	2	11	4	2	134	[7] 200	136	78	[8] 166	26
1,500–1,999	97	97	79	78	18	21	1	14	3	3	375	[7] 800	365	336	321	81
2,000–2,999	69	68	40	40	28	32	1	17	8	6	412	[7] 504	489	265	374	191
3,000 and over	39	38	31	31	7	8	0	7	0	1	894	-------	937	-------	[8] 600	183
Wage-earner	163	163	128	128	35	40	3	22	10	5	308	482	326	224	294	76
0–999	29	29	23	23	6	6	1	4	1	0	106	[7] 143	108	[7] 60	-------	22
1,000–1,499	70	70	61	61	9	11	0	6	3	2	105	-------	92	88	[7] 166	16
1,500–1,999	40	40	33	33	7	8	1	5	2	0	398	[7] 800	359	[7] 294	-------	80
2,000–2,999	22	22	10	10	12	14	1	6	4	3	454	[7] 504	565	332	380	289
3,000 and over	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	[7] 1,008	-------	[7] 1,008	-------	-------	[7] 504
Clerical	50	50	32	32	18	22	2	13	4	3	413	[7] 200	519	134	468	182
0–999	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[7] 0
1,000–1,499	14	14	9	9	5	6	2	3	1	0	205	[7] 200	261	[7] 45	-------	88
1,500–1,999	16	16	13	13	3	3	0	3	0	0	520	-------	520	-------	-------	98
2,000–2,999	14	14	8	8	6	8	0	3	3	2	218	-------	150	164	[7] 402	125
3,000 and over	5	5	1	1	4	5	0	4	0	1	910	-------	987	-------	[7] 600	910
Business and professional	123	121	96	95	25	27	1	20	2	4	389	[7] 75	422	[7] 360	316	85
0–999	8	7	4	4	3	3	1	2	0	0	173	[7] 75	[7] 222	-------	-------	65
1,000–1,499	11	10	8	8	2	2	0	2	0	0	[7] 80	-------	[7] 80	-------	-------	15
1,500–1,999	41	41	33	32	8	10	0	6	1	3	314	-------	293	[7] 420	321	77
2,000–2,999	32	32	22	22	10	10	0	8	1	1	507	-------	559	[7] 300	[7] 300	158
3,000 and over	31	31	29	29	2	2	0	2	0	0	[7] 800	-------	[7] 800	-------	-------	52
Other occupations	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	0

For footnotes, see p. 237.

TABLE 132.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average [4] earnings per supplementary earner					Average [6] earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any[1]	1 only		More than 1 [2]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [3]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Oregon, Eugene:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All occupations	2,170	2,091	1,416	1,391	675	879	83	387	251	158	338	446	390	262	274	136
0–999	374	319	222	213	97	125	24	55	23	23	104	171	95	78	83	35
1,000–1,499	552	543	378	368	165	206	21	103	52	30	195	338	218	131	125	73
1,500–1,999	500	494	349	346	145	188	17	91	45	35	294	411	340	208	232	111
2,000–2,999	498	492	305	302	187	243	14	103	82	44	462	761	577	318	365	225
3,000 and over	246	243	162	162	81	117	7	35	49	26	653	1,166	941	446	518	311
Wage-earner	896	896	578	568	318	424	39	178	124	83	273	320	288	254	246	129
0–999	208	208	142	136	66	90	17	37	17	19	98	156	91	82	72	42
1,000–1,499	290	290	201	198	89	112	7	57	33	15	166	313	187	125	110	64
1,500–1,999	207	207	134	134	73	97	9	42	27	19	269	445	309	218	168	126
2,000–2,999	160	160	86	85	74	105	5	36	38	26	455	500	552	367	439	298
3,000 and over	31	31	15	15	16	20	1	6	9	4	734	[7] 1,154	745	736	705	473
Clerical	475	475	321	313	154	206	26	95	48	37	393	483	434	300	344	170
0–999	55	55	37	36	18	20	6	9	4	1	111	202	70	82	[7] 47	40
1,000–1,499	126	126	84	80	42	51	10	27	6	8	203	349	185	134	137	82
1,500–1,999	128	128	94	92	34	48	4	22	10	12	319	434	358	145	353	120
2,000–2,999	122	122	83	82	39	52	2	26	18	6	465	[7] 840	567	327	306	198
3,000 and over	44	44	23	23	21	35	4	11	10	10	825	111	1,179	596	552	656
Business and professional	726	710	508	501	202	248	18	113	79	38	402	664	512	251	266	137
0–999	64	53	40	38	13	15	1	9	2	3	136	[7] 240	137	[7] 35	164	32
1,000–1,499	125	124	90	87	34	43	4	19	13	7	260	355	360	147	141	89
1,500–1,999	158	156	119	118	37	42	4	26	8	4	319	312	364	250	167	85

2,000–2,999	211	209	135	134	74	86	7	41	26	12	469	925	605	517	235	191
3,000 and over	168	168	124	124	44	62	2	18	30	12	530	[7] 1,282	861	322	428	196
Other occupations	73	10	9	9	1	1	0	1	0	0	[7] 600	-------	[7] 600	-------	-------	8
Oregon, Klamath Falls:																
All occupations	718	710	524	517	186	225	13	123	64	25	407	662	465	301	254	127
0–999	107	99	84	82	15	16	0	10	4	2	101	-------	75	200	[7] 32	15
1,000–1,499	181	181	147	144	34	41	4	21	11	5	178	287	185	166	89	40
1,500–1,999	182	182	132	130	50	57	5	37	12	3	266	643	268	155	67	83
2,000–2,999	165	165	116	116	49	63	1	33	21	8	454	[7] 600	563	363	228	173
3,000 and over	83	83	45	45	38	48	3	22	16	7	808	1,216	1,096	451	546	467
Wage-earner	436	436	327	323	109	131	8	73	36	14	332	506	350	345	106	100
0–999	82	82	68	66	14	15	0	9	4	2	102	-------	74	200	[7] 32	19
1,000–1,499	138	138	111	109	27	34	3	16	10	5	179	245	194	180	89	44
1,500–1,999	117	117	83	83	34	39	4	28	5	2	276	679	278	38	[7] 37	92
2,000–2,999	82	82	56	56	26	35	1	16	13	5	459	[7] 600	528	470	179	196
3,000 and over	17	17	9	9	8	8	0	4	4	0	1,130	-------	1,380	879	-------	532
Clerical	99	99	67	65	32	37	4	22	10	1	556	1,015	624	201	[7] 804	208
0–999	9	9	8	8	1	1	0	1	0	0	[7] 82	-------	[7] 82	-------	-------	9
1,000–1,499	18	18	14	13	4	4	1	2	1	0	220	[7] 412	[7] 220	[7] 30	-------	49
1,500–1,999	36	36	27	26	9	10	0	5	5	0	283	-------	298	267	-------	78
2,000–2,999	26	26	16	16	10	10	0	9	1	0	542	-------	598	[7] 42	-------	209
3,000 and over	10	10	2	2	8	12	3	5	3	1	948	1,216	1,264	200	[7] 804	1,137
Business and professional	172	169	124	123	45	57	1	28	18	10	481	[7] 500	642	271	408	159
0–999	8	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	0
1,000–1,499	24	24	21	21	3	3	0	3	0	0	112	-------	112	-------	-------	14
1,500–1,999	29	29	22	21	7	8	1	4	2	1	198	[7] 500	159	[7] 162	[7] 125	55
2,000–2,999	56	56	43	43	13	18	0	8	7	3	397	-------	593	208	312	127
3,000 and over	55	55	33	33	22	28	0	13	9	.6	656	-------	943	343	503	334
Other occupations	11	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	0

[1] Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners, i. e., no income from earnings, earnings only from roomers and boarders, etc. See table 25, footnotes 3 and 4.

[2] Families that have supplementary earners.

[3] This includes earners under 16 years of age, as follows: Combined cities, 33 males and 11 females; Olympia, 9 males and 3 females; Astoria, 1 male and no females; Eugene, 29 males and 11 females; Klamath Falls, 12 males and 2 females.

[4] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in columns 7 through 11.

[5] Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age amounted to: Combined cities, males $49 and females $30; Olympia, males $98 and females $35; Astoria, males $72; Eugene, males $48 and females $37; Klamath Falls, males $25 and females $36.

[6] Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[7] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 133.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average [2] earnings per supplementary earner					Average [5] earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any	1 only		More than 1 [1]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [2]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	2,711	2,639	1,924	1,890	715	902	85	440	231	146	359	535	400	258	291	119
Family type 1	860	807	614	602	193	193	27	165	-------	[6] 1	452	579	434	-------	[7] 50	101
0–999	192	152	118	109	34	34	8	26	-------	-------	127	138	123	-------	-------	22
1,000–1,499	226	219	175	172	44	44	6	38	-------	-------	244	299	235	-------	-------	47
1,500–1,999	196	192	140	140	52	52	4	47	-------	[6] 1	390	609	379	-------	[7] 50	104
2,000–2,999	169	167	126	126	41	41	5	36	-------	-------	667	922	631	-------	-------	162
3,000 and over	77	77	55	55	22	22	4	18	-------	-------	1,119	1,421	1,052	-------	-------	320
Family types 2 and 3	872	867	723	721	144	159	5	129	19	6	296	757	325	59	43	54
0–999	115	113	96	95	17	20	1	15	1	3	83	[7] 284	85	[7] 60	16	15
1,000–1,499	260	259	225	225	34	37	1	29	5	2	144	[7] 135	165	44	[7] 98	21
1,500–1,999	224	224	187	186	37	41	2	34	5	0	224	[7] 682	221	64	-------	41
2,000–2,999	200	199	158	158	41	45	0	37	7	1	395	-------	472	38	[7] 15	89
3,000 and over	73	72	57	57	15	16	1	14	1	0	823	[7] 2,000	779	[7] 260	-------	180
Family types 4 and 5	740	730	406	386	324	455	44	128	169	114	340	466	438	259	302	209
0–999	72	65	32	27	33	42	7	11	14	10	130	211	139	104	99	76
1,000–1,499	160	159	87	81	72	101	16	29	33	23	179	311	200	144	112	113
1,500–1,999	171	171	106	100	65	91	9	32	22	28	278	560	283	225	224	148
2,000–2,999	203	202	108	105	94	139	8	32	62	37	373	663	550	269	331	255
3,000 and over	134	133	73	73	60	82	4	24	38	16	659	931	918	421	769	404

Family types 6 and 7	200	197	167	167	30	41	3	14	17	7	319	550	262	307	364	65
0–999	36	33	24	24	9	13	1	4	5	3	81	[7] 240	23	118	42	29
1,000–1,499	43	43	39	39	4	4	0	1	3	0	102	-------	[7] 180	75	-------	9
1,500–1,999	61	61	57	57	4	4	0	2	2	0	51	-------	[7] 62	[7] 40	-------	3
2,000–2,999	40	40	30	30	10	14	2	5	5	2	451	[7] 705	412	409	[7] 402	158
3,000 and over	20	20	17	17	3	6	0	2	2	2	853	-------	[7] 610	[7] 1,140	[7] 810	256
Family types 8 and 9	39	38	14	14	24	54	6	4	26	18	400	648	730	368	289	553
Washington, Olympia.																
All types	917	885	704	687	181	223	29	103	50	41	422	660	361	400	434	103
Family type 1	298	275	235	228	40	40	9	31	-------	-------	482	517	472	-------	-------	65
0–999	64	48	41	35	7	7	1	6	-------	-------	110	[7] 3	128	-------	-------	12
1,000–1,499	87	82	79	78	3	3	1	2	-------	-------	219	[7] 490	[7] 83	-------	-------	8
1,500–1,999	68	66	51	51	15	15	3	12	-------	-------	415	434	410	-------	-------	97
2,000–2,999	57	57	43	43	14	14	4	10	-------	-------	652	715	627	-------	-------	160
3,000 and over	22	22	21	21	1	1	0	1	-------	-------	[7] 2,502	-------	[7] 2,502	-------	-------	114
Family types 2 and 3	301	300	264	264	36	38	2	31	4	1	328	[7] 1,575	283	134	[7] 3	41
0–999	36	36	33	33	3	4	0	3	0	1	74	-------	98	-------	[7] 3	8
1,000–1,499	83	82	71	71	11	11	0	11	0	0	221	-------	221	-------	-------	29
1,500–1,999	91	91	82	82	9	9	0	9	0	0	219	-------	219	-------	-------	22
2,000–2,999	71	71	63	63	8	8	1	5	2	0	365	[7] 1,150	323	[7] 78	-------	42
3,000 and over	20	20	15	15	5	6	1	3	2	0	807	[7] 2,000	820	[7] 90	-------	248
Family types 4 and 5	241	234	147	137	87	112	12	34	33	33	383	580	318	339	421	178
0–999	30	23	15	12	8	11	2	2	5	2	161	[7] 272	[7] 192	125	[7] 111	59
1,000–1,499	48	48	29	26	19	23	4	9	4	6	189	381	199	108	101	91
1,500–1,999	49	49	31	29	18	24	2	6	6	10	273	[7] 672	173	249	268	134
2,000–2,999	75	75	50	48	25	29	3	10	8	8	516	691	522	467	494	200
3,000 and over	39	39	22	22	17	25	1	7	10	7	608	[7] 1,477	342	490	919	390
Family types 6 and 7	66	65	55	55	10	17	1	5	8	3	610	[7] 824	400	721	593	157
0–999	5	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	0
1,000–1,499	13	13	12	12	1	1	0	0	1	0	[7] 36	-------	-------	[7] 36	-------	3
1,500–1,999	22	22	20	20	2	3	0	1	1	1	187	-------	[7] 300	[7] 104	[7] 58	26
2,000–2,999	17	17	12	12	5	6	1	4	1	0	591	[7] 824	425	[7] 1,020	-------	208
3,000 and over	9	9	7	7	2	7	0	0	5	2	889	-------	-------	921	[7] 810	692
Family types 8 and 9	11	11	3	3	8	16	5	2	5	4	570	712	[7] 480	501	523	82
																9

For footnotes, see p. 242.

TABLE 133.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average[3] earnings per supplementary earner					Average[5] earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any	1 only		More than 1[1]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others[2]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others[4]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Oregon, Astoria:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	344	334	256	255	78	89	6	55	16	12	359	320	406	218	345	93
Family type 1	118	112	82	82	30	30	4	26			324	304	327			82
0–999	18	15	9	9	6	6	2	4			167	[7] 109	196			56
1,000–1,499	32	30	21	21	9	9	1	8			152	[7] 200	146			43
1,500–1,999	35	35	27	27	8	8	1	7			491	[7] 800	446			112
2,000–2,999	22	21	14	14	7	7	0	7			489		489			156
3,000 and over	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0								0
Family types 2 and 3	125	123	108	108	15	15	0	14	1	0	318		336	[7] 60		38
0–999	16	15	13	13	2	2	0	1	1	0	[7] 57		[7] 54	[7] 60		7
1,000–1,499	38	38	36	36	2	4	0	2	0	0	[7] 135		[7] 135			7
1,500–1,999	40	40	36	36	4	6	0	4	0	0	358		358			36
2,000–2,999	23	23	17	17	6	1	0	6	0	0	323		323			84
3,000 and over	8	7	6	6	1	9	0	1	0	0	[7] 1,008		[7] 1,008			126
Family types 4 and 5	80	78	48	47	30	3	2	15	13	9	415	[7] 352	609	221	386	202
0–999	6	4	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	[7] 36		[7] 36			6
1,000–1,499	17	17	13	13	4	6	1	1	3	1	75	[7] 200	[7] 60	53	[7] 32	27
1,500–1,999	17	17	12	11	5	7	0	3	2	2	273		184	[7] 294	[7] 388	113
2,000–2,999	22	22	8	8	14	18	1	4	8	5	424	[7] 504	736	265	413	347
3,000 and over	18	18	12	12	6	7	0	6	0	1	878		925		[7] 600	342
Family types 6 and 7	19	19	18	18	1	1	0	0	0	1	[7] 180				[7] 180	9
0–999	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
1,000–1,499	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
1,500–1,999	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0						0

2,000–2,999	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	[7] 180	-------	-------	-------	[7] 180	[7] 90
3,000 and over	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	0
Family types 8 and 9	2	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	2	265	-------	-------	[7] 285	[7] 244	[7] 530
Oregon, Eugene:																
All types	2,170	2,091	1,416	1,391	675	879	83	387	251	158	338	446	390	262	274	136
Family type 1	722	662	469	460	193	193	28	165	-------	-------	466	549	451	-------	-------	124
0–999	184	137	102	98	35	35	9	26	-------	-------	124	150	115	-------	-------	24
1,000–1,499	192	188	132	128	56	56	9	47	-------	-------	291	401	270	-------	-------	85
1,500–1,999	153	149	116	116	33	33	2	31	-------	-------	459	[7] 700	444	-------	-------	99
2,000–2,999	136	133	84	83	49	49	5	44	-------	-------	690	1,026	651	-------	-------	248
3,000 and over	57	55	35	35	20	20	3	17	-------	-------	1,013	1,295	964	-------	-------	356
Family types 2 and 3	630	623	522	520	101	110	3	91	11	5	249	300	283	58	17	43
0–999	93	89	73	72	16	18	2	14	0	2	92	[7] 292	73	-------	[7] 23	18
1,000–1,499	192	190	161	160	29	31	0	25	5	1	159	-------	188	44	[7] 11	26
1,500–1,999	153	153	119	119	34	38	1	31	5	1	267	[7] 315	305	77	[7] 15	66
2,000–2,999	138	137	118	118	19	20	0	18	1	1	451	-------	498	[7] 35	[7] 15	65
3,000 and over	54	54	51	51	3	3	0	3	0	0	532	-------	532	-------	-------	30
Family types 4 and 5	639	629	303	290	326	462	42	114	185	121	322	389	409	278	283	231
0–999	66	64	29	25	35	51	11	10	15	15	114	155	116	97	98	88
1,000–1,499	133	130	56	51	74	105	12	29	37	27	164	290	160	152	130	130
1,500–1,999	137	135	69	66	66	88	8	25	28	27	267	363	297	239	239	172
2,000–2,999	185	183	82	81	101	145	8	37	67	33	390	618	545	298	349	306
3,000 and over	118	117	67	67	50	73	3	13	38	19	623	1,105	1,020	464	594	377
Family types 6 and 7	135	133	107	106	26	51	4	12	23	12	205	336	262	132	234	77
0–999	24	22	15	15	7	12	1	4	4	3	48	[7] 240	14	37	42	24
1,000–1,499	29	29	24	24	5	12	0	2	9	1	108	-------	[7] 215	87	[7] 75	45
1,500–1,999	47	47	41	41	6	15	2	3	4	6	196	[7] 320	67	225	200	63
2,000–2,999	27	27	21	20	6	9	1	2	4	2	523	[7] 585	[7] 780	290	[7] 702	174
3,000 and over	8	8	6	6	2	3	0	1	2	0	315	-------	[7] 900	[8] 23	-------	118
Family types 8 and 9	44	44	15	15	29	63	6	5	32	20	330	484	193	338	308	473
Oregon, Klamath Falls:																
All types	718	710	524	517	186	225	13	123	64	25	407	662	465	301	254	127
Family type 1	202	197	157	156	40	40	1	38	-------	[6] 1	460	[7] 1,800	436	-------	[7] 50	91
0–999	41	36	32	31	4	4	0	4	-------	-------	68	-------	68	-------	-------	7
1,000–1,499	52	52	46	46	6	6	0	6	-------	-------	156	-------	156	-------	-------	18
1,500–1,999	49	49	32	32	17	17	0	16	-------	[6] 1	301	-------	317	-------	[7] 50	104
2,000–2,999	41	41	35	35	6	6	0	6	-------	-------	703	-------	703	-------	-------	103
3,000 and over	19	19	12	12	7	7	1	6	-------	-------	1,124	[7] 1,800	1,011	-------	-------	414

For footnotes, see p. 242.

TABLE 133.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average[3] earnings per supplementary earner					Average[5] earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any	1 only		More than 1[1]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others[2]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others[4]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Oregon, Klamath Falls—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Family types 2 and 3	266	266	210	207	56	62	3	49	8	2	353	500	409	20	[7] 98	82
0–999	32	32	31	31	1	1	0	1	0	0	[7] 82	-------	[7] 82	-------	-------	3
1,000–1,499	76	76	63	62	13	14	1	10	1	2	137	[7] 135	156	[7] 30	[7] 98	25
1,500–1,999	65	65	52	51	13	15	2	11	2	0	218	[7] 682	170	[7] 30	-------	50
2,000–2,999	70	70	48	47	22	25	0	20	5	0	431	-------	534	102	-------	154
3,000 and over	23	23	16	16	7	7	0	7	0	0	835	-------	835	-------	-------	254
Family types 4 and 5	173	172	98	94	74	104	8	29	46	21	443	614	612	378	287	266
0–999	15	14	8	7	6	7	0	3	2	2	103	-------	110	[7] 165	[7] 32	48
1,000–1,499	36	36	25	23	11	15	2	4	6	3	223	[7] 306	341	187	83	93
1,500–1,999	46	46	29	28	17	22	3	9	8	2	302	617	324	218	[7] 75	145
2,000–2,999	41	41	22	22	19	30	1	6	15	8	429	[7] 600	494	498	229	314
3,000 and over	35	35	14	14	21	30	2	7	15	6	750	[7] 924	1,453	449	624	643
Family types 6 and 7	71	70	58	58	12	12	0	5	7	0	152	-------	232	95	-------	26
0–999	18	17	13	13	4	4	0	2	2	0	134	-------	[7] 34	[7] 235	-------	30
1,000–1,499	14	14	12	12	2	2	0	0	2	0	[7] 35	-------	-------	[7] 35	-------	5
1,500–1,999	22	22	19	19	3	3	0	1	2	0	45	-------	[7] 53	[7] 40	-------	6
2,000–2,999	13	13	11	11	2	2	0	1	1	0	[7] 381	-------	[7] 720	[7] 42	-------	59
3,000 and over	4	4	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	[7] 320	-------	[7] 320	-------	-------	80
Family types 8 and 9	6	5	1	1	4	7	1	2	3	1	469	[7] 400	[7] 860	362	[7] 80	548

[1] Families that have supplementary earners.
[2] Includes earners under 16 years of age. See table 132, footnote 3.
[3] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in columns 7–11.
[4] Includes earnings from persons under 16 years of age. See table 132, footnote 5.
[5] Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[6] Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.
[7] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 134.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average [2] net money earnings per family from—									
		Any source	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders [1]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders (net)	Other work not attributable to individuals
			Any	Husband	Wife	Other earners							All	Husband	Wife	Other earners					
						16 or older		Under 16								16 or older		Under 16			
						Male	Female	Male	Female							Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Combined cities: All occupations	*Number* 2,711	*Number* 2,654	*Number* 2,639	*Number* 2,599	*Number* 508	*Number* 196	*Number* 143	*Number* 31	*Number* 11	*Number* 283	*Number* 10	*Dollars* 1,699	*Dollars* 1,681	*Dollars* 1,537	*Dollars* 87	*Dollars* 34	*Dollars* 22	*Dollars* 1	*Dollars* (3)	*Dollars* 18	*Dollars* (3)
0–999	421	380	368	352	80	23	15	2	5	60	2	592	573	514	41	12	6	(3)	(3)	19	(3)
1,000–1,499	698	691	689	679	114	42	30	7	1	69	2	1,150	1,137	1,055	47	22	13	(3)	(3)	13	(3)
1,500–1,999	657	653	653	643	129	28	33	6	0	69	4	1,596	1,576	1,465	71	19	20	1	0	19	
2,000–2,999	619	616	615	611	118	61	43	15	5	55	1	2,174	2,159	1,964	113	50	31	1	(3)	15	(3)
3,000 and over	316	314	314	314	67	42	22	1	0	30	1	3,671	3,639	3,282	215	90	51	1	0	32	(3)
Wage-earner	1,286	1,286	1,286	1,265	255	107	67	13	7	130	2	1,403	1,389	1,265	67	43	14	(3)	(3)	14	(3)
0–999	270	270	270	257	56	20	11	1	4	30	1	668	659	592	44	17	6	(3)	(3)	9	(3)
1,000–1,499	436	436	436	431	68	32	17	2	1	45	1	1,162	1,151	1,086	34	26	5	(3)	(3)	11	(3)
1,500–1,999	321	321	321	319	73	13	15	5	0	30	0	1,608	1,595	1,483	77	20	14	1	0	13	0
2,000–2,999	217	217	217	216	46	34	22	5	2	22	0	2,179	2,156	1,904	110	103	39	(3)	(3)	23	0
3,000 and over	42	42	42	42	12	8	2	0	0	3	0	3,062	3,040	2,499	272	241	28	0	0	22	0
Clerical	482	482	482	470	104	32	38	8	0	43	5	1,781	1,766	1,534	144	33	54	1	0	13	2
0–999	40	40	40	40	8	2	2	0	0	4	0	740	732	675	41	7	9	0	0	8	0
1,000–1,499	123	123	123	119	25	4	8	2	0	11	1	1,208	1,197	1,052	81	17	46	1	0	10	1
1,500–1,999	140	140	140	135	21	8	11	1	0	14	3	1,657	1,639	1,505	68	16	50	(3)	0	14	4
2,000–2,999	130	130	130	127	28	8	9	4	0	10	0	2,159	2,142	1,935	144	16	46	1	0	17	0
3,000 and over	49	49	49	49	22	10	8	1	0	4	1	3,418	3,405	2,467	602	189	142	5	0	13	(3)

For footnotes, see p. 247.

TABLE 134.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities, combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average [2] net money earnings per family from—									
		Any source	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders [1]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders (net)	Other work not attributable to individuals
			Any	Husband	Wife	Other earners							All	Husband	Wife	Other earners					
						16 or older		Under 16								16 or older		Under 16			
						Male	Female	Male	Female							Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Combined cities—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Business and professional	873	872	857	850	149	57	38	10	4	108	3	2,210	2,182	2,047	91	24	19	1	(3)	28	(3)
0–999	66	65	53	50	16	1	2	1	1	25	1	552	482	412	58	4	7	(3)	1	69	1
1,000–1,499	127	127	125	124	21	6	5	3	0	12	0	1,138	1,114	1,027	65	13	8	1	0	24	0
1,500–1,999	191	191	191	188	35	7	7	0	0	25	1	1,571	1,539	1,444	67	18	10	0	0	32	(3)
2,000–2,999	267	267	266	266	44	19	12	6	3	23	1	2,204	2,196	2,048	103	24	19	1	1	8	(3)
3,000 and over	222	222	222	222	33	24	12	0	0	23	0	3,875	3,837	3,637	123	41	36	0	0	38	0
Other occupations	70	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	192	184	184	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Washington, Olympia:																					
All occupations	917	893	885	865	129	49	43	9	3	112	4	1,667	1,636	1,503	66	36	30	1	(3)	30	1
0–999	135	118	111	102	20	7	2	0	2	19	2	553	522	470	34	14	4	0	(3)	31	(3)
1,000–1,499	232	227	226	222	26	5	9	2	0	25	1	1,126	1,104	1,046	31	9	17	1	0	21	1
1,500–1,999	232	230	230	226	33	9	14	2	0	30	1	1,588	1,570	1,465	56	19	30	(3)	0	17	1
2,000–2,999	224	224	224	222	38	13	10	3	1	24	0	2,134	2,108	1,922	116	42	27	1	(3)	26	0
3,000 and over	94	94	94	93	12	15	8	2	0	14	0	3,677	3,586	3,214	100	164	104	4	0	91	0

Wage-earner	406	406	406	395	67	28	18	3	2	48	1	1,361	1,341	1,219	57	49	15	1	(3)	20	(3)
0–999	82	82	82	74	12	6	1	0	2	7	1	665	652	586	41	19	5	0	1	13	(3)
1,000–1,499	135	135	135	134	15	3	4	1	0	16	0	1,136	1,114	1,081	24	7	1	1	0	22	0
1,500–1,999	115	115	115	113	20	6	8	2	0	15	0	1,562	1,550	1,441	54	30	24	1	0	12	0
2,000–2,999	65	65	65	65	17	9	4	0	0	9	0	2,125	2,095	1,816	134	113	32	0	0	30	0
3,000 and over	9	9	9	9	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	3,015	2,935	1,886	197	751	101	0	0	80	0
Clerical	181	181	181	174	32	7	14	2	0	20	2	1,815	1,790	1,547	135	34	72	2	0	22	3
0–999	9	9	9	9	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	638	621	582	39	0	0	0	0	17	0
1,000–1,499	41	41	41	38	5	1	3	1	0	2	1	1,243	1,230	1,079	48	22	80	1	0	10	3
1,500–1,999	59	59	59	57	7	2	5	0	0	8	1	1,697	1,679	1,510	86	14	69	0	0	12	6
2,000–2,999	58	58	58	56	14	1	4	0	0	5	0	2,121	2,093	1,793	232	16	52	0	0	28	0
3,000 and over	14	14	14	14	3	3	2	1	0	4	0	3,478	3,403	2,679	262	247	196	19	0	75	0
Business and professional	304	304	296	294	30	14	11	4	1	43	1	2,122	2,071	1,980	41	23	26	1	(3)	51	(3)
0–999	27	27	20	19	5	1	1	0	0	11	1	540	424	378	32	9	5	0	0	114	2
1,000–1,499	50	50	49	49	6	1	2	0	0	7	0	1,124	1,091	1,037	41	5	8	0	0	33	0
1,500–1,999	55	55	55	55	6	1	1	0	0	6	0	1,587	1,558	1,519	32	3	4	0	0	29	0
2,000–2,999	101	101	101	101	7	3	2	3	1	10	0	2,149	2,126	2,064	38	10	10	3	1	23	0
3,000 and over	71	71	71	70	6	8	5	1	0	9	0	3,801	3,706	3,488	56	74	86	2	0	95	0
Other occupations	26	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	95	85	85	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Oregon, Astoria: All occupations	344	335	334	332	61	15	11	1	0	24	1	1,733	1,725	1,618	79	16	12	(3)	0	8	(3)
0–999	43	37	37	37	8	1	0	0	0	4	0	588	584	541	42	1	0	0	0	4	0
1,000–1,499	96	95	94	93	13	4	2	0	0	8	1	1,186	1,172	1,121	36	12	3	0	0	12	2
1,500–1,999	97	97	97	96	16	3	3	0	0	8	0	1,637	1,628	1,536	72	10	10	0	0	9	0
2,000–2,999	69	68	68	68	17	7	5	1	0	2	0	2,193	2,191	1,988	120	49	33	1	0	2	0
3,000 and over	39	38	38	38	7	0	1	0	0	2	0	3,773	3,759	3,576	168	0	15	0	0	14	0
Wage-earner	163	163	163	162	24	10	5	0	0	11	1	1,365	1,355	1,267	52	27	9	0	0	9	1
0–999	29	29	29	29	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	702	700	670	28	2	0	0	0	2	0
1,000–1,499	70	70	70	69	6	3	2	0	0	7	1	1,195	1,183	1,153	8	17	5	0	0	10	2
1,500–1,999	40	40	40	40	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	1,626	1,612	1,528	69	15	0	0	0	14	0
2,000–2,999	22	22	22	22	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	2,149	2,149	1,824	154	119	52	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 3,044	[4] 3,044	[4] 2,540	[4] 504	[4] 0	[4] 0	[4] 0	[4] 0	[4] 0	[4] 0
Clerical	50	50	50	50	15	3	2	1	0	1	0	1,786	1,786	1,574	174	9	28	1	0	(3)	0
0–999	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 864	[4] 864	[4] 864	[4] 0	[4] 0	[4] 0	[4] 0	[4] 0	[4] 0	[4] 0
1,000–1,499	14	14	14	14	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,224	1,224	1,026	195	3	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	16	16	16	16	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,680	1,679	1,581	98	0	0	0	0	1	0
2,000–2,999	14	14	14	14	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	2,192	2,192	2,068	32	30	57	5	0	0	0
3,000 and over	5	5	5	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,745	2,745	1,835	790	0	120	0	0	0	0

For footnotes, see p. 247.

TABLE 134.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average [2] net money earnings per family from—									
		Any source	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders [1]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders (net)	Other work not attributable to individuals
			Any	Husband	Wife	Other earners							All	Husband	Wife	Other earners					
						16 or over		Under 16								16 or over		Under 16			
						Male	Female	Male	Female							Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Oregon, Astoria—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Business and professional	123	122	121	120	22	2	4	0	0	12	0	2,315	2,304	2,208	80	6	10	0	0	11	0
0–999	8	7	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	508	496	373	123	0	0	0	0	12	0
1,000–1,499	11	11	10	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,197	1,154	1,139	15	0	0	0	0	43	0
1,500–1,999	41	41	41	40	7	1	3	0	0	5	0	1,631	1,625	1,526	65	10	24	0	0	6	0
2,000–2,999	32	32	32	32	8	1	1	0	0	2	0	2,292	2,288	2,130	140	9	9	0	0	4	0
3,000 and over	31	31	31	31	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4,108	4,091	4,039	52	0	0	0	0	17	0
Other occupations	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon, Eugene:																					
All occupations	2,170	2,107	2,091	2,058	448	209	156	27	11	224	4	1,653	1,635	1,474	91	40	29	1	(3)	18	(3)
0–999	374	330	319	307	78	24	22	3	4	58	0	567	548	487	38	11	12	(3)	(3)	19	0
1,000–1,499	552	544	543	531	120	40	33	8	3	58	0	1,128	1,112	1,007	65	20	19	1	(3)	16	0
1,500–1,999	500	496	494	490	100	40	31	5	1	43	2	1,584	1,565	1,435	77	27	25	1	(3)	19	(3)
2,000–2,999	498	494	492	487	111	67	46	8	3	44	1	2,192	2,173	1,925	138	64	45	1	(3)	19	(3)
3,000 and over	246	243	243	243	39	38	24	3	0	21	1	3,531	3,509	3,184	161	109	55	(3)	0	22	(3)
Wage-earner	896	896	896	883	206	108	73	14	8	90	0	1,400	1,388	1,238	73	49	27	1	(3)	12	0
0–999	208	208	208	201	53	18	16	2	3	30	0	658	650	578	45	15	12	(3)	(3)	8	0
1,000–1,499	290	290	290	286	63	26	12	4	2	27	0	1,143	1,134	1,057	48	22	6	1	(3)	9	0
1,500–1,999	207	207	207	207	47	23	16	4	1	17	0	1,633	1,621	1,482	80	36	21	2	(3)	12	0
2,000–2,999	160	160	160	158	37	33	25	4	2	14	0	2,194	2,172	1,842	131	117	81	1	(3)	22	0
3,000 and over	31	31	31	31	6	8	4	0	0	2	0	3,143	3,137	2,641	144	261	91	0	0	6	0

Clerical	475	475	475	463	111	39	45	4	1	38	2	1,709	1,697	1,485	121	39	52	(3)	(3)	12	(3)
0–999	55	55	55	53	12	5	4	0	0	5	0	685	678	596	39	15	28	0	0	7	0
1,000–1,499	126	126	126	121	33	6	14	1	1	11	0	1,178	1,169	1,018	84	12	54	(3)	1	9	0
1,500–1,999	128	128	128	125	25	6	11	1	0	8	1	1,624	1,615	1,467	84	11	53	(3)	0	8	1
2,000–2,999	122	122	122	120	28	13	8	2	0	12	0	2,194	2,173	1,947	145	48	33	(3)	0	21	0
3,000 and over	44	44	44	44	13	9	8	0	0	2	1	3,410	3,406	2,706	367	208	125	0	0	4	(3)
Business and professional	726	726	710	702	130	62	38	9	2	94	2	2,083	2,051	1,895	102	34	19	1	(3)	32	(3)
0–999	64	64	53	50	13	1	2	1	1	23	0	562	482	433	40	1	7	(3)	1	80	0
1,000–1,499	125	125	124	121	24	8	7	3	0	19	0	1,132	1,092	965	90	22	14	1	0	40	0
1,500–1,999	158	158	156	155	27	11	4	0	0	17	1	1,535	1,500	1,392	68	31	9	0	0	35	(3)
2,000–2,999	211	211	209	208	46	21	13	2	1	18	1	2,234	2,218	2,014	144	34	25	..	(3)	16	(3)
3,000 and over	168	168	168	168	20	21	12	3	0	17	0	3,698	3,668	3,466	113	57	31	1	0	30	0
Other occupations	73	10	10	10	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	109	105	97	8	0	0	0	0	4	0
Oregon, Klamath Falls:																					
All occupations	718	713	710	703	133	47	27	11	2	76	1	1,765	1,750	1,607	95	35	13	(3)	(3)	15	(3)
0–999	107	102	99	97	12	3	2	0	0	10	0	650	631	607	16	7	1	0	0	19	0
1,000–1,499	181	181	181	179	22	11	5	1	1	14	0	1,191	1,184	1,120	26	32	6	(3)	(3)	7	0
1,500–1,999	182	182	182	179	41	8	6	3	0	21	1	1,626	1,609	1,506	73	14	15	1	0	16	1
2,000–2,999	165	165	165	165	33	11	7	7	1	22	0	2,208	2,189	2,012	113	52	11	1	(3)	19	0
3,000 and over	83	83	83	83	25	14	7	0	0	9	0	3,879	3,864	3,373	358	87	46	0	0	15	0
Wage-earner	436	436	436	432	78	28	14	6	1	42	0	1,482	1,471	1,357	67	42	5	(3)	(3)	11	0
0–999	82	82	82	80	11	3	2	0	0	5	0	689	683	652	20	10	1	0	0	6	0
1,000–1,499	138	138	138	136	17	11	4	0	1	12	0	1,191	1,187	1,114	29	41	3	0	(3)	4	0
1,500–1,999	117	117	117	117	30	2	3	3	0	12	0	1,628	1,615	1,516	82	9	7	1	0	13	0
2,000–2,999	82	82	82	82	16	8	5	3	0	12	0	2,202	2,180	1,978	103	87	11	1	0	22	0
3,000 and over	17	17	17	17	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	3,190	3,181	2,649	325	207	0	0	0	9	0
Clerical	99	99	99	97	25	8	4	2	0	9	1	1,839	1,822	1,572	195	20	34	1	0	16	1
0–999	9	9	9	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	773	768	759	9	0	0	0	0	5	0
1,000–1,499	18	18	18	18	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1,211	1,198	1,130	24	0	42	2	0	13	0
1,500–1,999	36	36	36	34	5	5	2	0	0	3	1	1,680	1,661	1,532	41	37	51	0	0	16	3
2,000–2,999	26	26	26	26	9	0	0	1	0	3	0	2,202	2,178	1,969	207	0	0	2	0	24	0
3,000 and over	10	10	10	10	8	3	1	0	0	1	0	3,562	3,555	2,223	1,192	60	80	0	0	7	0
Business and professional	172	172	169	168	30	11	9	3	1	24	0	2,503	2,480	2,315	113	28	24	(3)	(3)	23	0
0–999	8	8	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	550	438	438	0	0	0	0	0	112	0
1,000–1,499	24	24	24	24	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,177	1,159	1,145	14	0	0	0	0	18	0
1,500–1,999	29	29	29	28	6	1	1	0	0	6	0	1,550	1,521	1,431	75	11	4	0	0	29	0
2,000–2,999	56	56	56	56	8	3	2	3	1	7	0	2,224	2,212	2,084	85	24	16	2	1	12	0
3,000 and over	55	55	55	55	13	7	6	0	0	7	0	4,151	4,132	3,798	223	56	55	0	0	19	0
Other occupations	11	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	783	730	730	0	0	0	0	0	53	0

[1] This is the number of families receiving any positive net income from keeping roomers and boarders. 11 families in the combined cities, 4 families in Olympia, 5 in Astoria, and 3 in Eugene kept roomers and boarders but had no net earnings from this source

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[3] $0.50 or less.

[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 135.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average [2] net money earnings per family from—									
		Any source	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders [1]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders (net)	Other work not attributable to individuals
			Any	Husband	Wife	Other earners							All	Husband	Wife	Other earners					
						16 or older		Under 16								16 or older		Under 16			
						Male	Female	Male	Female							Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Combined cities: All types	*Number* 2,711	*Number* 2,654	*Number* 2,639	*Number* 2,599	*Number* 508	*Number* 196	*Number* 143	*Number* 31	*Number* 11	*Number* 283	*Number* 10	*Dollars* 1,699	*Dollars* 1,681	*Dollars* 1,537	*Dollars* 87	*Dollars* 34	*Dollars* 22	*Dollars* 1	*Dollars* (3)	*Dollars* 18	*Dollars* (3)
Family type 1	860	820	807	795	203	[4] 1	[4] 1	-------	-------	89	2	1,505	1,486	1,362	123	(3)	(3)	-------	-------	19	(3)
0–999	192	162	152	143	43	-------	-------	-------	-------	34	1	513	484	425	59	-------	-------	-------	-------	29	(3)
1,000–1,499	226	221	219	216	46	[4] 1	-------	-------	-------	18	0	1,092	1,082	1,004	75	3	-------	-------	-------	10	0
1,500–1,999	196	192	192	192	51	-------	[4] 1	-------	-------	18	1	1,546	1,527	1,414	113	-------	(3)	-------	-------	19	(3)
2,000–2,999	169	168	167	167	41	-------	-------	-------	-------	14	0	2,142	2,125	1,950	175	-------	-------	-------	-------	17	0
3,000 and over	77	77	77	77	22	-------	-------	-------	-------	5	0	3,689	3,669	3,333	336	-------	-------	-------	-------	20	0
Family types 2 and 3	872	867	867	865	136	[4] 2	[4] 1	15	5	68	1	1,674	1,665	1,609	55	(3)	(3)	1	(3)	9	(3)
0–999	115	113	113	112	17	[4] 1	-------	0	3	9	0	699	694	673	20	1	-------	0	(3)	5	0
1,000–1,499	260	259	259	259	30	[4] 1	[4] 1	3	1	21	0	1,190	1,183	1,159	22	(3)	1	1	(3)	7	0
1,500–1,999	224	224	224	223	37	-------	-------	4	0	22	1	1,654	1,636	1,590	45	-------	-------	1	0	16	2
2,000–2,999	200	199	199	199	37	-------	-------	7	1	10	0	2,181	2,176	2,088	87	-------	-------	1	(3)	5	0
3,000 and over	73	72	72	72	15	-------	-------	1	0	6	0	3,607	3,598	3,416	178	-------	-------	4	0	9	0

Family types 4 and 5	740	731	730	705	148	160	120	12	5	105	6	1,913	1,882	1,618	98	94	71	1	(3)	30	1
0–999	72	66	65	59	15	17	12	1	1	14	1	596	578	445	41	63	29	(3)	(3)	18	(3)
1,000–1,499	160	159	159	153	36	33	27	4	0	24	1	1,149	1,119	930	63	74	51	1	0	29	1
1,500–1,999	171	171	171	162	37	24	30	0	0	23	2	1,575	1,548	1,335	79	59	75	0	0	25	2
2,000–2,999	203	202	202	198	34	51	36	7	4	27	1	2,180	2,155	1,855	100	115	83	1	1	25	(3)
3,000 and over	134	133	133	133	26	35	15	0	0	17	1	3,563	3,510	3,079	190	149	92	0	0	53	(3)
Family types 6 and 7	200	198	197	197	15	12	5	4	1	18	1	1,752	1,737	1,666	21	36	13	1	(3)	14	1
0–999	36	34	33	33	5	4	2	1	1	3	0	663	654	615	19	16	2	1	1	9	0
1,000–1,499	43	43	43	43	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	1,218	1,206	1,197	4	5	0	0	0	8	4
1,500–1,999	61	61	61	61	2	0	0	2	0	6	0	1,603	1,590	1,587	2	0	0	1	0	13	0
2,000–2,999	40	40	40	40	5	4	2	1	0	4	0	2,240	2,225	2,050	52	102	20	1	0	15	0
3,000 and over	20	20	20	20	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	4,336	4,300	4,044	61	114	81	0	0	36	0
Family types 8 and 9	39	38	38	37	6	21	16	0	0	3	0	2,197	2,194	1,585	106	370	133	0	0	3	0
0–999	6	5	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	590	590	532	0	15	43	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	9	9	9	8	1	4	2	0	0	2	0	1,144	1,137	822	2	265	48	0	0	7	0
1,500–1,999	5	5	5	5	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	1,578	1,578	821	246	428	83	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	7	7	7	7	1	6	5	0	0	0	0	2,186	2,186	1,368	60	507	251	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	12	12	12	12	2	6	6	0	0	1	0	4,054	4,051	3,128	207	521	195	0	0	3	0
Washington, Olympia:																					
All types	917	893	885	865	129	49	43	9	3	112	4	1,667	1,636	1,503	66	36	30	1	(3)	30	1
Family type 1	298	280	275	268	47	-------	------	-------	------	41	1	1,436	1,408	1,313	95	-------	------	-------	------	28	(3)
Family types 2 and 3	301	300	300	300	33	-------	------	4	1	23	1	1,667	1,657	1,614	41	-------	------	2	(3)	9	1
Family types 4 and 5	241	237	234	222	41	39	35	3	2	45	2	1,829	1,762	1,522	67	81	90	1	1	66	1
Family types 6 and 7	66	65	65	65	5	4	2	2	0	3	0	1,984	1,970	1,806	30	105	27	2	0	14	0
Family types 8 and 9	11	11	11	10	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	2,470	2,470	1,382	135	610	343	0	0	0	0
Oregon, Astoria:																					
All types	344	335	334	332	61	15	11	1	0	24	1	1,733	1,725	1,618	79	16	12	(3)	0	8	(3)
Family type 1	118	113	112	112	30	-------	------	-------	------	12	0	1,659	1,647	1,549	98	-------	------	-------	------	12	0
Family types 2 and 3	125	123	123	123	14	11	------	0	0	6	0	1,610	1,607	1,569	38	(3)	------	0	0	3	0

For footnotes, see p. 251.

TABLE 135.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average [2] net money earnings per family from—									
		Any source	Individual earners								Roomers and boarders [1]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders (net)	Other work not attributable to individuals
			Any	Husband	Wife	Other earners								All	Husband	Wife	Other earners					
						16 or older		Under 16									16 or older		Under 16			
						Male	Female	Male	Female								Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Oregon, Astoria—Con.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Family types 4 and 5	80	78	78	77	17	12	8	1	0	4	0	2,037	2,027	1,797	135	51	43	1	0	10	0
Family types 6 and 7	19	19	19	19	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1,758	1,732	1,723	0	0	9	0	0	18	8
Family types 8 and 9	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	[5] 1,580	[5] 1,580	[5] 600	[5] 0	[5] 735	[5] 245	[5] 0	[5] 0	[5] 0	[5] 0
Oregon, Eugene:																					
All types	2,170	2,107	2,091	2,058	448	209	156	27	11	224	4	1,653	1,635	1,474	91	40	29	1	(3)	18	(3)
Family type 1	722	674	662	653	201	[4] 1	------	------	------	75	1	1,413	1,393	1,247	145	1	------	------	------	20	(3)
Family types 2 and 3	630	623	623	621	96	[4] 2	------	8	5	50	0	1,622	1,614	1,567	46	(3)	------	1	(3)	8	0
Family types 4 and 5	639	633	629	610	129	170	128	14	5	86	3	1,938	1,908	1,628	90	109	80	1	(3)	30	(3)
Family types 6 and 7	135	133	133	130	15	12	8	5	1	11	0	1,610	1,597	1,504	33	29	29	2	(3)	13	0
Family types 8 and 9	44	44	44	44	7	24	20	0	0	2	0	2,034	2,032	1,525	44	287	176	0	0	2	0

Oregon, Klamath Falls:																					
All types	718	713	710	703	133	47	27	11	2	76	1	1,765	1,750	1,607	95	35	13	(3)	(3)	15	(3)
Family type 1	202	198	197	196	40	-------	[4] 1	-------	------	12	0	1,592	1,581	1,486	95	-------	(3)	-------	------	11	0
Family types 2 and 3	266	266	266	265	53	-------	[4] 1	7	1	21	0	1,755	1,745	1,655	88	-------	1	1	(3)	10	0
Family types 4 and 5	173	173	172	167	33	40	24	1	1	30	1	2,073	2,048	1,733	130	131	54	(3)	(3)	24	1
Family types 6 and 7	71	71	70	70	5	4	0	3	0	10	0	1,545	1,524	1,498	16	8	0	2	0	21	0
Family types 8 and 9	6	5	5	5	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	1,763	1,746	1,178	287	268	13	0	0	17	0

[1] This is the number of families receiving any positive net income from keeping roomers and boarders. 11 families in the combined cities, 4 families in Olympia, 5 in Astoria, and 3 in Eugene kept roomers and boarders but had no net earnings from this source.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class ,column 2.

[3] $0.50 or less.

[4] Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.

[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 136.—*Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Principal earners					Average earnings per principal earner [2]					Average weeks employment per principal earner [3]	Average earnings per family from principal earner [4]
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others		All	Husbands	Wives	Others			
					Male	Female				Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Weeks*	*Dollars*
All occupations	2,711	2,639	2,514	68	35	22	1,604	1,639	866	972	822	49	1,562
0–999	421	368	335	24	6	3	621	636	464	513	366	41	543
1,000–1,499	698	689	655	16	11	7	1,099	1,113	825	855	799	49	1,085
1,500–1,999	657	653	625	14	6	8	1,497	1,524	885	986	819	50	1,488
2,000–2,999	619	615	596	7	8	4	1,995	2,020	1,377	1,122	1,207	51	1,983
3,000 and over	316	314	303	7	4	0	3,320	3,377	1,786	1,664	----------	52	3,298
Wage earner	1,286	1,286	1,222	30	28	6	1,286	1,315	585	946	553	48	1,286
0–999	270	270	245	17	6	2	628	643	468	513	[5] 385	40	628
1,000–1,499	436	436	421	5	9	1	1,104	1,117	653	864	[5] 126	49	1,104
1,500–1,999	321	321	307	8	4	2	1,498	1,528	790	981	[5] 754	50	1,498
2,000–2,999	217	217	209	0	7	1	1,923	1,953	----------	1,178	[5] 915	51	1,923
3,000 and over	42	42	40	0	2	0	2,521	2,560	----------	[5] 1,739	----------	51	2,521
Clerical	482	482	443	20	4	15	1,588	1,630	1,259	1,202	896	51	1,588
0–999	40	40	37	2	0	1	693	711	[5] 534	----------	[5] 328	43	693
1,000–1,499	123	123	108	7	2	6	1,134	1,165	937	[5] 815	912	51	1,134
1,500–1,999	140	140	132	2	0	6	1,546	1,583	[5] 1,200	----------	841	52	1,546
2,000–2,999	130	130	125	3	0	2	1,978	2,002	1,424	----------	[5] 1,296	52	1,978
3,000 and over	49	49	41	6	2	0	2,547	2,701	1,813	[5] 1,590	----------	52	2,547
Business and professional	873	857	835	18	3	1	2,099	2,131	898	905	[5] 1,320	51	2,061
0–999	66	53	48	5	0	0	548	561	425	----------	----------	45	440
1,000–1,499	127	125	121	4	0	0	1,064	1,071	845	----------	----------	50	1,047
1,500–1,999	191	191	185	4	2	0	1,467	1,484	918	[5] 996	----------	50	1,467
2,000–2,999	267	266	260	4	1	1	2,064	2,083	1,343	[5] 724	[5] 1,320	51	2,056
3,000 and over	222	222	221	1	0	0	3,639	3,648	[5] 1,620	----------	----------	52	3,639
Other occupations	70	14	14	0	0	0	916	916	----------	----------	----------	44	184

Washington, Olympia:													
All occupations	917	885	836	26	13	10	1,589	1,626	890	1,084	966	49	1,534
0–999	135	111	99	9	2	1	610	635	352	[5] 604	[5] 396	37	501
1,000–1,499	232	226	217	4	2	3	1,100	1,109	703	[5] 893	1,100	50	1,071
1,500–1,999	232	230	219	5	2	4	1,511	1,537	970	[5] 1,140	979	50	1,498
2,000–2,999	224	224	211	7	4	2	1,957	2,001	1,460	1,006	[5] 1,026	51	1,957
3,000 and over	94	94	90	1	3	0	3,235	3,302	[5] 2,100	1,600	----------	52	3,235
Wage earner	406	406	385	10	9	2	1,240	1,268	445	1,100	[5] 558	47	1,240
0–999	82	82	72	7	2	1	632	659	388	[5] 604	[5] 396	36	632
1,000–1,499	135	135	133	1	1	0	1,089	1,095	[5] 546	[5] 894	----------	49	1,089
1,500–1,999	115	115	110	2	2	1	1,467	1,496	[5] 594	[5] 1,140	[5] 720	50	1,467
2,000–2,999	65	65	63	0	2	0	1,829	1,850	----------	[5] 1,170	----------	50	1,829
3,000 and over	9	9	7	0	2	0	1,917	2,010	----------	[5] 1,590	----------	52	1,917
Clerical	181	181	158	13	2	8	1,634	1,702	1,248	[5] 926	1,068	51	1,634
0–999	9	9	8	1	0	0	584	654	[5] 25	----------	----------	38	584
1,000–1,499	41	41	35	2	1	3	1,191	1,228	[5] 832	[5] 892	1,100	51	1,191
1,500–1,999	59	59	53	3	0	3	1,590	1,641	1,220	----------	1,065	52	1,590
2,000–2,999	58	58	49	6	1	2	1,898	2,006	1,464	[5] 960	[5] 1,026	52	1,898
3,000 and over	14	14	13	1	0	0	2,687	2,731	[5] 2,100	----------	----------	52	2,687
Business and professional	304	296	291	3	2	0	2,044	2,062	822	[5] 1,172	----------	50	1,990
0–999	27	20	19	1	0	0	532	537	[5] 426	----------	----------	41	394
1,000–1,499	50	49	48	1	0	0	1,060	1,070	[5] 600	----------	----------	51	1,039
1,500–1,999	55	55	55	0	0	0	1,519	1,519	----------	----------	----------	50	1,519
2,000–2,999	101	101	99	1	1	0	2,075	2,095	[5] 1,440	[5] 724	----------	51	2,075
3,000 and over	71	71	70	0	1	0	3,510	3,537	----------	[5] 1,620	----------	52	3,510
Other occupations	26	2	2	0	0	0	[5] 1,108	[5] 1,108	----------	----------	----------	[5] 52	[5] 85
Oregon, Astoria:													
All occupations	344	334	326	6	2	0	1,681	1,701	787	[5] 1,100	----------	50	1,631
0–999	43	37	35	2	0	0	648	659	[5] 456	----------	----------	41	557
1,000–1,499	96	94	91	2	1	0	1,171	1,178	[5] 975	[5] 900	----------	49	1,146
1,500–1,999	97	97	95	2	0	0	1,547	1,560	[5] 930	----------	----------	51	1,547
2,000–2,999	69	68	67	0	1	0	2,030	2,040	----------	[5] 1,300	----------	52	2,000
3,000 and over	39	38	38	0	0	0	3,670	3,670	----------	----------	----------	51	3,576
Wage earner	163	163	159	2	2	0	1,279	1,289	[5] 666	[5] 1,100	----------	48	1,279
0–999	29	29	28	1	0	0	678	689	[5] 372	----------	----------	40	678
1,000–1,499	70	70	69	0	1	0	1,166	1,170	----------	[5] 900	----------	49	1,166
1,500–1,999	40	40	39	1	0	0	1,532	1,547	[5] 960	----------	----------	51	1,532
2,000–2,999	22	22	21	0	1	0	1,860	1,887	----------	[5] 1,300	----------	51	1,860
3,000 and over	2	2	2	0	0	0	[5] 2,540	[5] 2,540	----------	----------	----------	[5] 52	[5] 2,540

For footnotes, see p. 255.

TABLE 136.—*Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Principal earners					Average earnings per principal earner [2]					Average weeks employment per principal earner [3]	Average earnings per family from principal earner [4]
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others		All	Husbands	Wives	Others			
					Male	Female				Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oregon, Astoria—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Weeks*	*Dollars*
Clerical	50	50	48	2	0	0	1,604	1,630	[5] 975			52	1,604
0–999	1	1	1	0	0	0	[5] 864	[5] 864				[5] 52	[5] 864
1,000–1,499	14	14	12	2	0	0	1,137	1,164	[5] 975			52	1,137
1,500–1,999	16	16	16	0	0	0	1,581	1,581				52	1,581
2,000–2,999	14	14	14	0	0	0	2,068	2,068				52	2,068
3,000 and over	5	5	5	0	0	0	1,835	1,835				52	1,835
Business and professional	123	121	119	2	0	0	2,255	2,281	[5] 720			51	2,218
0–999	8	7	6	1	0	0	493	485	[5] 540			46	431
1,000–1,499	11	10	10	0	0	0	1,253	1,253				52	1,139
1,500–1,999	41	41	40	1	0	0	1,549	1,565	[5] 900			50	1,549
2,000–2,999	32	32	32	0	0	0	2,130	2,130				52	2,130
3,000 and over	31	31	31	0	0	0	4,039	4,039				51	4,039
Other occupations	8	0	0	0	0	0							0
Oregon, Eugene:													
All occupations	2,170	2,091	1,975	61	26	29	1,554	1,601	750	861	696	50	1,498
0–999	374	319	283	23	7	6	602	630	382	329	433	44	513
1,000–1,499	552	543	510	17	6	10	1,057	1,078	775	716	670	50	1,039
1,500–1,999	500	494	473	9	5	7	1,472	1,501	854	932	652	51	1,454
2,000–2,999	498	492	473	8	5	6	1,971	2,004	1,189	1,219	1,054	52	1,948
3,000 and over	246	243	236	4	3	0	3,238	3,285	1,650	1,679		52	3,198
Wage earner	896	896	844	28	16	8	1,259	1,300	491	810	500	49	1,259
0–999	208	208	184	16	5	3	607	638	375	364	363	44	607
1,000–1,499	290	290	279	6	4	1	1,070	1,091	529	625	[5] 126	50	1,070
1,500–1,999	207	207	198	5	2	2	1,495	1,530	701	[5] 884	[5] 604	51	1,495
2,000–2,999	160	160	153	1	4	2	1,874	1,909	[5] 1,080	1,254	[5] 788	51	1,874
3,000 and over	31	31	30	0	1	0	2,664	2,691		[5] 1,857		52	2,664

Clerical	475	475	437	16	5	17	1,527	1,585	1,010	880	710	50	1,527
0–999	55	55	47	3	2	3	638	672	499	[5] 242	503	44	638
1,000–1,499	126	126	111	6	1	8	1,087	1,124	932	[5] 738	732	50	1,087
1,500–1,999	128	128	121	3	0	4	1,495	1,537	980	----	626	51	1,495
2,000–2,999	122	122	118	2	0	2	1,975	1,998	[5] 1,472	----	[5] 1,101	52	1,975
3000 and over	44	44	40	2	2	0	2,750	2,866	[5] 1,590	[5] 1,590	----	52	2,750
Business and professional	726	710	684	17	5	4	1,956	1,994	933	1,006	1,031	51	1,913
0–999	64	53	49	4	0	0	544	561	325	----	----	46	450
1,000–1,499	125	124	117	5	1	1	1,010	1,018	883	[5] 1,056	[5] 720	49	1,002
1,500–1,999	158	156	151	1	3	1	1,434	1,448	[5] 1,242	964	[5] 855	51	1,416
2,000–2,999	211	209	201	5	1	2	2,046	2,082	1,098	[5] 1,080	[5] 1,275	52	2,027
3,000 and over	168	168	166	2	0	0	3,472	3,494	[5] 1,710	----	----	52	3,472
Other occupations	73	10	10	0	0	0	708	708	----	----	----	49	97
Oregon, Klamath Falls:													
All occupations	718	710	690	10	6	4	1,641	1,659	1,085	973	838	49	1,623
0–999	107	99	97	2	0	0	666	670	[5] 495	----	----	41	616
1,000–1,499	181	181	175	1	4	1	1,143	1,151	[5] 863	658	[5] 750	48	1,143
1,500–1,999	182	182	174	4	1	3	1,526	1,556	848	[5] 915	867	49	1,526
2,000–2,999	165	165	164	0	1	0	2,016	2,021	----	[5] 1,092	----	51	2,016
3,000 and over	83	83	80	3	0	0	3,396	3,454	1,867	----	----	51	3,396
Wage earner	436	436	424	5	6	1	1,372	1,386	743	973	[5] 780	47	1,372
0–999	82	82	80	2	0	0	664	669	[5] 495	----	----	40	664
1,000–1,499	138	138	133	1	4	0	1,142	1,150	[5] 863	958	----	48	1,142
1,500–1,999	117	117	113	2	1	1	1,523	1,545	[5] 932	[5] 915	[5] 780	49	1,523
2,000–2,999	82	82	81	0	1	0	1,984	1,995	----	[5] 1,092	----	51	1,984
3,000 and over	17	17	17	0	0	0	2,649	2,649	----	----	----	50	2,649
Clerical	99	99	93	3	0	3	1,614	1,631	1,867	----	857	50	1,614
0–999	9	9	9	0	0	0	759	759	----	----	----	40	759
1,000–1,499	18	18	17	0	0	1	1,149	1,172	----	----	[5] 750	48	1,149
1,500–1,999	36	36	34	0	0	2	1,582	1,622	----	----	[5] 910	51	1,582
2,000–2,999	26	26	26	0	0	0	1,969	1,969	----	----	----	52	1,969
3,000 and over	10	10	7	3	0	0	2,418	2,654	1,867	----	----	52	2,418
Business and professional	172	169	167	2	0	0	2,362	2,381	[5] 765	----	----	51	2,321
0–999	8	5	5	0	0	0	700	700	----	----	----	52	438
1,000–1,499	24	24	24	0	0	0	1,145	1,145	----	----	----	50	1,145
1,500–1,999	29	29	27	2	0	0	1,467	1,519	[5] 765	----	----	48	1,467
2,000–2,999	56	56	56	0	0	0	2,085	2,085	----	----	----	51	2,085
3,000 and over	55	55	55	0	0	0	3,798	3,798	----	----	----	52	3,798
Other occupations	11	6	6	0	0	0	1,344	1,344	----	----	----	52	730

[1] The total number of principal earners given in column 3 is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since the family can have only one principal earner. See table 132, footnote 1.
[2] See table 137, footnote 2.
[3] See table 137, footnote 3.
[4] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, column 2.
[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 137.—*Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Principal earners					Average earnings per principal earner [2]					Average weeks employment per principal earner [3]	Average earnings per family from principal earner [4]
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others		All	Husbands	Wives	Others			
					Male	Female				Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Weeks*	*Dollars*
All types	2,711	2,639	2,514	68	35	22	1,604	1,639	866	972	822	49	1,502
Family type 1	860	807	768	38	[5] 1	.....	1,476	1,505	901	[6] 750	.....	48	1,385
0–999	192	152	135	17	.....	.....	582	595	479	.....	.....	40	461
1,000–1,499	226	219	210	8	[5] 1	.....	1,068	1,072	1,010	[6] 750	.....	50	1,035
1,500–1,999	196	192	188	4	.....	.....	1,452	1,460	1,061	.....	.....	49	1,422
2,000–2,999	169	167	162	5	.....	.....	1,987	2,006	1,374	.....	.....	51	1,963
3,000 and over	77	77	73	4	.....	.....	3,349	3,438	1,725	.....	.....	52	3,349
Family types 2 and 3	872	867	860	7	0	0	1,620	1,626	916	.....	.....	50	1,611
0–999	115	113	111	2	0	0	691	695	[6] 483	.....	.....	42	679
1,000–1,499	260	259	258	1	0	0	1,167	1,168	[6] 863	.....	.....	50	1,162
1,500–1,999	224	224	221	3	0	0	1,596	1,606	827	.....	.....	51	1,596
2,000–2,999	200	199	199	0	0	0	2,098	2,098	.....	.....	.....	51	2,088
3,000 and over	73	72	71	1	0	0	3,465	3,485	[6] 2,100	.....	.....	52	3,418
Family types 4 and 5	740	730	661	20	27	22	1,697	1,782	820	976	822	49	1,673
0–999	72	65	52	4	6	3	556	587	356	513	366	40	502
1,000–1,499	160	159	137	7	8	7	1,013	1,050	609	904	799	48	1,007
1,500–1,999	171	171	153	5	5	8	1,401	1,460	887	1,037	819	50	1,401
2,000–2,999	203	202	190	2	6	4	1,909	1,953	[6] 1,386	1,149	1,207	51	1,899
3,000 and over	134	133	129	2	2	0	3,130	3,169	[6] 1,750	[6] 1,978	.....	51	3,106
Family types 6 and 7	200	197	194	1	2	0	1,697	1,709	[6] 600	[6] 1,040	.....	49	1,672
0–999	36	33	32	1	0	0	682	681	[6] 600	.....	.....	42	625
1,000–1,499	43	43	43	0	0	0	1,197	1,197	.....	.....	.....	50	1,197
1,500–1,999	61	61	61	0	0	0	1,587	1,587	.....	.....	.....	50	1,587
2,000–2,999	40	40	38	0	2	0	2,067	2,121	.....	[6] 1,040	.....	51	2,067
3,000 and over	20	20	20	0	0	0	4,044	4,044	.....	.....	.....	52	4,044

Family types 8 and 9	39	38	31	2	5	0	1,684	1,868	[6] 616	970		50	1,641
0–999	6	5	5	0	0	0	638	638				46	532
1,000–1,499	9	9	7	0	2	0	935	999		[6] 710		47	935
1,500–1,999	5	5	2	2	1	0	992	[6] 1,500	[6] 616	[6] 728		52	992
2,000–2,999	7	7	7	0	0	0	1,368	1,368				52	1,368
3,000 and over	12	12	10	0	2	0	3,154	3,515		[6] 1,350		52	3,154
Washington, Olympia:													
All types	917	885	836	26	13	10	1,589	1,626	890	1,084	966	49	1,534
Family type 1	298	275	259	16			1,455	1,493	854			48	1,343
Family types 2 and 3	301	300	298	2	0	0	1,622	1,621	[6] 1,770			49	1,616
Family types 4 and 5	241	234	210	7	9	8	1,632	1,714	773	955	998	49	1,585
Family types 6 and 7	66	65	64	0	1	0	1,841	1,850		[6] 1,300		49	1,813
Family types 8 and 9	11	11	5	1	3	2	1,641	2,328	[6] 528	1,400	[6] 840	52	1,641
Oregon, Astoria:													
All types	344	334	326	6	2	0	1,681	1,701	787	[6] 1,100		50	1,631
Family type 1	118	112	108	4			1,649	1,682	761			49	1,565
Family types 2 and 3	125	123	123	0	0	0	1,594	1,594				50	1,569
Family types 4 and 5	80	78	75	2	1	0	1,872	1,907	[6] 840	[6] 1,300		50	1,825
Family types 6 and 7	19	19	19	0	0	0	1,723	1,723				51	1,723
Family types 8 and 9	2	2	1	0	1	0	[6] 1,050	[6] 1,200		[6] 900		[6] 52	[6] 1,050
Oregon, Eugene:													
All types	2,170	2,091	1,975	61	26	29	1,554	1,601	750	861	696	50	1,498
Family type 1	722	662	625	36	[6] 1		1,383	1,416	829	[6] 750		49	1,269
Family types 2 and 3	630	623	618	5	0	0	1,588	1,595	623			50	1,571
Family types 4 and 5	639	629	568	15	21	25	1,702	1,803	701	891	696	50	1,677
Family types 6 and 7	135	133	126	3	2	2	1,543	1,600	440	[6] 565	[6] 585	50	1,520
Family types 8 and 9	44	44	38	2	2	2	1,559	1,689	[6] 487	[6] 904	[6] 810	50	1,559
Oregon, Klamath Falls:													
All types	718	710	690	10	6	4	1,641	1,659	1,085	973	838	49	1,623
Family type 1	202	197	195	2			1,528	1,529	[6] 1,350			48	1,490
Family types 2 and 3	266	266	262	4	0	0	1,663	1,675	836			49	1,663
Family types 4 and 5	173	172	159	4	5	4	1,792	1,854	1,200	1,063	838	49	1,782
Family types 6 and 7	71	70	70	0	0	0	1,520	1,520				48	1,499
Family types 8 and 9	6	5	4	0	1	0	1,438	1,668		[6] 520		44	1,198

[1] The total number of principal earners given in column 3 is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since the family can have only 1 principal earner.

[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns 3–7.

[3] Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners that reported the number of weeks during which they had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

[4] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[5] Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 138.—*Family earners; Number and average earnings of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average number of earners per family, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners	Individual earners				Average earnings [1]				Average earners per family [2]
			All	Husbands	Wives	Others	All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Number*
Washington, Olympia:											
All incomes [3]	917	885	1,108	865	129	114	1,354	1,594	468	539	1.21
0–999	135	111	133	102	20	11	530	622	231	223	1.00
1,000–1,499	232	226	264	222	26	16	970	1,093	277	385	1.14
1,500–1,999	232	230	286	226	33	27	1,274	1,504	396	428	1.23
2,000–2,999	224	224	288	222	38	28	1,640	1,939	684	563	1.29
3,000 and over	94	94	137	93	12	32	2,461	3,248	788	800	1.46
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	406	406	519	395	67	57	1,049	1,252	347	468	1.28
Clerical	181	181	231	174	32	25	1,403	1,609	766	781	1.28
Business and professional	304	296	356	294	30	32	1,769	2,046	418	478	1.17
Family type groups:											
Family type 1	298	275	315	268	47	------	1,331	1,460	602	------	1.06
Family types 2 and 3	301	300	338	300	33	5	1,477	1,621	373	167	1.12
Family types 4 and 5	241	234	346	222	41	83	1,228	1,653	396	502	1.44
Family types 6 and 7	66	65	82	65	5	12	1,586	1,834	400	737	1.24
Oregon, Astoria:											
All incomes [3]	344	334	423	332	61	30	1,403	1,676	444	328	1.23
0–999	43	37	46	37	8	1	546	629	223	[4] 60	1.07
1,000–1,499	96	94	113	93	13	7	997	1,157	265	220	1.18
1,500–1,999	97	97	118	96	16	6	1,338	1,552	436	329	1.22
2,000–2,999	69	68	100	68	17	15	1,512	2,017	489	378	1.45
3,000 and over	39	38	46	38	7	1	3,187	3,670	937	[4] 600	1.18
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	163	163	203	162	24	17	1,088	1,274	354	348	1.25
Clerical	50	50	72	50	15	7	1,240	1,573	579	277	1.44
Business and professional	123	121	148	120	22	6	1,914	2,263	449	331	1.20
Family type groups:											
Family type 1	118	112	142	112	30	------	1,369	1,633	385	------	1.20
Family types 2 and 3	125	123	138	123	14	1	1,455	1,594	336	[4] 60	1.10
Family types 4 and 5	80	78	117	77	17	23	1,386	1,867	636	332	1.46
Family types 6 and 7	19	19	20	19	0	1	1,646	1,723	------	[4] 180	1.05
Oregon, Eugene:											
All incomes [3]	2,170	2,091	2,970	2,058	448	464	1,194	1,554	439	327	1.37
0–999	374	319	444	307	78	59	462	594	180	146	1.19
1,000–1,499	552	543	749	531	120	98	820	1,048	297	220	1.36
1,500–1,999	500	494	682	490	100	92	1,147	1,463	386	290	1.36
2,000–2,999	498	492	735	487	111	137	1,472	1,969	621	398	1.48
3,000 and over	246	243	360	243	39	78	2,398	3,224	1,014	517	1.46
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	896	896	1,320	883	206	231	943	1,257	316	299	1.47
Clerical	475	475	681	463	111	107	1,184	1,523	517	408	1.43
Business and professional	726	710	958	702	130	126	1,554	1,960	567	310	1.32
Family type groups:											
Family type 1	722	662	855	653	201	[5] 1	1,176	1,379	519	[4] 750	1.18
Family types 2 and 3	630	623	733	621	96	16	1,387	1,589	301	46	1.16
Family types 4 and 5	639	629	1,091	610	129	352	1,118	1,706	443	346	1.71
Family types 6 and 7	135	133	184	130	15	39	1,172	1,562	298	209	1.36

For footnotes, see p. 259.

TABLE 138.—*Family earners: Number and average earnings of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average number of earners per family, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State city, family income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners	Individual earners				Average earnings [1]				Average earners per family [2]
			All	Husbands	Wives	Others	All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Number*
Oregon, Klamath Falls:											
All incomes [3]	718	710	935	703	133	99	1,344	1,641	512	352	1.30
0–999	107	99	115	97	12	6	587	670	145	144	1.07
1,000–1,499	181	181	222	179	22	21	965	1,132	216	326	1.23
1,500–1,999	182	182	239	179	41	19	1,225	1,531	324	293	1.31
2,000–2,999	165	165	228	165	33	30	1,584	2,013	563	351	1.38
3,000 and over	83	83	131	83	25	23	2,448	3,373	1,188	480	1.58
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	436	436	567	432	78	57	1,131	1,370	375	360	1.30
Clerical	99	99	136	97	25	14	1,327	1,605	773	384	1.37
Business and professional	172	169	226	168	30	28	1,888	2,370	650	320	1.31
Family type groups:											
Family type 1	202	197	237	196	40	[5] 1	1,348	1,531	482	[4] 50	1.17
Family types 2 and 3	266	266	328	265	53	10	1,415	1,662	441	36	1.23
Family types 4 and 5	173	172	276	167	33	76	1,284	1,795	683	422	1.60
Family types 6 and 7	71	70	82	70	5	7	1,320	1,520	232	95	1.15

[1] Averages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class, columns 4–7.
[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[3] Includes families of occupational groups and types other than those listed below. See table 110.
[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
[5] Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, year-equivalent person.

TABLE 139.—*Earning wives by source of family earnings: Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Families	Families in which wife was earner					Families in which wife was principal earner				Families in which wife was supplementary earner						Families having roomers and boarders			
		All	Additional earnings from—				All [2]	Additional earnings from—			All	Additional earnings from—			Principal earner was—		All	Additional earnings from—		
			No others [1]	Husband only	Husband and others	Persons other than husband		Husband only	Husband and others	Persons other than husband		Husband only	Husband and others	Persons other than husband	Husband	Persons other than husband		Wife	Wife as principal earner	Wife as supplementary earner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All incomes	*Number* 2,711	*Number* 508	*Number* 18	*Number* 407	*Number* 78	*Number* 5	*Number* 68	*Number* 36	*Number* 13	*Number* 1	*Number* 440	*Number* 371	*Number* 65	*Number* 4	*Number* 425	*Number* 15	*Number* 294	*Number* 54	*Number* 10	*Number* 44
0–999	421	80	12	56	10	2	24	8	3	1	56	48	7	1	54	2	62	16	5	11
1,000–1,499	698	114	3	97	13	1	16	9	4	0	98	88	9	1	95	3	71	12	1	11
1,500–1,999	657	129	2	104	22	1	14	9	3	0	115	95	19	1	112	3	70	10	1	9
2,000–2,999	619	118	1	98	18	1	7	6	0	0	111	92	18	1	106	5	59	11	2	9
3,000 and over	316	67	0	52	15	0	7	4	3	0	60	48	12	0	58	2	32	5	1	4

[1] Families in which wife was sole earner.
[2] Includes families in which wife was sole earner, column 4.

TABLE 140.—*Earning status and age of husbands: Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, and number who were supplementary earners, by husband's occupation and age, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born

Age group (years)	All husbands [1]	All earning husbands					Principal earners				Supplementary earners			
		All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All ages	*Number* 2,713	*Number* 2,601	*Number* 1,275	*Number* 461	*Number* 851	*Number* 14	*Number* 1,224	*Number* 443	*Number* 835	*Number* 14	*Number* 51	*Number* 18	*Number* 16	*Number* 0
Under 20	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	71	71	51	19	1	0	50	19	1	0	1	0	0	0
25–29	317	317	165	83	69	0	164	81	68	0	1	2	1	0
30–34	385	385	184	81	119	1	183	80	117	1	1	1	2	0
35–39	406	405	199	71	134	1	197	69	133	1	2	2	1	0
40–44	395	388	193	68	127	0	191	68	124	0	2	0	3	0
45–49	328	318	152	45	119	2	145	43	119	2	7	2	0	0
50–54	279	278	120	42	115	1	111	36	113	1	9	6	2	0
55–59	189	179	87	24	67	1	81	22	65	1	6	2	2	0
60–64	131	122	58	15	47	2	47	14	45	2	11	1	2	0
65 or older	210	136	65	13	52	6	54	11	49	6	11	2	3	0
Unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

[1] This is the same as the total number of families. See footnote 2, table 141.

TABLE 141.—*Earnings and age of husbands: Number of husbands who were earners [1] and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Pacific small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All husbands [2]	Earning husbands in families of types—						Average [3] earnings per husband in families of types—					
		All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All ages	2,713	2,601	795	866	705	198	37	1,602	1,474	1,619	1,700	1,683	1,670
Under 20	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	[4] 1,200	[4] 1,200				
20–24	71	71	37	30	3	1	0	1,057	1,101	1,019	1,032	[4] 585	
25–29	317	317	141	157	10	9	0	1,331	1,290	1,404	1,087	957	
30–34	385	385	94	234	20	37	0	1,583	1,552	1,609	1,605	1,486	
35–39	406	405	87	211	49	57	1	1,671	1,640	1,702	1,645	1,641	[4] 960
40–44	395	388	69	127	137	54	1	1,771	1,696	1,764	1,834	1,750	[4] 400
45–49	328	318	71	51	160	25	11	1,812	1,555	1,727	1,868	2,411	1,691
50–54	279	278	76	34	150	8	10	1,721	1,509	2,131	1,783	1,378	1,291
55–59	189	179	75	11	85	3	5	1,674	1,646	1,449	1,724	1,383	1,916
60–64	131	122	53	8	51	3	7	1,360	1,361	1,452	1,222	1,795	2,061
65 years or older	210	136	90	3	40	1	2	1,277	1,335	1,141	1,123	[4] 240	[4] 2,460
Unknown	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	[4] 1,150	[4] 1,150				

[1] Either principal or supplementary.

[2] This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 2 husbands from families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

[3] Averages are based on the corresponding counts of earning husbands, columns 3 to 8.

[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 142.—*Type of living quarters: Number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and relief status,*[1] *Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Type of living quarters occupied	Owning families		Renting [2] families		Owning families		Renting [2] families	
	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Olympia, Wash.				Astoria, Oreg.			
All types	494	59	388	83	137	11	198	26
1-family house:								
Detached	470	58	321	72	131	11	129	17
Attached	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2-family house:								
Side by side	3	0	9	0	0	0	7	1
2-decker	3	0	4	6	4	0	16	3
Apartment in building for:								
3 families	3	0	5	1	0	0	3	2
4 families	3	0	8	1	0	0	9	1
5 or more families	1	0	36	3	1	0	31	0
Dwelling unit in business building	9	1	2	0	1	0	2	1
Other [3]	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
	Eugene, Oreg.				Klamath Falls, Oreg.			
All types	934	50	1,064	165	270	13	356	35
1-family house:								
Detached	880	49	818	132	268	13	305	31
Attached	25	1	35	7	0	0	15	2
2-family house:								
Side by side	4	0	39	3	0	0	11	1
2-decker	6	0	23	3	1	0	7	0
Apartment in building for:								
3 families	5	0	20	3	0	0	2	0
4 families	3	0	24	3	0	0	5	1
5 or more families	5	0	78	11	0	0	5	0
Dwelling unit in business building	6	0	20	2	1	0	5	0
Other [3]	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	0

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.
[2] Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.
[3] Includes all types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.

TABLE 143.—*Type of living quarters: Number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, and by tenure and occupation,*[1] *Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family income class, and occupational group (dollars)	Home-owning families	Home-owning families occupying—				Renting families	Renting families occupying[4]—			
		1-family house	2-family house	Apartment[2]	Other type of living quarters[3]		1-family house	2-family house	Apartment[2]	Other type of living quarters[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Washington, Olympia:										
All incomes	494	472	6	7	9	388	322	13	49	4
0–999	76	72	0	2	2	54	40	1	11	2
1,000–1,499	124	120	0	2	2	99	80	5	14	0
1,500–1,999	107	102	1	1	3	114	101	3	10	0
2,000–2,999	138	129	5	2	2	79	68	3	8	0
3,000 and over	49	49	0	0	0	42	33	1	6	2
Occupational groups:										
Wage-earner	224	220	2	1	1	167	144	7	15	1
Clerical	77	73	2	2	0	96	80	3	13	0
Business and professional	168	155	2	3	8	125	98	3	21	3
Other occupations[5]	25	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon, Astoria:										
All incomes	137	131	4	1	1	198	129	23	43	3
0–999	13	10	2	1	0	26	14	3	9	0
1,000–1,499	32	32	0	0	0	62	37	11	12	2
1,500–1,999	39	37	2	0	0	58	40	5	12	1
2,000–2,999	29	28	0	0	1	37	28	3	6	0
3,000 and over	24	24	0	0	0	15	10	1	4	0
Occupational groups:										
Wage-earner	56	53	2	1	0	101	64	15	21	1
Clerical	18	17	1	0	0	32	18	4	10	0
Business and professional	57	55	1	0	1	63	46	4	11	2
Other occupations[5]	6	6	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Oregon, Eugene:										
All incomes	934	905	10	13	6	1,064	853	62	122	27
0–999	136	129	1	5	1	195	158	9	26	2
1,000–1,499	187	183	2	1	1	308	243	17	34	14
1,500–1,999	209	205	2	2	0	258	207	18	28	5
2,000–2,999	255	248	3	3	1	216	178	13	20	5
3,000 and over	147	140	2	2	3	87	67	5	14	1
Occupational groups:										
Wage-earner	338	324	5	9	0	473	387	25	51	10
Clerical	178	177	1	0	0	264	203	16	40	5
Business and professional	360	348	3	3	6	313	252	20	29	12
Other occupations[5]	58	56	1	1	0	14	11	1	2	0
Oregon, Klamath Falls:										
All incomes	270	268	1	0	1	356	320	18	12	6
0–999	18	18	0	0	0	61	56	1	4	0
1,000–1,499	36	36	0	0	0	120	108	8	3	1
1,500–1,999	72	72	0	0	0	87	75	7	2	3
2,000–2,999	79	79	0	0	0	73	67	2	3	1
3,000 and over	65	63	1	0	1	15	14	0	0	1
Occupational groups:										
Wage-earner	133	133	0	0	0	230	212	10	8	0
Clerical	34	33	1	0	0	58	54	3	1	0
Business and professional	96	95	0	0	1	67	53	5	3	6
Other occupations[5]	7	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.
[2] A building which contains 3 or more dwelling units.
[3] Includes dwelling unit in business building, and other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.
[4] Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.
[5] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.

TABLE 144.—*Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status and by occupation and income,[1] Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of [3]—									
					$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	55 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Washington, Olympia:	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*[4]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All families	1,013	553	55	27	15	43	94	72	106	60	63	50	33	17
Relief families	141	59	42	15	10	13	21	6	4	4	1	0	0	0
Nonrelief families	872	494	57	28	5	30	73	66	102	56	62	50	33	17
0–999	125	76	61	22	0	9	23	9	22	3	6	2	2	0
1,000–1,499	221	124	56	22	4	13	31	21	27	11	8	7	1	1
1,500–1,999	218	107	49	26	1	7	14	27	20	8	16	8	5	1
2,000–2,999	217	138	64	34	0	1	4	7	27	30	26	22	17	4
3,000 and over	91	49	54	42	0	0	1	2	6	4	6	11	8	11
Occupational groups, nonrelief:														
Wage-earner	383	224	58	23	4	23	48	31	59	20	25	9	5	0
0–999	74	40	54	19	0	7	15	2	13	1	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	130	75	58	20	4	11	20	10	18	4	5	2	1	0
1,500–1,999	109	60	55	24	0	5	11	16	10	4	10	2	2	0
2,000–2,999	61	44	72	29	0	0	1	3	17	10	8	4	1	0
3,000 and over	9	5	(5)	31	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Clerical	172	77	45	29	1	3	10	10	11	13	14	8	5	2
0–999	9	3	(5)	20	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	37	14	38	19	0	0	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	55	14	25	26	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	0
2,000–2,999	57	38	67	32	0	1	1	3	5	11	8	5	3	1
3,000 and over	14	8	57	41	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	1

For footnotes, see p. 269.

TABLE 144.—*Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status and by occupation and income,[1] Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of [3]—									
					$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Number	*Number*	*Percent*[4]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Washington, Olympia—Continued.														
Occupational groups, nonrelief—Continued.														
Business and professional	292	168	58	35	0	4	12	19	28	21	18	30	22	14
0–999	25	16	64	24	0	1	4	3	5	1	0	1	1	0
1,000–1,499	49	30	61	25	0	2	4	6	8	5	2	3	0	0
1,500–1,999	51	30	59	30	0	1	2	7	6	3	3	5	2	1
2,000–2,999	99	56	57	40	0	0	2	1	5	9	10	13	13	3
3,000 and over	68	36	53	44	0	0	0	2	4	3	3	8	6	10
Other occupations	25	25	100	29	0	0	3	6	4	2	5	3	1	1
Oregon, Astoria:														
All families	369	148	40	25	2	17	24	34	22	14	11	13	7	4
Relief families	37	11	30	14	1	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families	332	137	41	26	1	13	21	32	21	14	11	13	7	4
0–999	39	13	33	19	0	3	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	94	32	34	19	1	6	7	11	3	3	0	0	1	0
1,500–1,999	96	39	41	23	0	4	6	11	8	5	3	2	0	0
2,000–2,999	64	29	45	28	0	0	3	5	9	3	4	2	3	0
3,000 and over	39	24	62	41	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	8	3	4
Occupational groups, nonrelief:														
Wage earner	157	56	36	20	1	8	11	22	9	2	2	0	1	0
0–999	25	8	32	18	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	68	24	35	18	1	5	4	10	3	1	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	40	15	38	20	0	1	3	8	2	1	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	22	8	36	27	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	0
3,000 and over	2	1	(5)	[6] 20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Clerical	49	18	37	25	0	2	4	2	5	0	2	2	1	0
0–999	1	0	(5)	----------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	14	4	29	15	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	16	5	31	20	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	13	7	54	30	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0
3,000 and over	5	2	(5)	6 38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Business and professional	118	57	48	32	0	2	5	7	7	11	7	11	4	3
0–999	8	2	(5)	6 29	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	11	3	27	32	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1,500–1,999	40	19	48	26	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	0	0
2,000–2,999	28	13	46	27	0	0	1	3	3	3	2	1	0	0
3,000 and over	31	20	64	41	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	7	3	3
Other occupations	8	6	(5)	33	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Oregon, Eugene:														
All families	2,205	984	45	29	9	65	135	148	160	124	122	105	84	31
Relief families	212	50	24	17	7	10	12	10	5	4	1	0	1	0
Nonrelief families	1,993	934	47	29	2	55	123	138	155	120	121	105	83	31
0–999	329	136	41	22	0	22	30	29	20	12	12	8	1	1
1,000–1,499	494	187	38	24	2	18	38	39	32	23	18	12	4	1
1,500–1,999	465	209	45	25	0	12	41	43	43	25	20	16	7	2
2,000–2,999	471	255	54	33	0	3	12	22	46	45	47	42	30	8
3,000 and over	234	147	63	48	0	0	2	5	14	15	24	27	41	19
Occupational groups, nonrelief:														
Wage earner	808	338	42	24	2	37	74	69	53	39	27	22	9	5
0–999	179	58	32	19	0	15	14	12	8	5	1	2	0	0
1,000–1,499	265	101	38	21	2	14	27	27	11	7	4	6	3	0
1,500–1,999	188	81	43	22	0	6	25	18	15	7	6	3	1	0
2,000–2,999	148	80	54	30	0	2	8	10	17	17	12	7	3	4
3,000 and over	28	18	64	36	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	4	2	1
Clerical	442	178	40	29	0	9	19	22	39	29	27	18	14	1
0–999	47	15	32	23	0	2	3	3	3	0	3	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	113	32	28	24	0	3	4	6	10	5	4	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	124	48	39	25	0	3	8	8	9	11	5	4	0	0
2,000–2,999	117	61	52	32	0	1	3	5	13	10	12	8	9	0
3,000 and over	41	22	54	38	0	0	1	0	4	3	3	5	5	1

For footnotes, see p. 269.

TABLE 144.—*Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status and by occupation and income,[1] Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of [3]—									
					$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Oregon, Eugene:—Continued.														
Occupational groups, nonrelief—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*[4]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Business and professional	672	360	54	35	0	6	23	36	57	43	59	57	56	23
0–999	57	26	46	25	0	2	6	5	5	1	2	4	1	0
1,000–1,499	106	44	42	27	0	1	7	5	10	8	9	3	0	1
1,500–1,999	146	74	51	28	0	3	8	16	18	7	8	7	5	2
2,000–2,999	201	111	55	36	0	0	1	7	16	18	23	25	17	4
3,000 and over	162	105	65	46	0	0	1	3	8	9	17	18	33	16
Other occupations	71	58	82	32	0	3	7	11	6	9	8	8	4	2
Oregon, Klamath Falls:														
All families	669	283	42	32	3	18	28	35	40	30	35	40	35	19
Relief families	48	13	27	20	0	3	5	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Nonrelief families	621	270	43	33	3	15	23	33	40	29	34	40	34	19
0–999	78	18	23	19	2	4	3	4	3	0	0	2	0	0
1,000–1,499	155	36	23	22	1	5	7	6	8	4	2	2	1	0
1,500–1,999	158	72	46	28	0	3	7	14	16	7	11	7	6	1
2,000–2,999	150	79	53	34	0	3	5	6	10	10	14	18	9	4
3,000 and over	80	65	81	46	0	0	1	3	3	8	7	11	18	14
Occupational groups, nonrelief:														
Wage earner	361	133	37	28	3	14	14	18	24	11	16	17	12	4
0–999	59	10	17	14	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	116	26	22	20	1	5	6	4	5	2	1	2	0	0
1,500–1,999	97	44	45	26	0	2	6	9	11	5	5	3	3	0
2,000–2,999	73	39	53	33	0	3	0	4	6	3	7	11	4	1
3,000 and over	16	14	88	45	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	5	3

Clerical	90	34	38	35	0	0	1	6	3	7	3	9	5	0
0–999	7	2	(5)	[6] 20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	16	2	12	[6] 38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1,500–1,999	34	14	41	31	0	0	0	4	2	1	3	3	1	0
2,000–2,999	23	9	39	35	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0
3,000 and over	10	7	70	38	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0
Business and professional	162	96	59	38	0	1	7	8	12	11	15	12	17	13
0–999	6	1	(5)	[6] 25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	23	8	35	25	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	27	14	52	32	0	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1
2,000–2,999	53	30	57	33	0	0	4	2	4	4	7	3	4	2
3,000 and over	53	43	81	47	0	0	1	3	1	5	4	8	11	10
Other occupations	8	7	(5)	39	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	2

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Also excluded are families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: In the combined cities, 16 nonrelief and 2 relief families; in Olympia, 10 nonrelief and 2 relief families; in Astoria, 3 nonrelief families; in Eugene, 5 nonrelief and 3 relief families and in Klamath Falls, 5 nonrelief families.

[2] Rental value based on estimate made by home owner. The averages in this column are based on the number of families owning homes, column 3.

[3] In Eugene, 1 family reported a monthly rental value of less than $5.

[4] Percentages are based on number of home-owning and renting families, column 2.

[5] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 145.—*Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by family type and income,[1] Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of [3]—									
					$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Washington, Olympia:	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*[4]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All types	872	494	57	28	5	30	73	66	102	56	62	50	33	17
Family type 1	277	166	60	28	1	11	20	23	40	20	20	16	9	6
0–999	57	40	70	24	0	5	5	6	15	2	4	1	2	0
1,000–1,499	80	50	62	26	0	4	9	6	10	9	4	6	1	1
1,500–1,999	65	36	55	26	1	2	5	8	8	2	6	1	3	0
2,000–2,999	54	29	54	33	0	0	1	3	5	7	4	6	2	1
3,000 and over	21	11	52	41	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	4
Family types 2 and 3	284	130	46	26	3	11	18	22	26	9	20	12	6	3
0–999	36	14	39	18	0	4	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	80	36	45	19	3	3	10	7	10	1	1	1	0	0
1,500–1,999	82	34	42	23	0	4	3	12	6	2	4	3	0	0
2,000–2,999	68	37	54	36	0	0	0	0	7	5	14	5	5	1
3,000 and over	18	9	50	39	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Family types 4 and 5	235	155	66	30	0	5	26	17	28	22	21	15	14	7
0–999	28	21	75	20	0	0	12	1	5	1	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	47	32	68	20	0	5	9	7	7	1	3	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	47	21	45	32	0	0	2	4	2	3	5	2	2	1
2,000–2,999	74	58	78	35	0	0	2	4	11	14	8	9	8	2
3,000 and over	39	23	59	39	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4
Family types 6 and 7	65	35	54	26	1	3	8	4	6	3	1	5	3	1
0–999	4	1	(5)	[6] 15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	13	6	46	14	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	22	14	64	24	0	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	0	0
2,000–2,999	17	11	65	31	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	2	0

3,000 and over	9	3	(5)	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Family types 8 and 9	11	8	73	31	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
Oregon, Astoria:														
All types	332	137	41	26	1	13	21	32	21	14	11	13	7	4
Family type 1	115	41	36	28	1	2	7	7	5	8	3	2	3	3
0–999	18	7	39	21	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	31	9	29	21	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
1,500–1,999	35	13	37	25	0	0	1	4	3	4	0	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	20	7	35	32	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	0
3,000 and over	11	5	45	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Family types 2 and 3	119	37	31	25	0	6	4	11	5	2	4	3	1	1
0–999	13	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	38	8	21	16	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	39	17	44	22	0	2	3	5	3	1	3	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	21	8	38	28	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	0
3,000 and over	8	4	(5)	46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
Family types 4 and 5	77	49	64	26	0	4	8	10	10	3	4	7	3	0
0–999	5	4	(5)	18	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	16	12	75	20	0	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	17	8	47	20	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	21	12	57	28	0	0	1	1	6	0	2	1	1	0
3,000 and over	18	13	72	36	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	5	2	0
Family types 6 and 7	19	9	47	21	0	1	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
0–999	3	2	(5)	[6] 12	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	8	3	(5)	20	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	4	0	(5)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	2	2	(5)	[6] 18	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	2	2	(5)	[6] 35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	2	1	(5)	[6] 25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon, Eugene:														
All types	1,993	934	47	29	2	55	123	138	155	120	121	105	83	31
Family type 1	667	329	49	29	0	21	34	62	51	42	46	38	24	10
0–999	167	88	53	23	0	11	18	17	14	10	8	7	1	1
1,000–1,499	173	73	42	26	0	4	10	17	13	12	8	5	3	1
1,500–1,999	142	58	41	28	0	5	4	14	9	4	11	5	5	1
2,000–2,999	131	75	57	32	0	1	2	11	13	14	12	15	5	2
3,000 and over	54	35	65	41	0	0	0	3	2	2	7	6	10	5

For footnotes, see p. 273.

TABLE 145.—*Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by family type and income,*[1] *Pacific small cities separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of [3]—									
					$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Oregon, Eugene—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent* [4]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Family types 2 and 3	571	228	40	28	0	14	44	31	33	30	29	17	21	9
0–999	80	22	28	18	0	6	7	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	169	54	32	21	0	7	17	11	7	7	3	2	0	0
1,500–1,999	142	57	40	23	0	1	18	13	10	9	3	1	2	0
2,000–2,999	129	66	51	34	0	0	2	3	13	11	17	10	6	4
3,000 and over	51	29	57	47	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	4	13	5
Family types 4 and 5	595	319	54	31	1	14	34	40	64	40	38	44	34	10
0–999	59	22	37	20	0	5	4	6	5	0	1	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	120	52	43	25	1	4	8	11	12	4	6	5	1	0
1,500–1,999	129	72	56	24	0	4	13	14	19	9	6	7	0	0
2,000–2,999	174	96	55	33	0	1	7	7	18	15	13	15	18	2
3,000 and over	113	77	68	41	0	0	2	2	10	12	12	16	15	8
Family types 6 and 7	118	37	31	25	1	4	9	4	5	4	3	5	1	1
0–999	17	2	12	[6] 18	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	26	6	23	11	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	42	17	40	25	0	1	5	2	4	2	0	2	0	1
2,000–2,999	26	11	42	32	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	0
3,000 and over	7	1	(5)	[6] 40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	42	21	50	33	0	2	2	1	2	4	5	1	3	1
Oregon, Klamath Falls:														
All types	621	270	43	33	3	15	23	33	40	29	34	40	34	19
Family type 1	170	75	44	31	2	6	6	8	14	7	10	12	4	6
0–999	33	12	36	19	2	3	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
1,000–1,499	42	10	24	24	0	1	2	1	4	0	1	1	0	0
1,500–1,999	40	20	50	30	0	1	1	3	5	3	2	4	0	1

2,000–2,999	37	21	57	32	0	1	2	1	3	3	5	4	1	1
3,000 and over	18	12	67	49	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	4
Family types 2 and 3	227	84	37	33	0	4	7	7	13	10	13	15	12	3
0–999	19	2	11	[6] 22	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	67	13	19	21	0	2	2	4	3	2	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	56	19	34	28	0	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	0
2,000–2,999	63	30	48	36	0	1	0	1	4	4	6	8	5	1
3,000 and over	22	20	91	40	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	5	5	2
Family types 4 and 5	157	90	57	35	0	4	8	13	10	10	7	12	18	8
0–999	11	3	27	15	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	32	10	31	26	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0
1,500–1,999	42	26	62	28	0	1	3	7	4	2	4	1	4	0
2,000–2,999	38	23	61	33	0	1	2	3	3	2	2	6	3	1
3,000 and over	34	28	82	49	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	4	10	7
Family types 6 and 7	61	19	31	26	1	1	2	5	3	2	3	1	0	1
0–999	14	1	7	[6] 20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	11	3	27	11	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	20	7	35	26	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	12	5	42	32	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
3,000 and over	4	3	([5])	30	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	6	2	([5])	[6] 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Also excluded are families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift. See footnote 1, table 144, for counts of families receiving rent as a gift.

[2] Averages are based on the number of owning families in each class, column 3.

[3] In Eugene, 1 family reported a monthly rental value of less than $5.

[4] Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families, column 2.

[5] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 146.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income,[1] Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Percent* [3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All families	1,530	55	19	5	127	351	361	262	201	86	70	67
Relief families	205	69	12	2	50	90	34	23	4	1	1	0
Nonrelief families	1,325	53	20	3	77	261	327	239	197	85	69	67
0–999	223	61	15	3	33	78	61	23	18	5	1	1
1,000–1,499	403	64	16	0	34	121	133	63	34	12	4	2
1,500–1,999	339	56	21	0	8	43	89	86	63	29	16	5
2,000–2,999	259	44	25	0	1	17	42	57	69	30	25	18
3,000 and over	101	34	35	0	1	2	2	10	13	9	23	41
Occupational groups, nonrelief:												
Wage-earner	667	58	16	3	67	196	189	101	74	18	11	8
0–999	156	69	13	3	28	57	43	13	11	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	251	63	14	0	30	99	72	28	19	2	0	1
1,500–1,999	159	55	19	0	7	26	54	36	22	9	4	1
2,000–2,999	91	45	22	0	1	13	19	20	22	6	6	4
3,000 and over	10	26	24	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	2
Clerical	275	62	22	0	5	26	74	61	52	25	19	13
0–999	24	73	16	0	3	5	9	4	2	0	1	0
1,000–1,499	85	77	19	0	1	14	36	22	6	2	3	1
1,500–1,999	87	66	23	0	1	6	17	21	24	11	6	1
2,000–2,999	58	48	25	0	0	1	11	13	18	8	3	4
3,000 and over	21	44	24	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	6	7
Business and professional	374	45	25	0	5	37	63	77	70	39	39	44
0–999	36	59	16	0	2	14	8	6	4	2	0	0
1,000–1,499	67	58	19	0	3	8	25	13	9	8	1	0
1,500–1,999	93	52	22	0	0	11	18	29	17	9	6	3
2,000–2,999	108	42	27	0	0	3	12	24	29	15	16	9
3,000 and over	70	33	36	0	0	1	0	5	11	5	16	32

Other occupations	9	14	28	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	2
Washington, Olympia:												
All families	460	45	22	0	29	77	86	92	60	37	31	48
Relief families	82	58	13	0	15	30	22	14	0	1	0	0
Nonrelief families	378	43	24	0	14	47	64	78	60	36	31	48
0–999	49	39	17	0	5	13	14	7	4	4	2	0
1,000–1,499	97	44	19	0	4	19	23	25	16	6	1	3
1,500–1,999	111	51	23	0	3	10	19	29	23	13	8	6
2,000–2,999	79	36	28	0	1	5	7	14	16	12	11	13
3,000 and over	42	46	38	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	9	26
Occupational groups, nonrelief:												
Wage-earner	159	42	18	0	13	36	39	32	24	9	4	2
0–999	34	46	14	0	4	13	11	3	2	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	55	42	17	0	4	14	14	14	9	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	49	45	21	0	3	5	10	11	11	7	2	0
2,000–2,999	17	28	20	0	1	4	4	3	2	1	1	1
3,000 and over	4	(4)	26	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Clerical	95	55	26	0	1	5	14	24	17	12	10	12
0–999	6	(4)	22	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0
1,000–1,499	23	62	21	0	0	3	6	8	3	2	0	1
1,500–1,999	41	75	25	0	0	2	6	10	10	6	5	2
2,000–2,999	19	33	30	0	0	0	0	5	4	4	2	4
3,000 and over	6	43	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Business and professional	124	42	30	0	0	6	11	22	19	15	17	34
0–999	9	36	24	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	0	0
1,000–1,499	19	39	26	0	0	2	3	3	4	4	1	2
1,500–1,999	21	41	23	0	0	3	3	8	2	0	1	4
2,000–2,999	43	43	30	0	0	1	3	6	10	7	8	8
3,000 and over	32	47	39	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	7	20
Other occupations	0	0	----------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon, Astoria:												
All families	221	60	18	0	21	60	54	29	26	16	9	6
Relief families	26	70	10	0	7	14	5	0	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families	195	59	19	0	14	46	49	29	26	16	9	6
0–999	26	67	17	0	4	9	5	2	2	3	0	1
1,000–1,499	62	66	13	0	9	26	24	2	0	1	0	0

For footnotes, see p. 278.

TABLE 146.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income,*[1] *Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Con.

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Oregon, Astoria—Continued.												
Nonrelief families—Continued.	*Number*	*Percent* [3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
1,500–1,999	57	59	21	0	1	5	16	15	10	7	3	0
2,000–2,999	35	55	23	0	0	5	4	8	11	2	4	1
3,000 and over	15	38	31	0	0	1	0	2	3	3	2	4
Occupational groups, nonrelief:												
Wage-earner	101	64	15	0	14	36	31	6	11	2	1	0
0–999	17	68	14	0	4	5	5	1	1	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	44	65	12	0	9	21	14	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	25	62	19	0	1	4	10	3	5	1	1	0
2,000–2,999	14	64	18	0	0	5	2	2	5	0	0	0
3,000 and over	1	(4)	[5] 10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical	31	63	21	0	0	3	10	6	5	6	0	1
0–999	1	(4)	[5] 25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	10	71	15	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	11	69	22	0	0	0	3	4	1	3	0	0
2,000–2,999	6	46	24	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
3,000 and over	3	(4)	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Business and professional	61	52	24	0	0	7	8	17	10	7	8	4
0–999	6	(4)	16	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	8	73	17	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	0
1,500–1,999	21	52	23	0	0	1	3	8	4	3	2	0
2,000–2,999	15	54	27	0	0	0	1	5	3	1	4	1
3,000 and over	11	36	31	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	3
Other occupations	2	(4)	[5] 40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Oregon, Eugene:												
All families	1,221	55	19	5	94	250	301	216	167	82	59	47
Relief families	162	76	12	2	44	71	26	15	1	1	2	0
Nonrelief families	1,059	53	21	3	50	179	275	201	166	81	57	47
0–999	193	59	14	1	30	72	51	22	15	1	1	0
1,000–1,499	307	62	18	0	13	76	106	66	29	10	5	2
1,500–1,999	256	55	21	2	5	22	74	61	51	24	14	3
2,000–2,999	216	46	25	0	1	8	41	47	53	36	17	13
3,000 and over	87	37	34	0	1	1	3	5	18	10	20	29
Occupational groups, nonrelief:												
Wage-earner	470	58	17	1	37	118	141	94	49	21	4	5
0–999	121	68	14	1	21	48	28	15	8	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	164	62	16	0	10	53	54	29	14	3	0	1
1,500–1,999	107	57	25	0	4	13	41	29	11	7	1	1
2,000–2,999	68	46	22	0	1	4	17	18	15	8	3	2
3,000 and over	10	36	24	0	1	0	1	3	1	3	0	1
Clerical	264	60	22	1	6	29	73	50	44	27	24	10
0–999	32	68	15	0	4	10	12	4	1	0	1	0
1,000–1,499	81	72	20	0	1	13	32	23	4	3	4	1
1,500–1,999	76	61	23	1	1	3	18	15	20	11	7	0
2,000–2,999	56	48	25	0	0	3	10	8	16	9	5	5
3,000 and over	19	46	33	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	7	4
Business and professional	312	46	24	1	7	29	59	55	71	31	28	31
0–999	31	54	14	0	5	11	9	1	5	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	62	58	19	0	2	10	20	14	11	4	1	0
1,500–1,999	72	49	16	1	0	6	15	17	20	6	5	2
2,000–2,999	90	45	26	0	0	1	14	21	22	18	9	5
3,000 and over	57	35	36	0	0	1	1	2	13	3	13	24
Other occupations	13	18	23	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
Oregon, Klamath Falls:												
All families	386	58	18	2	38	91	94	67	50	18	14	12
Relief families	35	73	12	0	11	14	6	1	3	0	0	0
Nonrelief families	351	57	19	2	27	77	88	66	47	18	14	12
0–999	60	77	14	2	14	16	15	7	6	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	119	77	16	0	12	38	35	19	11	3	1	0
1,500–1,999	86	54	19	0	1	18	26	20	11	5	5	0
2,000–2,999	71	47	24	0	0	4	12	18	18	9	5	5
3,000 and over	15	19	38	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	3	7

For footnotes, see p. 278.

TABLE 146.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income,[1] Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Con.

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Oregon, Klamath Falls—Continued.												
Occupational groups, nonrelief:	*Number*	*Percent* [3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Wage-earner	228	63	16	2	26	61	65	37	22	7	5	3
0–999	49	83	13	2	14	13	13	3	4	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	90	78	14	0	11	34	26	11	7	1	0	0
1,500–1,999	53	55	17	0	1	12	19	13	6	1	1	0
2,000–2,999	34	47	24	0	0	2	7	9	5	5	4	2
3,000 and over	2	12	[5] 32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Clerical	56	62	21	0	0	7	12	13	16	4	4	0
0–999	5	(4)	19	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	14	88	20	0	0	3	4	3	2	1	1	0
1,500–1,999	20	59	21	0	0	3	4	4	5	2	2	0
2,000–2,999	14	61	23	0	0	0	3	3	7	1	0	0
3,000 and over	3	30	23	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Business and professional	66	41	25	0	1	8	11	16	9	7	5	9
0–999	5	(4)	19	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	15	65	19	0	1	1	5	5	2	1	0	0
1,500–1,999	13	48	20	0	0	3	3	3	0	2	2	0
2,000–2,999	23	43	26	0	0	2	2	6	6	3	1	3
3,000 and over	10	19	42	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6
Other occupations	1	(4)	[5] 10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are families that received any part or all of their rent as a gift, as follows: Combined cities, 16 nonrelief and 2 relief families; Olympia, 10 nonrelief and 1 relief families; Astoria, 3 nonrelief families; Eugene, 5 nonrelief and 3 relief families; Klamath Falls, 5 nonrelief families. Families that received rent as pay are included. For these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

[2] Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class, column 2.

[3] Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families, column 2 of table 144.

[4] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases

[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 147.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income,*[1] *Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average, monthly rent[2]	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 or over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number	*Percent*[3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Combined cities:												
All types	1,325	53	20	3	77	261	327	239	197	85	69	67
Type 1	414	52	20	2	22	77	105	78	61	29	22	18
0–999	92	53	16	2	10	25	28	14	8	5	0	0
1,000–1,499	123	60	17	0	9	37	37	14	15	8	2	1
1,500–1,999	101	56	20	0	3	11	27	31	13	9	7	0
2,000–2,999	71	45	24	0	0	3	13	16	22	7	7	3
3,000 and over	27	37	36	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	6	14
Types 2 and 3	482	61	19	1	31	109	122	94	63	25	20	17
0–999	71	76	13	1	11	32	20	6	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	170	72	15	0	17	50	61	34	5	1	2	0
1,500–1,999	124	61	21	0	1	18	28	32	27	11	5	2
2,000–2,999	97	52	25	0	1	8	13	20	27	11	8	9
3,000 and over	20	29	32	0	1	1	0	2	3	2	5	6
Types 4 and 5	295	43	22	0	11	46	68	53	49	27	22	19
0–999	33	52	15	0	6	10	9	3	3	0	1	1
1,000–1,499	73	50	17	0	3	22	23	10	11	3	0	1
1,500–1,999	78	49	20	0	2	9	24	18	15	7	2	1
2,000–2,999	72	37	25	0	0	5	10	18	16	10	9	4
3,000 and over	39	30	33	0	0	0	2	4	4	7	10	12
Types 6 and 7	116	64	20	0	12	27	28	14	16	4	4	11
0–999	24	86	13	0	6	10	4	0	4	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	30	79	14	0	4	11	9	5	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	35	62	21	0	2	5	10	5	7	2	2	2
2,000–2,999	16	41	23	0	0	1	5	3	3	2	1	1
3,000 and over	11	58	41	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	8
Types 8 and 9	18	47	24	0	1	2	4	0	8	0	1	2
Washington, Olympia:												
All types	378	43	24	0	14	47	64	78	60	36	31	48
Type 1	111	40	24	0	4	13	21	19	15	14	11	14
0–999	17	30	17	0	2	2	7	4	1	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	30	38	21	0	0	8	7	4	4	4	1	2
1,500–1,999	29	45	24	0	1	2	5	8	4	4	4	1
2,000–2,999	25	46	28	0	1	1	2	3	6	5	3	4
3,000 and over	10	48	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
Types 2 and 3	154	54	22	0	5	21	28	42	27	8	8	15
0–999	22	61	15	0	3	10	4	2	1	1	1	0
1,000–1,499	44	55	19	0	1	6	9	18	9	1	0	0
1,500–1,999	48	58	23	0	1	3	10	14	11	3	3	3
2,000–2,999	31	46	27	0	0	2	4	7	6	3	4	5
3,000 and over	9	50	39	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
Types 4 and 5	80	34	26	0	3	10	8	11	14	11	8	15
0–999	7	25	23	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	0
1,000–1,499	15	32	19	0	2	4	3	1	3	1	0	1
1,500–1,909	26	55	22	0	1	4	2	5	6	5	1	2
2,000–2,999	16	22	28	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	2	3
3,000 and over	16	41	38	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	9

For footnotes, see p. 281.

TABLE 147.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income,*[1] *Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average, monthly rent[2]	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 or over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Washington, Olympia—Continued.	*Number*	*Percent*[3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Types 6 and 7	30	46	23	0	2	3	6	6	4	3	3	3
0–999	3	(4)	22	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	7	54	15	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	8	36	21	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	6	35	27	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0
3,000 and over	6	(4)	34	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Types 8 and 9	3	27	34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Oregon, Astoria:												
All types	195	59	19	0	14	46	49	29	26	16	9	6
Type 1	74	64	20	0	4	15	20	13	9	7	1	5
0–999	11	61	20	0	2	2	1	1	2	3	0	0
1,000–1,499	22	71	14	0	1	9	11	0	0	1	0	0
1,500–1,999	22	63	19	0	1	2	7	6	3	3	0	0
2,000–2,999	13	65	22	0	0	2	1	5	4	0	0	1
3,000 and over	6	55	38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Types 2 and 3	82	69	18	0	7	26	16	12	11	3	7	0
0–999	13	100	13	0	1	7	4	1	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	30	79	12	0	6	15	8	1	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	22	56	23	0	0	2	3	7	4	3	3	0
2,000–2,999	13	62	25	0	0	1	1	3	5	0	3	0
3,000 and over	4	(4)	24	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
Types 4 and 5	28	36	22	0	0	4	9	2	5	6	1	1
0–999	1	(4)	[5] 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1,000–1,499	4	25	14	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	9	53	20	0	0	1	4	1	2	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	9	43	22	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	0
3,000 and over	5	28	28	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
Types 6 and 7	10	53	15	0	2	1	4	2	1	0	0	0
0–999	1	(4)	[5] 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	5	(4)	13	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	4	(4)	20	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	0	(4)	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	0	(4)	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types 8 and 9	1	(4)	[5] 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon, Eugene:												
All types	1,059	53	21	3	50	179	275	201	166	81	57	47
Type 1	338	51	20	1	9	63	92	70	57	18	19	9
0–999	79	47	18	1	6	29	26	11	5	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	100	58	18	0	3	24	33	22	13	2	3	0
1,500–1,999	84	59	22	0	0	8	21	22	18	9	6	0
2-000–2,999	56	43	24	0	0	1	12	14	16	5	4	4
3,000 and over	19	35	33	0	9	1	0	1	5	1	6	5
Types 2 and 3	343	60	18	2	23	58	91	68	44	29	14	14
0–999	58	72	13	0	13	23	12	7	2	0	1	0
1,000–1,499	115	68	18	0	7	25	45	27	6	4	1	0
1,500–1,999	85	60	20	2	1	7	24	21	18	9	3	0
2,000–2,999	63	49	25	0	1	3	9	13	16	13	4	4
3,000 and over	22	43	39	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	5	10

For footnotes, see p. 281.

TABLE 147.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income,*[1] *Pacific small cities combined and separately, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average, monthly rent[2]	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 or over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number	*Percent*[3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Oregon, Eugene—Con.												
Types 4 and 5	276	46	22	0	10	38	68	49	45	28	22	16
0–999	37	63	14	0	7	12	11	3	4	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	68	57	18	0	2	18	21	12	8	4	1	2
1,500–1,999	57	44	21	0	1	5	21	14	8	3	4	1
2,000–2,999	78	45	26	0	0	3	13	16	17	15	9	5
3,000 and over	36	32	31	0	0	0	2	4	8	6	8	8
Types 6 and 7	81	69	20	0	7	19	19	11	11	6	2	6
0–999	15	88	13	0	3	8	2	0	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	20	77	15	0	1	8	6	4	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	25	60	22	0	3	2	5	4	5	3	1	2
2,000–2,999	15	58	20	0	0	1	6	3	2	3	0	0
3,000 and over	6	(4)	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Types 8 and 9	21	50	23	0	1	1	5	3	9	0	0	2
Oregon, Klamath Falls:												
All types	351	57	19	2	27	77	88	66	47	18	14	12
Type 1	95	56	19	1	11	12	26	20	14	5	3	3
0–999	21	64	15	1	4	3	6	5	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	32	76	17	0	6	6	8	4	5	3	0	0
1,500–1,999	20	50	18	0	1	2	7	8	1	0	1	0
2,000–2,999	16	43	24	0	0	0	5	2	5	2	2	0
3,000 and over	6	33	34	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Types 2 and 3	143	63	18	1	8	38	39	27	14	9	4	3
0–999	17	89	13	1	4	5	5	1	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	54	81	15	0	4	19	20	10	0	0	1	0
1,500–1,999	37	66	18	0	0	10	10	8	4	4	1	0
2,000–2,999	33	52	25	0	0	4	4	7	9	4	2	3
3,000 and over	2	9	[5] 25	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Types 4 and 5	67	43	21	0	3	13	14	15	10	3	5	4
0–999	8	73	14	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	22	69	17	0	1	7	5	4	5	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	16	38	18	0	0	4	6	2	3	0	1	0
2,000–2,999	15	39	25	0	0	0	1	8	1	3	1	1
3,000 and over	6	18	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Types 6 and 7	42	69	19	0	5	12	8	4	8	1	2	2
0–999	13	93	12	0	4	5	2	0	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	8	73	12	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	13	65	22	0	0	2	3	2	3	1	2	0
2,000–2,999	7	58	24	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1
3,000 and over	1	(4)	[5] 70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Types 8 and 9	4	(4)	16	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part or all of their rent as a gift are excluded. Families that received rent as pay are included. For these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

[2] Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class, column 2.

[3] Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families, column 2 of table 145.

[4] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 148.—*Nonmoney income from mortgaged and mortgage-free owned homes: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average number of months of occupancy of owned homes, average rental value, average estimated expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, Pacific small cities, separately, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family income class (dollars)	All families	Families owning homes [1]	Families with homes free from mortgage [2]						Families with mortgaged homes [6]						
			Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average number of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes [3]	Average estimated expense for homes [4]	Average nonmoney income from homes [5]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average number of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes [3]	Average estimated expense for homes		Average nonmoney income [5]
													Interest	Other [4]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Washington, Olympia:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent* [7]	*Months*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Percent* [7]	*Months*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	917	515	240	47	12	323	94	229	275	53	11	311	68	90	153
0–249	6	4	2	(8)	[9] 12	[9] 270	[9] 86	[9] 184	2	(8)	[9] 7	[9] 115	[9] 12	[9] 42	[9] 61
250–499	14	10	9	90	12	273	86	187	1	10	[9] 12	[9] 144	[9] 25	[9] 63	[9] 56
500–749	47	30	22	73	11	239	77	162	8	27	12	248	53	82	113
750–999	68	34	15	44	11	276	85	191	19	56	12	221	42	77	101
1,000–1,249	126	67	30	45	11	242	80	162	37	55	11	213	43	69	101
1,250–1,499	106	62	26	42	12	268	84	184	36	58	11	266	54	82	130
1,500–1,749	130	67	28	42	12	266	85	181	39	58	11	304	62	90	152
1,750–1,999	102	43	21	49	11	284	85	199	22	51	11	318	92	92	134
2,000–2,249	97	59	21	39	12	363	102	261	38	64	11	395	84	104	207
2,250–2,499	60	41	15	37	12	400	108	292	26	63	12	373	92	102	179
2,500–2,999	67	47	23	49	12	403	108	295	24	51	11	352	65	97	190
3,000–3,499	39	18	10	56	12	437	115	322	8	44	10	409	94	104	211
3,500–3,999	19	9	5	(8)	10	471	113	358	4	(8)	9	314	111	84	119
4,000 and over	36	24	13	54	12	596	142	454	11	46	11	458	97	115	246
Oregon, Astoria:															
All incomes	344	147	91	62	11	280	85	195	56	38	11	304	67	88	149
0–249	3	3	2	(8)	[9] 12	[9] 162	[9] 66	[9] 96	1	(8)	[9] 12	[9] 240	[9] 86	[9] 81	[9] 73
250–499	4	3	3	(8)	9	139	55	84	0	(8)					
500–749	10	3	3	(8)	9	120	50	70	0	(8)					
750–999	26	8	4	(8)	12	310	91	219	4	(8)	12	184	34	70	80
1,000–1,249	48	11	9	82	11	226	74	152	2	18	[9] 12	[9] 299	[9] 134	[9] 91	[9] 74
1,250–1,499	48	22	17	77	12	209	75	134	5	23	10	184	49	64	71
1,500–1,749	45	18	12	67	10	199	66	133	6	33	8	198	30	61	107
1,750–1,999	52	25	12	48	12	289	89	200	13	52	11	285	52	86	147
2,000–2,249	28	7	3	(8)	12	260	84	176	4	(8)	12	309	89	93	127

2,250–2,499	20	8	5	(8)	12	384	106	278	3	(8)	12	360	143	101	116
2,500–2,999	21	14	9	64	12	313	93	220	5	36	12	408	47	110	251
3,000–3,499	16	8	3	(8)	12	350	100	250	5	(8)	9	392	86	96	210
3,500–3,999	6	2	1	(8)	[9] 9	[9] 315	[9] 84	[9] 231	1	(8)	[9] 12	[9] 480	[9] 128	[9] 122	[9] 230
4,000 and over	17	15	8	53	12	598	142	456	7	47	12	406	81	109	216
Oregon, Eugene:															
All incomes	2,170	973	503	52	12	332	95	237	470	48	11	329	84	93	152
0–249	18	10	6	60	10	147	57	90	4	40	12	285	106	88	91
250–499	44	18	15	83	12	244	82	162	3	17	12	272	124	86	62
500–749	126	52	38	73	12	253	81	172	14	27	11	189	55	68	66
750–999	186	63	42	67	12	289	88	201	21	33	11	228	69	75	84
1,000–1,249	299	88	39	44	11	256	81	175	49	56	11	277	70	83	124
1,250–1,499	253	108	46	43	12	276	87	189	62	57	11	265	74	82	109
1,500–1,749	262	120	66	55	12	289	88	201	54	45	11	269	65	81	123
1,750–1,999	238	99	52	53	12	299	90	209	47	47	11	280	76	84	120
2,000–2,249	205	103	46	45	11	331	95	236	57	55	11	375	95	102	178
2,250–2,499	134	64	28	44	11	300	87	213	36	56	11	362	96	100	166
2,500–2,999	159	96	48	50	12	434	114	320	48	50	11	401	101	106	194
3,000–3,499	104	58	28	48	12	420	111	309	30	52	11	420	97	109	214
3,500–3,999	57	37	14	38	12	477	122	355	23	62	10	405	95	103	207
4,000 and over	85	57	35	61	12	590	139	451	22	39	11	535	119	128	288
Oregon, Klamath Falls:															
All incomes	718	284	137	48	11	365	100	265	147	52	11	367	93	100	174
0–249	5	1	1	(8)	[9] 12	[9] 180	[9] 70	[9] 110	0	(8)					
250–499	16	4	4	(8)	11	198	71	127	0	(8)					
500–749	26	4	2	(8)	[9] 12	[9] 270	[9] 86	[9] 184	2	(8)	[9] 10	[9] 299	[9] 30	[9] 84	[9] 185
750–999	60	13	6	46	11	168	66	102	7	54	10	171	74	62	35
1,000–1,249	100	19	11	58	10	192	66	126	8	42	10	230	61	74	95
1,250–1,499	81	20	9	45	11	287	87	200	11	55	10	230	59	73	98
1,500–1,749	94	38	23	61	12	274	86	188	15	39	11	292	60	87	145
1,750–1,999	88	37	18	49	12	340	96	244	19	51	11	375	108	102	165
2,000–2,249	61	26	11	42	12	387	106	281	15	58	11	338	86	96	156
2,250–2,499	51	23	11	48	12	431	114	317	12	52	12	420	85	112	223
2,500–2,999	53	33	11	33	10	400	102	298	22	67	11	362	80	99	183
3,000–3,499	30	21	11	52	12	451	116	335	10	48	12	430	110	112	208
3,500–3,999	17	15	5	33	10	455	112	343	10	67	11	542	132	130	280
4,000 and over	36	30	14	47	12	701	159	542	16	53	12	528	159	130	239

[1] Includes all families that occupied owned homes at any time during the report year. Includes 1 family in Eugene and 2 families in Klamath Falls whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families owning homes free from mortgage, column 4.

[3] Average rental value is based on estimates made by home owners for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Average per month may be obtained by dividing the figures in this column by the averages shown in the preceding column.

[4] Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Expenses other than interest, columns 8 and 15, are estimates based on the average relationship between rental value and expense as shown by previous studies.

[5] Average nonmoney income from owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year is obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

[6] Averages are based on the number of families owning mortgaged homes, column 10.

[7] Percentages are based on the number of families owning homes, column 3.

[8] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

[9] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 149.—*Summary of 10 groups of villages: Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, median income of nonrelief families, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation, 1935–36*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born] [1]

Region and State	Average persons per family [2]	Median income of [3]—		Distribution of nonrelief families			
		Nonrelief and relief families	Nonrelief families	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other [4]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
New England:	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Vermont-Massachusetts	3.93	1,233	1,447	56	15	25	4
Middle Atlantic and North Central:							
Pennsylvania-Ohio	3.67	1,039	1,167	60	12	24	4
Michigan-Wisconsin	3.66	1,087	1,208	54	13	27	6
Illinois-Iowa	3.79	737	1,074	43	13	34	10
Plains and Mountain:							
North Dakota-Kansas	4.06	918	1,209	29	17	47	7
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	3.72	1,288	1,467	42	16	38	4
Pacific:							
Washington-Oregon	3.56	1,024	1,268	45	14	35	6
California	3.49	1,355	1,552	57	11	25	7
Southeast:							
White families only:							
North Carolina-Mississippi	3.97	1,548	1,764	27	20	45	8
South Carolina-Georgia	3.95	1,125	1,308	44	17	33	6
Negro families only:							
North Carolina-Mississippi	3.55	373	440	77	2	10	11
South Carolina-Georgia	4.02	316	386	83	1	10	6

[1] White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.

[2] Year-equivalent persons. See glossary, Year-equivalent person.

[3] These medians for the eligible families are higher than those for the entire population, since the eligibility requirements, based principally on race, nativity, and family composition, had the effect of eliminating from the study many families without income from earnings or with such small earnings as to fall in the lower income classes. The numerical importance and composition of this ineligible group varied for the different localities.

[4] Includes families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

TABLE 150.—*Family income and occupation: Percentage distribution by income of families in specified occupational groups, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Percentage distribution of families by income in—									
	Washington-Oregon					California				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All incomes	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0–249	3	3	1	(1)	18	1	1	0	0	8
250–499	7	9	2	3	23	2	2	1	1	8
500–749	11	14	8	6	20	6	7	4	2	11
750–999	14	17	12	9	12	11	13	8	6	24
1,000–1,249	16	20	15	12	8	14	16	10	10	12
1,250–1,499	12	15	12	10	6	13	14	15	13	10
1,500–1,749	11	12	14	11	1	14	17	14	10	6
1,750–1,999	8	6	14	11	3	12	13	14	10	4
2,000–2,249	6	2	9	10	2	9	8	11	10	4
2,250–2,499	3	1	6	5	1	5	3	6	7	4
2,500–2,999	4	1	5	9	3	7	5	10	12	4
3,000–3,499	2	(1)	1	5	1	2	1	3	4	0
3,500–3,999	1	(1)	1	3	0	1	0	3	4	1
4,000 and over [2]	2	(1)	0	6	2	3	(1)	1	11	4

[1] 0.50 percent or less.

[2] Largest income reported: Washington-Oregon villages, over $20,000; California villages, over $20,000.

TABLE 151.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Number of families of type [1]—										Average number of persons per family [2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	ALL OCCUPATIONS												
Washington-Oregon: All incomes	1,774	574	300	241	344	125	123	27	26	14	3.38	0.92	0.45
0–249	47	33	1	2	8	1	1	0	1	0	2.57	.23	.30
250–499	121	80	10	4	14	6	4	1	1	1	2.72	.40	.30
500–749	190	75	34	21	33	10	13	2	2	0	3.12	.76	.36
750–999	233	86	40	30	41	16	12	3	4	1	3.23	.84	.38
1,000–1,249	280	84	63	38	46	12	25	4	5	3	3.39	1.01	.37
1,250–1,499	221	64	44	27	48	19	12	5	1	1	3.37	.91	.48
1,500–1,749	202	45	37	31	40	22	20	1	1	5	3.77	1.22	.53
1,750–1,999	149	29	25	37	25	8	13	4	5	3	3.75	1.21	.54
2,000–2,249	101	20	15	15	24	16	7	3	1	0	3.76	1.11	.62
2,250–2,499	58	13	7	11	16	4	7	0	0	0	3.54	1.10	.43
2,500–2,999	79	22	13	13	21	3	5	2	0	0	3.38	.90	.46
3,000–3,499	35	10	3	4	10	3	2	1	2	0	3.54	.88	.66
3,500–3,999	20	2	5	3	5	2	1	1	1	0	3.90	1.05	.85
4,000 and over [3]	38	11	3	5	13	3	1	0	2	0	3.36	.66	.71

For footnotes, see p. 289.

TABLE 151.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Number of families of type[1]—										Average number of persons per family[2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WAGE EARNER													
Washington-Oregon—Con.													
All incomes	784	231	146	110	136	64	63	11	14	9	3.49	1.03	0.46
0–249	21	11	0	2	5	1	1	0	1	0	3.07	.48	.52
250–499	69	44	8	1	7	5	2	1	1	0	2.74	.40	.32
500–749	107	32	23	15	18	8	10	0	1	0	3.30	.94	.36
750–999	129	40	29	22	19	8	7	1	2	1	3.33	1.02	.30
1,000–1,249	158	44	35	19	25	10	16	2	4	3	3.54	1.09	.44
1,250–1,499	121	33	19	17	25	15	8	3	1	0	3.52	.97	.56
1,500–1,749	95	15	17	18	19	9	12	1	0	4	4.06	1.48	.57
1,750–1,999	44	6	6	12	7	4	4	1	3	1	4.00	1.41	.61
2,000–2,249	16	4	4	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	3.66	.75	.88
2,250–2,499	10	1	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	3.80	1.30	.50
2,500–2,999	9	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3.22	.78	.44
3,000–3,499	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	[4] 5.00	[4] 2.00	[4] 1.00
3,500–3,999	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	[4] 5.50	[4] 1.50	[4] 2.00
4,000 and over[5]	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[4] 4.67	[4] 3.00	-------
CLERICAL													
All incomes	255	77	53	33	50	17	14	8	2	1	3.38	0.94	0.45
0–249	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.00	-------	-------
250–499	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.37	.33	-------
500–749	20	4	5	2	6	2	1	0	0	0	3.42	.80	.65
750–999	32	11	6	5	6	0	2	2	0	0	3.33	.97	.38
1,000–1,249	37	11	13	3	5	2	2	1	0	0	3.26	.92	.30
1,250–1,499	32	9	9	3	8	2	1	0	0	0	3.02	.75	.38
1,500–1,749	36	11	5	6	9	3	1	0	1	0	3.34	.86	.47
1,750–1,999	36	7	9	7	4	1	5	2	0	1	3.84	1.36	.47
2,000–2,249	23	5	2	3	5	4	2	2	0	0	4.04	1.39	.65
2,250–2,499	14	5	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	3.21	.64	.57
2,500–2,999	12	6	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	3.10	.75	.33
3,000–3,499	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.67	1.00	.67
3,500–3,999[6]	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	[4] 4.00	[4] .50	[4] 1.50
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	620	188	96	93	139	39	44	8	10	3	3.37	0.90	0.47
0–249	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.00	.33
250–499	19	9	2	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	2.95	.58	.37
500–749	39	22	4	3	6	0	1	2	1	0	2.88	.54	.36
750–999	58	26	5	3	13	6	3	0	2	0	3.09	.55	.53
1,000–1,249	76	26	13	15	14	0	6	1	1	0	3.18	.89	.29
1,250–1,499	61	18	16	7	12	2	3	2	0	1	3.30	.97	.33
1,500–1,749	70	19	15	7	11	10	7	0	0	1	3.58	1.06	.50
1,750–1,999	66	15	10	18	13	2	4	1	2	1	3.54	1.02	.52
2,000–2,249	60	11	9	12	14	8	5	1	0	0	3.70	1.13	.53
2,250–2,499	33	6	5	7	8	2	5	0	0	0	3.64	1.27	.36
2,500–2,999	55	13	8	10	15	3	5	1	0	0	3.52	1.00	.49
3,000–3,499	29	9	3	4	8	1	2	0	2	0	3.38	.79	.59
3,500–3,999	16	2	3	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	3.69	1.06	.62
4,000 and over[7]	35	10	3	4	13	3	0	0	2	0	3.34	.57	.77

For footnotes, see p. 289.

TABLE 151.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Number of families of type[1]—										Average number of persons per family[2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
Washington-Oregon—Con.													
All incomes	80	61	3	3	10	3	0	0	0	0	2.40	0.16	0.22
0–249	20	17	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.17	.05	.10
250–499	20	18	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.17	.10	.05
500–749	14	9	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.28	.21
750–999	9	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2.78	.33	.44
1,000–1,249	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.60	.40	.20
1,250–1,499	6	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.00	.66
1,500–1,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
1,750–1,999	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.00	-------	-------
2,000–2,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
2,250–2,499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.00	-------	-------
2,500–2,999	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.50	[4] .00	[4] .50
3,000–3,499	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[4] 5.00	[4] 1.00	[4] 2.00
3,500–3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
4,000 and over[3]	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.00	-------	-------
FARM OPERATOR													
All incomes	35	17	2	2	9	2	2	0	0	1	3.08	0.57	0.51
0–249	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.00	-------	-------
250–499	7	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3.86	.86	1.00
500–749	10	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2.40	.30	.10
750–999	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.40	.00	.40
1,000–1,249	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.50	1.25	.25
1,250–1,499	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 4.00	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.00
1,500–1,749	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 4.00	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.00
1,750–1,999	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	[4] 4.50	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.50
2,000–2,249	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 3.00	[4] .00	[4] 1.00
2,250–2,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
2,500–2,999	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.00	-------	-------
3,000 and over[5]	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 4.00	[4] 2.00	-------
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
California:													
All incomes	1,521	481	274	237	270	116	82	26	19	16	3.41	0.99	0.42
0–249	14	9	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2.64	.50	.14
250–499	33	18	5	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	2.94	.58	.36
500–749	87	51	10	7	9	3	2	1	1	3	2.93	.63	.29
750–999	171	87	14	21	30	6	8	4	0	1	3.03	.70	.31
1,000–1,249	207	64	50	23	34	17	14	1	2	2	3.36	.94	.42
1,250–1,499	205	60	46	27	45	7	13	5	1	1	3.32	.92	.40
1,500–1,749	210	46	41	44	35	16	19	2	3	4	3.70	1.27	.42
1,750–1,999	183	43	33	38	31	16	12	6	2	2	3.65	1.24	.42
2,000–2,249	135	37	28	21	24	16	3	3	2	1	3.50	1.02	.47
2,250–2,499	70	13	11	15	12	10	7	1	1	0	3.71	1.18	.51
2,500–2,999	108	25	13	28	24	11	1	2	2	2	3.64	1.16	.47
3,000–3,499	28	5	9	2	7	1	0	1	3	0	3.46	.75	.71
3,500–3,999	21	3	6	4	3	4	0	0	1	0	3.75	1.05	.71
4,000 and over[3]	49	20	7	5	12	5	0	0	0	0	3.05	.59	.47

For footnotes, see p. 289.

TABLE 151.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Number of families of type [1]—										Average number of persons per family [2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	WAGE EARNER												
California—Con.													
All incomes	871	249	146	141	151	75	63	21	14	11	3.57	1.11	0.46
0–249	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3.20	1.20	-------
250–499	19	9	4	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	3.10	.68	.42
500–749	62	35	8	6	5	3	0	1	1	3	3.07	.72	.34
750–999	111	48	8	16	23	6	8	2	0	0	3.19	.81	.36
1,000–1,249	142	44	32	16	21	12	12	1	2	2	3.45	1.01	.44
1,250–1,499	121	28	27	19	28	5	9	4	1	0	3.51	1.04	.46
1,500–1,749	143	22	29	34	25	12	15	2	1	3	3.86	1.43	.43
1,750–1,999	116	26	17	20	21	11	11	6	2	2	3.85	1.38	.49
2,000–2,249	72	18	12	12	13	11	1	3	1	1	3.73	1.12	.58
2,250–2,499	29	2	3	7	7	6	3	1	0	0	4.08	1.38	.69
2,500–2,999	41	11	6	9	6	6	1	0	2	0	3.60	1.12	.49
3,000–3,499	8	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	4.37	.88	1.50
3,500–3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
4,000 and over [5]	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 3.00	[4] 1.00	-------
	CLERICAL												
All incomes	160	35	42	35	25	14	4	1	3	1	3.47	1.06	0.41
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
250–499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.00	-------	-------
500–749	6	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.70	.33	.33
750–999	12	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.76	.75	-------
1,000–1,249	16	2	8	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	3.47	1.00	.50
1,250–1,499	24	8	9	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	3.08	.83	.25
1,500–1,749	23	5	6	4	1	2	3	0	2	0	3.76	1.22	.56
1,750–1,999	23	1	5	10	4	2	1	0	0	0	3.87	1.52	.35
2,000–2,249	18	4	4	4	2	3	0	0	1	0	3.63	1.11	.50
2,250–2,499	10	2	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.60	1.10	.50
2,500–2,999	16	2	1	5	5	2	0	1	0	0	3.81	1.25	.56
3,000–3,499	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.80	.40	.40
3,500–3,999	5	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.40	.60
4,000 and over [8]	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.00	-------	-------
	BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL												
All incomes	379	127	79	58	77	20	10	3	2	3	3.18	0.82	0.36
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------
250–499	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.25	.75
500–749	7	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.14	.00	.14
750–999	21	12	1	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	2.78	.43	.33
1,000–1,249	36	10	10	6	8	1	1	0	0	0	3.12	.80	.30
1,250–1,499	49	17	10	5	11	1	4	1	0	0	3.12	.84	.31
1,500–1,749	37	14	6	6	8	1	1	0	0	1	3.18	.86	.30
1,750–1,999	40	15	10	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	3.00	.75	.22
2,000–2,249	40	13	11	5	8	2	1	0	0	0	3.09	.80	.30
2,250–2,499	27	6	7	5	2	3	3	0	1	0	3.49	1.07	.41
2,500–2,999	47	10	6	14	12	2	0	1	0	2	3.66	1.21	.42
3,000–3,499	15	2	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	3.20	.80	.40
3,500–3,999	15	3	5	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	3.52	.87	.67
4,000 and over [3]	41	17	6	4	10	4	0	0	0	0	3.04	.59	.46

For footnotes, see p. 289.

TABLE 151.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Number of families of type [1]—										Average number of persons per family [2]		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS												
California—Con.													
All incomes	61	44	4	1	9	0	3	0	0	0	2.41	0.24	0.16
0–249	9	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.11	.22
250–499	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.20	.20	------
500–749	8	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2.87	.75	.12
750–999	17	14	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.24	.18	.06
1,000–1,249	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.60	.60	------
1,250–1,499	6	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.00	.33
1,500–1,749	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.00	.50
1,750–1,999	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.00	------	------
2,000–2,249	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.25	.25
2,250–2,499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 2.00	------	------
2,500–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------
3,000–3,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------
3,500–3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------
4,000 and over [9]	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[4] 3.00	[4] .00	[4] 1.00
	FARM OPERATOR												
All incomes	50	26	3	2	8	7	2	1	0	1	3.27	0.78	0.50
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------
250–499	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.25	1.00	.25
500–749	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.50	------
750–999	10	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3.40	.90	.50
1,000–1,249	8	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.09	.50	.62
1,250–1,499	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.40	.60
1,500–1,749	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.67	.33
1,750–1,999	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.67	.67	1.00
2,000–2,249	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[4] 6.00	[4] 4.00	------
2,250–2,499	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	------
2,500–2,999	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.50	.50
3,000–3,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------
3,500–3,999	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[4] 6.00	[4] 2.00	[4] 2.00
4,000 and over [10]	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.50	.75	.75

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family type.
[2] These are year-equivalent persons. The method of computing the average number of all members is slightly different from that used in computing persons under 16 or 16 and over. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person, for description of method. Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[3] Largest income reported: Over $20,000.
[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
[5] Largest income reported: Between $4,000 and $4,500.
[6] Largest income reported: Between $3,500 and $4,000.
[7] Largest income reported: Between $10,000 and $15,000.
[8] Largest income reported: Between $5,000 and $7,500.
[9] Largest income reported: Between $4,500 and $5,000.
[10] Largest income reported: Between $7,500 and $10,000.

TABLE 152.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage [1] of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average [2] amount and percentage [3] of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—								Total family income	Money income from—				Nonmoney income from—			
		Money income from—			Business losses [6]	Nonmoney income from—					All sources (net) [9]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]	Business losses [6]	All sources	Owned home (net) [10]	Rent as pay	Home-produced food
		Any source [4]	Earnings [5]	Other sources [5]		Any source [7]	Owned home (net) [8]	Rent as pay	Home-produced food									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	1,774	1,761	1,692	558	51	1,343	936	22	1,038	1,449	1,354	1,248	110	4	95	60	2	33
0–249	47	35	27	19	3	44	29	0	37	153	83	73	27	17	70	45	0	25
250–499	121	120	100	43	5	95	67	2	82	399	324	258	75	9	75	39	1	35
500–749	190	190	176	57	4	146	92	3	120	628	553	472	82	1	75	43	1	31
750–999	233	233	224	59	2	174	110	4	150	877	798	733	67	2	79	41	2	36
1,000–1,249	280	280	275	84	5	218	143	5	176	1,119	1,037	966	75	4	82	45	3	34
1,250–1,499	221	221	215	61	5	170	125	2	135	1,366	1,265	1,179	87	1	101	63	1	37
1,500–1,749	202	202	202	52	5	135	88	3	104	1,605	1,517	1,474	54	11	88	51	1	36
1,750–1,999	149	149	148	44	8	103	66	1	75	1,850	1,759	1,709	53	3	91	58	2	31
2,000–2,249	101	101	100	39	6	75	60	1	58	2,105	1,979	1,859	124	4	126	84	3	39
2,250–2,499	58	58	57	27	4	39	34	0	24	2,349	2,237	2,082	164	9	112	92	0	20
2,500–2,999	79	79	77	29	3	65	53	1	34	2,705	2,566	2,418	150	2	139	118	4	17
3,000–3,499	35	35	34	16	0	26	24	0	14	3,196	3,090	2,771	319	0	106	92	0	14
3,500–3,999	20	20	20	10	0	17	16	0	12	3,735	3,545	3,245	300	0	190	148	0	42
4,000 and over	38	38	37	18	1	36	29	0	17	5,912	5,711	4,581	1,134	4	201	177	0	24
		Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	(11)	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes		99	95	31	3	76	53	1	59	100	93	86	7		7	5	(12)	2
0–249		74	57	40	6	94	62	0	79	100	54	47	18		46	30	0	16
250–499		99	83	36	4	79	55	2	68	100	81	64	19		19	10	(12)	9
500–749		100	93	30	2	77	48	2	63	100	88	75	13		12	7	(12)	5
750–999		100	96	25	1	75	47	2	64	100	91	83	8		9	5	(12)	4
1,000–1,249		100	98	30	2	78	51	2	63	100	93	86	7		7	4	(12)	3
1,250–1,499		100	97	28	2	77	57	1	61	100	93	87	6		7	4	(12)	3
1,500–1,749		100	100	26	3	67	44	1	51	100	95	92	4		5	3	(12)	2
1,750–1,999		100	99	30	5	69	44	1	50	100	95	92	3		5	3	(12)	2
2,000–2,249		100	99	39	6	74	59	1	57	100	94	88	6		6	4	(12)	2
2,250–2,499		100	98	47	7	67	59	0	41	100	95	88	7		5	4	0	1
2,500–2,999		100	97	37	4	82	67	1	43	100	95	89	6		5	4	(12)	1
3,000–3,499		100	97	46	0	74	69	0	40	100	97	87	10		3	3	0	(12)
3,500–3,999		100	100	50	0	85	80	0	60	100	95	87	8		5	4	0	1
4,000 and over		100	97	47	3	95	76	0	45	100	97	78	19		3	3	0	(12)

California:	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All incomes	1,521	1,516	1,458	445	36	875	701	28	428	1,760	1,669	1,564	107	2	91	72	5	14
0–249	14	9	5	6	0	7	7	0	3	144	82	34	48	0	62	52	0	10
250–499	33	33	28	18	0	21	17	1	13	372	309	230	79	0	63	47	5	11
500–749	87	87	79	22	4	45	33	2	27	646	597	521	78	2	49	36	1	12
750–999	171	171	153	58	2	90	65	3	58	886	816	699	118	1	70	44	4	22
1,000–1,249	207	207	202	51	5	97	70	3	65	1,134	1,070	1,002	69	1	64	45	4	15
1,250–1,499	205	205	198	49	4	119	90	3	58	1,372	1,286	1,209	79	2	86	68	3	15
1,500–1,749	210	210	206	47	3	120	96	8	46	1,607	1,532	1,452	82	2	75	57	9	9
1,750–1,999	183	183	182	51	7	94	80	3	42	1,864	1,785	1,722	66	3	79	67	5	7
2,000–2,249	135	135	131	41	2	87	72	3	44	2,102	1,981	1,880	102	1	121	85	6	30
2,250–2,499	70	70	69	25	1	47	36	1	25	2,383	2,268	2,187	83	2	115	89	7	19
2,500–2,999	108	108	108	39	7	75	66	1	29	2,702	2,562	2,416	151	5	140	123	4	13
3,000–3,499	28	28	28	11	0	17	16	0	5	3,244	3,122	2,980	142	0	122	119	0	3
3,500–3,999	21	21	21	10	1	18	16	0	5	3,741	3,556	3,464	99	7	185	172	0	13
4,000 and over	49	49	48	17	0	38	37	0	8	7,107	6,878	6,250	628	0	229	219	0	10
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	(11)	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes		100	96	29	2	58	46	2	28	100	95	89	6		5	4	(12)	1
0–249		64	36	43	0	50	50	0	21	100	57	24	33		43	36	0	7
250–499		100	85	55	0	64	52	3	39	100	83	62	21		17	13	1	3
500–749		100	91	25	4	52	38	2	31	100	92	80	12		8	6	(12)	2
750–999		100	89	34	1	53	38	2	34	100	92	79	13		8	5	(12)	3
1,000–1,249		100	98	25	2	47	34	1	31	100	94	88	6		6	4	(12)	2
1,250–1,499		100	97	24	2	58	44	1	28	100	94	88	6		6	5	(12)	1
1,500–1,749		100	98	22	1	57	46	4	22	100	95	90	5		5	3	1	1
1,750–1,999		100	99	28	4	51	44	2	23	100	96	92	4		4	4	(12)	(12)
2,000–2,249		100	97	30	1	64	53	2	33	100	94	89	5		6	5	(12)	1
2,250–2,499		100	99	36	1	67	51	1	36	100	95	92	3		5	4	(12)	1
2,500–2,999		100	100	36	6	69	61	1	27	100	95	89	6		5	5	(12)	(12)
3,000–3,499		100	100	39	0	61	57	0	18	100	96	92	4		4	4	0	(12)
3,500–3,999		100	100	48	5	86	76	0	24	100	95	92	3		5	5	0	(12)
4,000 and over		100	98	35	0	78	76	0	16	100	97	88	9		3	3	0	(12)

[1] Percentages of families receiving income from specified sources, columns 3–10, are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. They do not add to 100 percent since some families had more than one kind of income, or both income and losses.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 11, 12, 16, and 17 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 3, 7, and 8 because of negative income. See footnotes 4, 7, and 8.

[3] Percentages of income, columns 12–19, are based on average family income for each class, column 11. The sum of the percentages in columns 13 and 14 may not equal the percentage in column 12 since the latter figure is net, after deduction of business losses.

[4] Includes only families whose money income exceeded losses; i. e., was positive. In addition, 2 families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 1 family in the California villages reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

[5] See glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net, and Money Income From Other Sources.

[6] Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

[7] Excludes 11 families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 11 families in the California villages whose estimated expenses for owned homes for the period of occupancy were greater than the total of estimated rental value allocable to that period, rent as pay, and home-produced food.

[8] Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 31 families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 15 families in the California villages whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

[9] The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

[10] Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

[11] Business losses were deducted in computing net money income; hence they are excluded from this percentage distribution.

[12] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 153.—*Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36* [1]

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—								Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [4]	Nonmoney income from—			
		Money income from—				Nonmoney income from—												
		Any source [2]	Earnings [3]	Other sources [3]	Business losses [4]	Any source [5]	Owned home (net) [6]	Rent as pay	Home-produced food		All sources (net) [7]	Earnings [3]	Other sources [3]		All sources	Owned home (net) [8]	Rent as pay	Home-produced food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All occupations	1,774	1,761	1,692	558	51	1,343	936	22	1,038	1,449	1,354	1,248	110	4	95	60	2	33
Wage-earner	784	784	784	179	10	603	377	6	513	1,131	1,046	999	47	(9)	85	44	1	40
0–999	326	326	326	66	5	240	134	4	212	650	588	561	27	(9)	62	31	1	30
1,000–1,499	279	279	279	68	3	224	146	2	191	1,225	1,135	1,086	49	(9)	90	45	1	44
1,500–1,999	139	139	139	27	1	103	67	0	85	1,684	1,579	1,548	31	(9)	105	56	0	49
2,000–2,999	35	35	35	16	1	32	26	0	22	2,315	2,163	1,958	206	1	152	97	0	55
3,000 and over	5	5	5	2	0	4	4	0	3	3,542	3,323	2,770	553	0	219	93	0	126
Clerical	255	255	255	73	8	164	108	1	131	1,508	1,440	1,393	49	2	68	47	(9)	21
0–999	60	60	60	18	2	39	24	0	36	731	673	632	45	4	58	30	0	28
1,000–1,499	69	69	69	14	1	45	30	0	36	1,235	1,168	1,140	29	1	67	51	0	16
1,500–1,999	72	72	72	23	4	41	24	1	28	1,731	1,683	1,630	57	4	48	35	1	12
2,000–2,999	49	49	49	18	1	36	27	0	28	2,312	2,205	2,128	78	1	107	78	0	29
3,000 and over	5	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	3	3,483	3,388	3,388	0	0	95	75	0	20
Business and professional	620	620	620	221	29	466	357	15	312	1,913	1,809	1,700	120	11	104	78	4	22
0–999	119	119	119	32	5	98	72	5	77	696	610	561	66	17	86	55	4	27
1,000–1,499	137	137	137	48	6	104	78	5	73	1,231	1,143	1,073	79	9	88	61	6	21
1,500–1,999	136	136	136	45	8	90	59	3	63	1,722	1,636	1,590	63	17	86	57	4	25
2,000–2,999	148	148	148	56	9	105	88	2	64	2,389	2,267	2,182	91	6	122	98	4	20
3,000 and over	80	80	80	40	1	69	60	0	35	4,337	4,181	3,765	418	2	156	140	0	16
Other occupations	115	102	33	85	4	110	94	0	82	942	778	185	612	19	164	99	0	65

California:																		
All occupations	1,521	1,516	1,458	445	36	875	701	28	428	1,760	1,669	1,564	107	2	91	72	5	14
Wage-earner	871	871	871	207	18	462	350	16	253	1,473	1,405	1,366	41	2	68	51	4	13
0–999	197	197	197	45	2	82	54	4	54	741	703	677	27	1	38	25	2	11
1,000–1,499	263	263	263	57	6	140	98	3	90	1,243	1,175	1,140	36	1	68	49	3	16
1,500–1,999	259	259	259	60	5	142	114	7	62	1,721	1,649	1,605	46	2	72	55	8	9
2,000–2,999	142	142	142	42	5	93	79	2	45	2,325	2,223	2,173	54	4	102	82	4	16
3,000 and over	10	10	10	3	0	5	5	0	2	3,443	3,349	3,229	120	0	94	92	0	2
Clerical	160	160	160	47	2	90	71	0	42	1,829	1,741	1,684	58	1	88	77	0	11
0–999	19	19	19	9	1	10	8	0	6	783	731	636	97	2	52	43	0	9
1,000–1,499	40	40	40	8	0	15	10	0	8	1,299	1,259	1,241	18	0	40	34	0	6
1,500–1,999	46	46	46	12	1	24	21	0	10	1,759	1,687	1,635	53	1	72	64	0	8
2,000–2,999	44	44	44	14	0	30	21	0	15	2,390	2,266	2,202	64	0	124	104	0	20
3,000 and over	11	11	11	4	0	11	11	0	3	3,606	3,356	3,231	125	0	250	239	0	11
Business and professional	379	379	378	118	12	226	191	11	77	2,514	2,394	2,254	144	4	120	101	8	11
0–999	32	32	32	9	0	22	15	2	12	768	679	634	45	0	89	48	16	25
1,000–1,499	85	85	84	19	2	39	32	3	13	1,263	1,188	1,122	71	5	75	63	9	3
1,500–1,999	77	77	77	20	4	40	34	3	11	1,729	1,645	1,566	86	7	84	74	8	2
2,000–2,999	114	114	114	42	5	74	62	3	32	2,419	2,275	2,146	132	3	144	111	10	23
3,000 and over	71	71	71	28	1	51	48	0	9	5,806	5,616	5,261	357	2	190	185	0	5
Other occupations	111	106	49	73	4	97	89	1	56	1,327	1,152	586	569	3	175	127	2	46

[1] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 11, 12, 16, and 17 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 3, 7, and 8, because of negative income. See footnotes 2, 5, and 6.

[2] Includes only families whose money income exceeded losses; i. e., was positive. In addition, 2 families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 1 family in the California villages reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

[3] See glossary, Income, city and village family: Money earnings, net, and money income from other sources.

[4] Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see glossary, Income, city and village family: Business losses.

[5] Excludes 11 families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 11 families in the California villages whose estimated expenses for owned homes for the period of occupancy were greater than the total of estimated rental value allocable to that period, rent as pay, and home-produced food.

[6] Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 31 families in the Washington-Oregon villages, and 15 families in the California villages whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

[7] The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

[8] Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

[9] $0.50 or less.

TABLE 154.—*Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average [1] amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—								Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses [4]	Nonmoney income from—			
		Money income from—			Business losses [4]	Nonmoney income from—												
		Any source [2]	Earnings [3]	Other sources [3]		Any source [5]	Owned home (net) [6]	Rent as pay	Home-produced food		All sources (net) [7]	Earnings [3]	Other sources [3]		All sources	Owned home (net) [8]	Rent as pay	Home-produced food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Washington-Oregon: All types	*Number* 1,774	*Number* 1,761	*Number* 1,692	*Number* 558	*Number* 51	*Number* 1,343	*Number* 936	*Number* 22	*Number* 1,038	*Dollars* 1,449	*Dollars* 1,354	*Dollars* 1,248	*Dollars* 110	*Dollars* 4	*Dollars* 95	*Dollars* 60	*Dollars* 2	*Dollars* 33
Family type 1	574	563	512	211	24	441	338	4	327	1,242	1,152	1,002	153	3	90	66	1	23
0–999	274	263	223	105	9	225	174	3	184	583	495	400	97	2	88	56	1	31
1,000–1,499	148	148	141	45	4	113	86	0	86	1,229	1,139	1,034	108	3	90	68	0	21
1,500–1,999	74	74	73	27	5	45	30	1	31	1,686	1,619	1,525	99	5	67	55	1	11
2,000–2,999	55	55	53	22	5	41	33	0	20	2,403	2,299	2,140	164	5	104	93	0	11
3,000 and over	23	23	22	12	1	17	15	0	6	4,979	4,832	3,572	1,267	7	147	142	0	5
Family types 2 and 3	541	540	535	135	11	361	216	7	281	1,482	1,412	1,369	48	5	70	45	2	23
0–999	142	141	137	26	0	92	37	1	82	725	680	645	35	0	45	18	(9)	27
1,000–1,499	172	172	171	39	1	117	72	5	93	1,224	1,155	1,120	35	(9)	69	40	4	25
1,500–1,999	130	130	130	30	6	76	50	0	56	1,718	1,653	1,637	33	17	65	46	0	19
2,000–2,999	74	74	74	33	4	55	39	1	36	2,362	2,257	2,167	95	5	105	83	5	17
3,000 and over	23	23	23	7	0	21	18	0	14	3,926	3,769	3,608	161	0	157	132	0	25
Family types 4 and 5	469	468	455	171	16	399	301	9	311	1,620	1,496	1,372	131	7	124	76	3	45
0–999	129	128	121	42	5	112	75	5	96	665	574	519	70	15	91	45	4	42
1,000–1,499	125	125	122	53	5	112	82	1	95	1,250	1,131	1,002	136	7	119	62	1	56
1,500–1,999	95	95	95	27	2	77	56	2	57	1,694	1,572	1,520	53	1	122	73	4	45
2,000–2,999	84	84	82	29	4	66	60	1	47	2,354	2,187	2,026	166	5	167	117	4	46
3,000 and over	36	36	35	20	0	32	28	0	16	4,423	4,260	3,796	464	0	163	150	0	13
Family types 6 and 7	150	150	150	31	0	110	59	2	92	1,488	1,396	1,330	66	0	92	40	1	51
0–999	36	36	36	4	0	20	6	0	19	674	633	610	23	0	41	12	0	29
1,000–1,499	46	46	46	7	0	38	22	1	30	1,202	1,111	1,095	16	0	91	36	3	52
1,500–1,999	38	38	38	8	0	31	12	1	28	1,742	1,630	1,608	22	0	112	34	1	77

2,000–2,999	24	24	24	10	0	16	14	0	12	2,327	2,219	2,057	162	0	108	83	0	25
3,000 and over	6	6	6	2	0	5	5	0	3	3,584	3,393	2,802	591	0	191	85	0	106
Family types 8 and 9	40	40	40	10	0	32	22	0	27	1,751	1,598	1,372	226	0	153	60	0	93
California:																		
All types	1,521	1,516	1,458	445	36	875	701	28	428	1,760	1,669	1,564	107	2	91	72	5	14
Family type 1	481	478	436	184	10	296	256	9	135	1,684	1,581	1,420	162	1	103	88	5	10
0–999	165	162	135	72	3	103	87	4	62	710	633	497	138	2	77	59	5	13
1,000–1,499	124	124	116	45	3	74	64	1	35	1,252	1,155	1,011	144	(9)	97	86	2	9
1,500–1,999	89	89	85	27	1	46	39	2	17	1,721	1,639	1,469	170	(9)	82	73	4	5
2,000–2,999	75	75	72	30	3	51	44	2	17	2,354	2,213	2,010	205	2	141	119	10	12
3,000 and over	28	28	28	10	0	22	22	0	4	7,405	7,177	6,930	247	0	228	224	0	4
Family types 2 and 3	511	510	506	117	9	242	182	3	119	1,805	1,741	1,687	56	2	64	52	1	11
0–999	60	59	56	11	1	14	8	1	10	741	715	678	37	(9)	26	14	1	11
1,000–1,499	146	146	146	26	1	57	36	0	34	1,247	1,205	1,195	10	(9)	42	30	0	12
1,500–1,999	156	156	156	34	5	80	65	1	37	1,728	1,666	1,641	29	4	62	52	3	7
2,000–2,999	116	116	115	35	2	68	53	1	32	2,370	2,281	2,214	68	1	89	70	2	17
3,000 and over	33	33	33	11	0	23	20	0	6	4,597	4,429	4,053	376	0	168	157	0	11
Family types 4 and 5	386	385	376	117	15	260	207	13	133	1,855	1,739	1,616	127	4	116	89	9	18
0–999	56	55	52	17	2	34	22	1	20	764	704	643	62	1	60	41	(9)	19
1,000–1,499	103	103	100	23	3	67	49	4	40	1,261	1,160	1,070	94	4	101	72	9	20
1,500–1,999	98	98	97	26	4	61	51	6	24	1,735	1,631	1,565	70	4	104	76	17	11
2,000–2,999	97	97	96	34	5	73	61	2	42	2,385	2,232	2,119	119	6	153	119	7	27
3,000 and over	32	32	31	17	1	25	24	0	7	4,430	4,246	3,704	547	5	184	172	0	12
Family types 6 and 7	108	108	105	23	1	53	38	2	31	1,534	1,462	1,410	52	(9)	72	38	4	30
0–999	18	18	16	4	0	10	4	0	8	762	703	605	98	0	59	9	0	50
1,000–1,499	33	33	32	5	1	14	9	1	11	1 269	1,206	1,169	37	(9)	63	23	5	35
1,500–1,999	39	39	39	9	0	18	14	1	7	1,722	1,665	1,609	56	0	57	40	7	10
2,000–2,999	17	17	17	5	0	10	10	0	4	2,350	2,219	2,191	28	0	131	82	0	49
3,000 and over	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	[10] 3,000	[10] 2,815	[10] 2,815	[10] 0	[10] 0	[10] 185	[10] 180	[10] 0	[10] 5
Family types 8 and 9	35	35	35	4	1	24	18	1	10	1,799	1,690	1,651	40	1	109	69	5	35

[1] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 11, 12, 16, and 17 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 3, 7, and 8, because of negative income. See footnotes 2, 5, and 6.

[2] Includes only families whose money income exceeded losses; i. e., was positive. In addition, 2 families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 1 family in the California villages reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

[3] See Glossary, Income, city and village family: Money earnings, net, and money income from other sources.

[4] Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, city and village family: Business losses.

[5] Excludes 11 families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 11 families in the California villages whose estimated expenses for owned homes for the period of occupancy were greater than the total of estimated rental value allocable to that period, rent as pay, and home-produced food.

[6] Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 31 families in the Washington-Oregon villages, and 15 families in the California villages whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

[7] The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

[8] Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

[9] $0.50 or less.

[10] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 155.—*Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources, and average amount received, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families receiving money income other than earnings from—							Average [2] money income, other than earnings, received from—						
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) [1]	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources	All sources [3]	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) [1]	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	1,774	558	221	192	18	118	127	18	110	32	28	5	34	9	2
0–249	47	19	9	6	0	0	6	0	27	13	6	0	0	8	0
250–499	121	43	23	13	0	10	8	2	75	26	15	0	19	14	1
500–749	190	57	25	8	2	16	22	1	82	20	4	1	38	19	(4)
750–999	233	59	21	15	2	17	15	3	67	12	13	5	32	5	(4)
1,000–1,249	280	84	31	22	4	21	21	6	75	15	11	5	35	8	1
1,250–1,499	221	61	18	21	2	15	18	2	87	17	14	1	48	6	1
1,500–1,749	202	52	20	17	2	7	12	1	54	26	7	1	14	5	1
1,750–1,999	149	44	14	22	1	6	8	1	53	24	13	2	10	4	(4)
2,000–2,249	101	39	16	15	1	11	6	0	124	26	13	4	75	6	0
2,250–2,499	58	27	8	12	0	4	7	1	164	35	40	0	48	26	15
2,500–2,999	79	29	13	14	1	6	1	0	150	59	49	5	37	(4)	0
3,000–3,499	35	16	9	10	2	2	1	0	319	176	59	46	35	3	0
3,500–3,999	20	10	4	6	0	1	2	0	300	62	86	0	49	103	0
4,000 and over	38	18	10	11	1	2	0	1	1,134	322	614	58	87	0	53
California:															
All incomes	1,521	445	147	187	12	87	114	10	107	36	23	4	34	10	(4)
0–249	14	6	4	1	0	0	1	0	48	14	17	0	0	17	0
250–499	33	18	8	5	0	1	6	1	79	31	18	0	9	19	2
500–749	87	22	8	6	0	6	10	1	78	17	13	0	33	15	(4)
750–999	171	58	15	15	2	20	23	0	118	20	27	1	60	10	0
1,000–1,249	207	51	10	14	2	14	19	2	69	9	8	6	32	14	(4)
1,250–1,499	205	49	18	19	2	10	8	2	79	34	6	5	28	5	1
1,500–1,749	210	47	15	17	1	12	16	1	82	22	5	(4)	43	12	(4)
1,750–1,999	183	51	14	28	1	7	9	0	66	33	8	1	17	7	0
2,000–2,249	135	41	14	24	1	7	3	2	102	51	9	(4)	38	3	1
2,250–2,499	70	25	11	15	0	0	5	0	83	24	42	0	0	17	0
2,500–2,999	108	39	15	20	0	7	7	0	151	48	48	0	46	9	0
3,000–3,499	28	11	4	6	0	2	2	0	142	44	64	0	28	6	0
3,500–3,999	21	10	3	6	2	0	2	0	99	33	9	37	0	20	0
4,000 and over	49	17	8	11	1	1	3	1	628	248	231	61	73	15	(4)

[1] Does not include profits from business enterprises owned and operated by family members. See Glossary, Profits.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[3] Represents average net income from sources other than earnings; excludes actual business losses. See Glossary, Income, city and village family: Money income from other sources and business losses.

[4] $0.50 or less.

TABLE 156.—*Food home-produced for family use: Number of families producing food, and quantity and value of food produced, by income and by occupation, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family income class, and occupational group (dollars)	Families	Families producing food for family use						Average [1] value of food home-produced for family use						Average [1] quantity of specified kinds of food produced for family use		
		Any kind of food	Fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Milk	Poultry	Other food	All food	Fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Milk	Poultry	Other food	Eggs	Milk	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dozens*	*Gallons*	*Number*
Washington-Oregon:																
All incomes	1,774	1,038	1,003	256	152	166	101	33	17	3	11	1	1	14	27	2
0–999	591	389	380	114	60	73	29	34	18	4	8	2	2	16	32	2
1,000–1,499	501	311	298	73	44	54	30	35	18	3	12	1	1	14	37	2
1,500–1,999	351	179	175	40	28	21	21	34	15	3	13	1	2	12	30	2
2,000–2,999	238	116	110	22	17	15	14	27	12	3	10	1	1	11	26	2
3,000 and over	93	43	40	7	3	3	7	25	12	2	9	1	1	8	15	1
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner	784	513	498	134	86	82	41	40	19	4	15	1	1	16	27	2
Clerical	255	131	130	21	15	15	9	21	12	2	6	1	(2)	10	12	1
Business and professional	620	312	295	58	28	44	41	22	12	2	6	1	1	8	13	2
Other occupations [3]	115	82	81	44	24	25	10	65	26	10	22	4	3	41	54	7
California:																
All incomes	1,521	428	254	246	73	161	52	14	2	4	5	2	1	15	14	3
0–999	305	101	58	69	22	43	13	17	3	5	6	2	1	20	19	3
1,000–1,499	412	123	79	69	24	48	13	15	3	4	5	2	1	16	14	3
1,500–1,999	393	88	48	43	5	30	12	8	2	3	1	1	1	10	4	2
2,000–2,999	313	98	58	56	19	35	12	21	3	5	9	3	1	19	21	4
3,000 and over	98	18	11	9	3	5	2	9	2	2	4	1	(2)	8	10	1
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner	871	253	147	142	33	96	31	13	2	4	4	2	1	15	11	3
Clerical	160	42	27	25	6	14	3	11	2	5	3	1	(2)	17	7	3
Business and professional	379	77	43	41	14	21	12	11	2	3	5	1	(2)	10	13	2
Other occupations [3]	111	56	37	38	20	30	6	46	9	8	22	5	2	34	46	7

[1] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[2] $0.50 or less.

[3] Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

TABLE 157.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family income class (dollars)	Families [1]	Husbands of age [2]—									Wives of age [3]—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older	Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Washington-Oregon:																			
All families	2,313	1	296	549	546	424	147	154	96	99	22	474	595	535	352	135	101	55	42
Relief families	539	1	63	114	119	116	26	40	28	32	8	122	118	122	82	29	23	20	15
Nonrelief families	1,774	0	233	435	427	308	121	114	68	67	14	352	477	413	270	106	78	35	27
0–249	47	0	2	1	4	7	5	7	8	13	0	2	2	4	14	4	5	12	4
250–499	121	0	13	9	14	21	13	13	16	22	2	13	15	16	22	15	18	11	9
500–749	190	0	26	36	29	29	19	25	16	10	3	39	32	36	36	17	17	3	7
750–999	233	0	55	41	39	41	20	23	8	6	2	62	49	45	37	26	7	5	0
1,000–1,249	280	0	52	72	67	45	16	13	9	6	3	73	81	55	41	14	9	1	3
1,250–1,499	221	0	27	65	64	32	10	13	5	5	2	53	56	60	27	8	11	1	3
1,500–1,749	202	0	27	69	57	31	12	3	1	2	1	49	70	52	22	4	3	0	0
1,750–1,999	149	0	14	55	44	20	9	5	1	1	1	26	62	38	13	5	2	2	0
2,000–2,249	101	0	4	33	28	23	8	4	1	0	0	11	37	30	17	4	2	0	0
2,250–2,499	58	0	6	18	17	13	1	3	0	0	0	8	20	19	8	2	1	0	0
2,500–2,999	79	0	4	21	28	18	5	3	0	0	0	10	28	20	17	4	0	0	0
3,000–3,499	35	0	1	5	14	12	0	2	1	0	0	2	10	14	6	1	2	0	0
3,500–3,999	20	0	0	2	11	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	11	3	1	0	0	0
4,000 and over	38	0	2	8	11	11	2	0	1	2	0	4	10	13	7	1	1	0	1
California:																			
All families	1,845	0	261	460	462	325	135	92	58	52	20	402	510	398	294	107	63	35	16
Relief families	324	0	36	57	74	71	34	22	18	12	5	51	78	70	56	32	14	13	5
Nonrelief families	1,521	0	225	403	388	254	101	70	40	40	15	351	432	328	238	75	49	22	11
0–249	14	0	1	1	0	3	1	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	3	2	5	0	2
250–499	33	0	2	5	3	6	2	4	4	7	0	5	2	7	6	4	1	4	4
500–749	87	0	17	11	10	15	8	12	8	6	2	21	11	11	19	8	14	1	0
750–999	171	0	30	29	25	32	19	17	11	8	3	44	24	28	38	16	9	8	1
1,000–1,249	207	0	46	44	50	32	17	10	2	6	6	53	49	42	39	9	5	4	0
1,250–1,499	205	0	37	57	43	39	11	10	5	3	1	56	64	33	27	15	7	1	1
1,500–1,749	210	0	36	70	55	28	9	5	2	5	2	52	83	38	23	5	3	2	2

1,750–1,999	183	0	24	61	54	26	15	3	0	0	1	46	63	41	24	7	1	0	0
2,000–2,249	135	0	12	44	48	20	6	3	1	1	0	26	46	41	19	1	2	0	0
2,250–2,499	70	0	9	23	23	12	1	0	2	0	0	17	21	24	6	1	0	0	1
2,500–2,999	108	0	7	31	47	14	4	2	1	2	0	20	34	35	13	3	1	2	0
3,000–3,499	28	0	0	12	5	8	3	0	0	0	0	2	12	6	8	0	0	0	0
3,500–3,999	21	0	0	7	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	9	3	0	0	0	0
4,000 and over	49	0	4	8	17	15	3	1	1	0	0	6	15	13	10	4	1	0	0

[1] This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

[2] In the Washington-Oregon villages, 1 husband did not report age.

[3] In the Washington-Oregon villages, 2 wives did not report age.

TABLE 158.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families [1]	Husbands of specified age [2]—									Wives of specified age [3]—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older	Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Washington-Oregon:																			
All types	1,774	0	233	435	427	308	121	114	68	67	14	352	477	413	270	106	78	35	27
Family type 1	574	0	89	71	64	108	63	78	49	51	8	118	55	83	128	76	55	30	19
0–999	274	0	37	14	12	41	39	49	40	42	5	34	13	28	64	49	37	27	17
1,000–1,499	148	0	28	23	22	33	13	15	8	6	2	41	13	29	33	15	11	2	2
1,500–1,999	74	0	15	20	10	14	6	6	1	2	1	28	12	13	9	5	4	1	0
2,000–2,999	55	0	7	10	14	13	5	6	0	0	0	11	12	8	17	6	1	0	0
3,000 and over	23	0	2	4	6	7	0	2	0	1	0	4	5	5	5	1	2	0	0
Family types 2 and 3	541	0	126	244	113	39	8	6	4	1	4	182	251	81	15	2	5	1	0
0–999	142	0	50	48	25	10	4	2	2	1	2	64	50	18	2	2	3	1	0
1,000–1,499	172	0	44	86	27	11	1	3	0	0	2	68	76	20	5	0	1	0	0
1,500–1,999	130	0	24	65	31	6	2	1	1	0	0	37	69	21	3	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	74	0	7	37	20	9	1	0	0	0	0	11	44	15	4	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	23	0	1	8	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	12	7	1	0	1	0	0
Family types 4 and 5	469	0	7	38	188	138	46	28	14	10	2	19	79	204	115	25	16	3	6
0–999	129	0	4	6	37	42	12	16	6	6	0	6	17	46	37	11	6	3	3
1,000–1,499	125	0	2	8	60	25	12	8	6	4	1	6	22	49	29	7	8	0	3
1,500–1,999	95	0	1	15	42	26	11	0	0	0	1	3	24	44	21	2	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	84	0	0	8	33	30	8	4	1	0	0	4	12	43	19	4	2	0	0
3,000 and over	36	0	0	1	16	15	3	0	1	6	0	0	4	22	9	1	0	0	0
Family types 6 and 7	150	0	11	80	42	12	3	2	0	0	0	33	85	25	6	1	0	0	0
0–999	36	0	5	19	7	2	2	1	0	0	0	12	17	4	3	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	46	0	5	19	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	24	11	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	38	0	1	23	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	23	5	2	1	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	24	0	0	17	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	3	1	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	6	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	40	0	0	2	20	11	1	0	1	5	0	0	7	20	6	2	2	1	2

California:																			
All types	1,521	0	225	403	388	254	101	70	40	40	15	351	432	328	238	75	49	22	11
Family type 1	481	0	73	76	65	98	54	47	35	33	11	101	67	63	114	53	42	19	11
0–999	165	0	22	12	9	28	18	30	24	22	4	28	6	14	44	23	26	13	7
1,000–1,499	124	0	22	18	17	29	16	10	6	6	6	21	22	14	31	16	9	4	1
1,500–1,999	89	0	20	23	11	16	13	3	0	3	1	27	17	12	18	9	3	0	2
2,000–2,999	75	0	8	17	21	16	4	3	4	2	0	21	13	20	12	3	3	2	1
3,000 and over	28	0	1	6	7	9	3	1	1	0	0	4	9	3	9	2	1	0	0
Family types 2 and 3	511	0	129	230	109	37	6	0	0	0	2	201	220	68	20	0	0	0	0
0–999	60	0	23	23	7	5	2	0	0	0	1	34	15	7	3	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	146	0	54	57	21	12	2	0	0	0	0	72	48	18	8	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	156	0	31	77	38	10	0	0	0	0	1	56	77	19	3	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	116	0	18	57	35	5	1	0	0	0	0	34	59	18	5	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	33	0	3	16	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	21	6	1	0	0	0	0
Family types 4 and 5	386	0	11	40	166	101	36	21	5	6	2	18	80	160	95	22	7	2	0
0–999	56	0	3	3	16	18	8	5	2	1	0	4	8	17	17	7	3	0	0
1,000–1,499	103	0	3	10	41	27	8	10	1	3	1	5	26	34	25	8	3	1	0
1,500–1,999	98	0	4	8	46	23	10	4	2	1	1	5	26	37	24	3	1	1	0
2,000–2,999	97	0	1	15	50	22	6	2	0	1	0	3	17	55	20	2	0	0	0
3,000 and over	32	0	0	4	13	11	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	17	9	2	0	0	0
Family types 6 and 7	108	0	12	54	31	8	2	1	0	0	0	31	61	15	1	0	0	0	0
0–999	18	0	2	8	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	9	3	1	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	33	0	4	16	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	11	17	5	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	39	0	5	21	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	10	24	5	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	17	0	1	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	2	0	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	35	0	0	3	17	10	3	1	0	1	0	0	4	22	8	0	0	1	0

[1] This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.
[2] 1 husband in the Washington-Oregon villages did not report age.
[3] 2 wives in the Washington-Oregon villages did not report age.

TABLE 159.—*Age of husbands: Number of husbands in specified age groups, by family occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family occupational group, and income class (dollars)	Families [1]	Husbands of specified age [2]—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All occupations	1,774	0	233	435	427	308	121	114	68	67
Wage earner	784	0	144	185	198	135	48	38	20	16
0–999	326	0	77	60	52	52	32	28	14	11
1,000–1,499	279	0	46	70	87	50	10	8	5	3
1,500–1,999	139	0	17	48	46	19	5	1	1	2
2,000–2,999	35	0	4	6	11	12	1	1	0	0
3,000 and over	5	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Clerical	255	0	42	83	53	37	20	15	4	1
0–999	60	0	12	13	11	7	9	6	2	0
1,000–1,499	69	0	18	21	11	7	4	5	2	1
1,500–1,999	72	0	11	28	16	10	5	2	0	0
2,000–2,999	49	0	1	20	13	11	2	2	0	0
3,000 and over	5	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Business and professional	620	0	45	164	170	114	45	47	21	13
0–999	119	0	6	13	18	26	9	26	13	8
1,000–1,499	137	0	14	45	33	18	11	10	3	3
1,500–1,999	136	0	13	48	39	18	11	5	1	1
2,000–2,999	148	0	9	46	48	29	11	4	1	0
3,000 and over	80	0	3	12	32	23	3	2	3	1
Other occupations	115	0	2	3	6	22	8	14	23	37
California:										
All occupations	1,521	0	225	403	388	254	101	70	40	40
Wage earner	871	0	161	250	218	135	49	33	15	10
0–999	197	0	42	39	31	34	18	14	12	7
1,000–1,499	263	0	59	70	63	38	17	13	1	2
1,500–1,999	259	0	42	90	69	38	12	5	2	1
2,000–2,999	142	0	16	48	54	21	2	1	0	0
3,000 and over	10	0	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	0
Clerical	160	0	31	47	46	23	8	2	2	1
0–999	19	0	5	2	1	3	3	2	2	1
1,000–1,499	40	0	12	14	8	5	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	46	0	9	11	19	5	2	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	44	0	5	16	17	6	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	11	0	0	4	1	4	2	0	0	0
Business and professional	379	0	32	101	107	76	30	18	8	7
0–999	32	0	2	3	1	8	7	7	2	2
1,000–1,499	85	0	12	16	19	24	5	4	3	2
1,500–1,999	77	0	9	28	20	9	8	3	0	0
2,000–2,999	114	0	7	34	41	18	6	3	2	3
3,000 and over	71	0	2	20	26	17	4	1	1	0
Other occupations	111	0	1	5	17	20	14	17	15	22

[1] This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

[2] 1 husband in the Washington-Oregon villages did not report age.

TABLE 160.—*Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of families, by family type and relief status, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type [1]	Nonrelief families					Relief families				
	All		Average persons per family [2]			All		Average persons per family [2]		
			All members	Other than husband and wife				All members	Other than husband and wife	
				Under 16	16 or older				Under 16	16 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Washington-Oregon:										
All types [3]	1,776	100	3.38	0.92	0.45	539	100	4.15	1.50	0.64
1	575	31	2.02			136	26	2.02		
2	300	17	3.02	1.00		60	11	3.03	1.00	
3	241	14	3.99	2.00		50	9	4.01	2.00	
4	344	19	3.47	.24	1.23	83	16	3.50	.30	1.18
5	125	7	5.33	1.69	1.66	60	11	5.41	1.85	1.57
6	123	7	5.23	3.24		77	14	5.38	3.39	
7	27	2	7.16	3.41	1.78	46	8	7.32	3.72	1.63
8	27	2	5.03		3.07	11	2	5.33		3.27
9	14	1	9.64	5.00	2.57	16	3	9.92	5.12	2.75
California:										
All types [3]	1,522	100	3.41	.99	.42	324	100	3.85	1.31	.53
1	481	31	2.01			106	32	2.02		
2	274	18	3.00	1.00		27	8	2.99	1.00	
3	237	16	4.00	2.00		32	10	3.99	2.00	
4	270	17	3.48	.31	1.17	48	15	3.36	.25	1.10
5	116	8	5.40	1.78	1.59	35	11	5.38	1.91	1.46
6	83	6	5.23	3.24		40	12	5.24	3.22	
7	26	2	7.20	3.88	1.35	25	8	7.31	3.64	1.68
8	19	1	5.32		3.32	5	2	5.00		3.00
9	16	1	9.82	5.69	2.13	6	2	9.86	5.83	2.00

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family type.

[2] Year-equivalent persons. The method of computing the average number of all members is slightly different from that used in computing persons under 16 or 16 and over. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person. Averages are based on the corresponding number of nonrelief families, column 2, or relief families, column 7, in each class.

[3] This table includes 2 nonrelief families in the Washington-Oregon villages and 1 nonrelief family in the California villages that reported net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

TABLE 161.—*Family members 16 or older: Average number of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife in relief and nonrelief families, by age and family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type [1] (No.)	Number of family members other than husband and wife [2]							
	All members [3]		Sons and daughters		Parents		Other relatives	
	16–29	30 or older	16–29	30 or older	16–29	30 or older	16–29	30 or older
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
4, 5, and 7	1.13	0.25	1.08	0.06	0	0.15	0.04	0.04
4	.95	.27	.90	.08	0	.15	.05	.04
5	1.39	.25	1.34	.02	0	.19	.04	.04
7	1.58	.11	1.52	.04	0	.07	.06	0
California:								
4, 5, and 7	1.13	.19	1.08	.06	0	.11	.05	.02
4	.95	.23	.91	.08	0	.12	.04	.03
5	1.46	.11	1.40	.02	0	.08	.06	.01
7	1.24	.27	1.17	.06	0	.18	.07	.03

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family Type. Family types 8 and 9 were not included in this table because of lack of data. There were 68 cases in the Washington-Oregon villages and 46 in the California villages of these types; their addition would have increased slightly the average persons 16 or older. The remaining family types included no year-equivalent persons 16 or older other than husband and wife.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class. Any person who was a member of the economic family at any time during the report year is considered as 1 member. Therefore these are not year-equivalent persons.

[3] Includes average number of family members not related to husband and wife as follows: In the Washington-Oregon villages, family type 5, 0.01 aged 16 to 29; family types 4, 5, and 7, 0.01 aged 16 to 29.

TABLE 162.—*Family type: Percentage distribution by income of families of specified types, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type [1]	Percentage of families in specified income classes in—											
	Washington-Oregon						California					
	All	$0–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000 or over	All	$0–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000 or over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All types	100	33	29	20	13	5	100	20	27	26	21	6
1	100	48	25	13	10	4	100	34	26	18	16	6
2	100	28	35	21	12	4	100	11	35	27	19	8
3	100	24	27	28	16	5	100	13	21	34	27	5
4	100	28	27	19	18	8	100	16	30	24	22	8
5	100	27	25	24	18	6	100	11	21	28	31	9
6	100	24	31	27	15	3	100	16	33	38	13	0
7	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
8 and 9	100	25	25	35	2	13	100	17	17	32	23	11

[1] For description of family types, see Glossary, Family type.

[2] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 163.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families	Families having in the household nonfamily members—									Average number of nonfamily members [1]—								
		Any	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Any	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					All	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All families	2,313	1,128	310	57	77	37	161	29	3	956	0.32	0.68	0.73	0.73	1.44	0.37	0.17	0.06	0.15
Relief families	539	192	43	15	14	4	13	20	0	165	.27	.64	.64	.52	1.56	.33	.10	-------	.15
Nonrelief families [2]	1,774	936	267	42	63	33	148	9	3	791	.33	.69	.76	.78	1.42	.38	.52	.06	.16
0–999	591	258	66	19	15	13	25	4	2	222	.34	.81	.73	.72	1.71	.25	.54	[3].08	.14
1,000–1,499	501	283	77	12	22	10	36	1	1	237	.30	.58	.68	.79	.88	.28	[3].33	[3].02	.17
1,500–1,999	351	188	59	4	14	3	42	0	0	158	.35	.63	1.00	.97	1.06	.39	-------	-------	.18
2,000–2,999	238	148	48	6	11	5	31	4	0	124	.33	.63	.87	.63	.62	.48	.54	-------	.13
3,000 and over	93	59	17	1	1	2	14	0	0	50	.44	1.07	[3].46	[3].33	[3] 4.79	.56	-------	-------	.16
Occupational groups, nonrelief:																			
Wage earner	784	380	104	21	21	13	53	5	2	317	.31	.62	.81	.70	1.23	.31	.47	[3].08	.16
Clerical	255	139	44	3	14	7	24	1	1	115	.34	.62	.78	.74	1.08	.29	[3].50	[3].02	.17
Business and professional	620	370	114	17	26	13	68	3	0	315	.37	.78	.72	.85	1.80	.46	.60	-------	.14
Family type groups, nonrelief:																			
1	574	290	69	13	16	18	29	4	1	252	.40	.99	.83	.98	1.82	.32	.74	[3].08	.18
2 and 3	541	282	100	4	23	4	74	2	1	231	.28	.48	.81	.66	.59	.37	[3].34	[3].02	.13
4 and 5	469	265	73	22	17	9	31	2	0	226	.32	.68	.67	.82	1.04	.38	[3].29	.00	.15
6 and 7	150	76	23	3	5	2	14	1	0	60	.33	.66	1.00	.60	[3] 1.21	.49	[3].46	-------	.16
8 and 9	40	23	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	22	.28	[3].66	----------	[3].66	----------	----------	----------	[3].08	.23

[1] Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members of specified types. The counts in columns 3–11 represent the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members of specified types; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

[2] Includes families of occupational groups other than those listed below. See table 151.

[3] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 163.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families	Families having in the household nonfamily members—									Average number of nonfamily members [1]								
		Any	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Any	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					All	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
California:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All families	1,845	606	182	44	77	22	50	15	1	478	.35	.77	1.10	.79	.62	.33	.79	[3].04	.14
Relief families	324	53	20	4	14	3	0	10	1	36	.39	.85	1.00	.81	.52	-------	.17	[3].04	.10
Nonrelief families [2]	1,521	553	162	40	63	19	50	5	0	442	.34	.76	1.11	.79	.63	.33	.92	-------	.14
0–999	305	80	30	10	12	2	8	1	0	56	.38	.82	1.28	.82	[3].21	.19	[3].12	-------	.10
1,000–1,499	412	144	41	5	18	10	11	2	0	114	.28	.54	.67	.61	.60	.17	[3].87	-------	.14
1,500–1,999	393	147	35	13	14	4	6	0	0	125	.32	.86	1.14	.80	.90	.10	-------	-------	.14
2,000–2,999	313	133	36	9	15	1	13	2	0	107	.36	.64	.95	.94	[3].75	.36	[3]1.37	-------	.16
3,000 and over	98	49	20	3	4	2	12	0	0	40	.53	.88	1.65	.90	[3].60	.66	-------	-------	.20
Occupational groups, nonrelief:																			
Wage earner	871	315	91	24	39	11	23	4	0	250	.33	.74	1.15	.76	.45	.13	.65	-------	.15
Clerical	160	62	15	3	7	1	5	0	0	51	.23	.57	.69	.48	[3]1.00	.43	-------	-------	.11
Business and professional	379	157	53	12	16	7	21	0	0	124	.42	.89	1.19	.97	.86	.54	-------	-------	.15
Family type groups, nonrelief:																			
1	481	162	50	16	20	9	10	2	0	124	.40	.87	1.05	.84	.55	.50	[3].86	-------	.16
2 and 3	511	193	53	5	17	7	28	0	0	157	.25	.54	.98	.51	.84	.32	-------	-------	.13
4 and 5	386	158	47	17	21	3	7	3	0	127	.40	.96	1.08	.99	.38	.25	.96	-------	.14
6 and 7	108	32	10	1	4	0	5	0	0	28	.30	.49	[3]1.35	.72	-------	.14	-------	-------	.17
8 and 9	35	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	.60	[3]1.66	[3]3.00	[3].33	-------	-------	-------	-------	.25

[1] See p. 305.

[2] Includes families of occupational groups other than those listed below. See table 151.

[3] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 164.—*Occupation of earners: Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	All husbands [1]	Husbands whose chief occupation was—				Husbands with no income from earnings	All principal earners	Principal earners [2] whose chief occupation was—				All supplementary earners	Supplementary earners [2] whose chief occupation was—			
		Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown			Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown		Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All incomes	1,774	780	238	594	34	128	1,681	783	256	609	33	539	366	94	78	1
0–249	47	19	2	3	1	22	26	20	2	3	1	8	7	1	0	0
250–499	121	67	4	15	7	28	98	69	6	16	7	35	33	0	2	0
500–749	190	99	16	38	10	27	173	105	21	38	9	57	43	7	6	1
750–999	233	129	31	51	5	17	223	130	32	56	5	56	45	3	8	0
1,000–1,249	280	163	32	71	4	10	273	159	37	73	4	87	67	9	11	0
1,250–1,499	221	122	31	57	1	10	214	121	32	60	1	89	62	17	10	0
1,500–1,749	202	96	34	69	1	2	201	96	36	68	1	55	40	11	4	0
1,750–1,999	149	45	34	65	2	3	148	44	36	66	2	47	20	16	11	0
2,000–2,249	101	15	22	62	1	1	100	15	23	61	1	42	21	12	9	0
2,250–2,499	58	10	15	31	0	2	57	10	14	33	0	16	8	8	0	0
2,500–2,999	79	10	12	53	1	3	77	9	12	55	1	13	5	1	7	0
3,000–3,499	35	2	3	29	0	1	34	2	3	29	0	9	3	4	2	0
3,500–3,999	20	2	2	16	0	0	20	2	2	16	0	13	10	1	2	0
4,000 and over	38	1	0	34	1	2	37	1	0	35	1	12	2	4	6	0
California:																
All incomes	1,521	869	150	357	51	94	1,450	872	160	370	48	420	293	61	62	4
0–249	14	4	0	0	0	10	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
250–499	33	17	1	1	4	10	25	19	1	1	4	6	5	1	0	0
500–749	87	60	6	6	4	11	78	62	6	6	4	24	17	2	5	0
750–999	171	108	11	18	9	25	151	112	12	19	8	40	32	1	5	2
1,000–1,249	207	140	15	33	8	11	201	142	16	35	8	68	55	4	9	0
1,250–1,499	205	122	21	47	6	9	198	121	24	48	5	50	36	10	3	1
1,500–1,749	210	142	22	35	3	8	206	143	23	37	3	39	29	3	7	0
1,750–1,999	183	118	21	40	3	1	182	116	23	40	3	48	38	2	8	0
2,000–2,249	135	75	17	36	2	5	130	71	19	39	1	55	40	9	5	1
2,250–2,499	70	30	9	27	3	1	69	30	9	27	3	27	15	9	3	0
2,500–2,999	108	42	15	45	4	2	108	41	16	47	4	30	12	13	5	0
3,000–3,499	28	8	6	14	0	0	28	8	5	15	0	13	6	4	3	0
3,500–3,999	21	0	5	15	1	0	21	0	5	15	1	9	4	1	4	0
4,000 and over	49	3	1	40	4	1	48	2	1	41	4	10	3	2	5	0

[1] The total number of husbands is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

[2] Includes husbands as well as other family members.

TABLE 165.—*Business and professional families: Number of families in independent and salaried groups, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Number of families of specified occupational groups in Washington-Oregon [1]				Number of families of specified occupational groups in California [1]			
	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All incomes	334	42	117	127	182	25	86	86
0–249	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
250–499	17	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
500–749	29	0	2	8	6	1	0	0
750–999	39	2	3	14	16	1	2	2
1,000–1,249	46	2	9	19	24	2	7	3
1,250–1,499	36	2	7	16	25	1	9	14
1,500–1,749	39	3	13	15	20	1	9	7
1,750–1,999	28	4	19	15	16	2	8	14
2,000–2,249	34	1	13	12	20	0	6	14
2,250–2,499	13	5	10	5	8	1	12	6
2,500–2,999	19	4	24	8	16	1	16	14
3,000–3,499	11	3	8	7	1	1	5	8
3,500–3,999	3	4	7	2	8	2	5	0
4,000 and over [2]	18	12	2	3	18	12	7	4

[1] Other tables show these 4 groups combined as business and professional.
[2] Largest income reported: Washington-Oregon villages, over $20,000; California villages, over $20,000.

TABLE 166.—*Business and professional families: Distribution by family type, and average size of families in independent and salaried groups, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families of types [1]—					Persons per family [2]
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Independent business	106	88	104	26	10	3.36
Independent professional	14	10	13	4	1	3.34
Salaried business	26	47	31	12	1	3.52
Salaried professional	42	44	30	10	1	3.29
California:						
Independent business	69	56	47	7	3	3.14
Independent professional	12	10	3	0	0	2.91
Salaried business	25	32	25	2	2	3.39
Salaried professional	21	39	22	4	0	3.17

[1] For description of family types see Glossary, Family type.
[2] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.

TABLE 167.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner [4]					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [6]
		Any [1]	1 only		More than 1 [2]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [3]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All occupations	1,774	1,681	1,264	1,233	417	539	45	247	154	93	207	364	196	211	155	63
0–999	591	520	399	378	121	156	15	82	35	24	85	108	86	86	69	23
1,000–1,499	501	487	352	346	135	176	16	87	44	29	129	324	117	109	92	45
1,500–1,999	351	349	266	264	83	102	8	38	35	21	262	475	273	231	215	76
2,000–2,999	238	234	177	175	57	71	5	28	25	13	352	788	410	244	267	105
3,000 and over	93	91	70	70	21	34	1	12	15	6	703	[7] 1,860	770	710	358	257
Wage-earner	784	782	560	545	222	303	18	146	86	53	142	199	129	158	129	55
0–999	326	324	234	224	90	117	11	64	25	17	78	125	81	66	52	28
1,000–1,499	279	279	192	188	87	122	5	62	36	19	121	362	117	112	87	53
1,500–1,999	139	139	108	108	31	41	1	15	15	10	280	[7] 300	296	288	243	83
2,000–2,999	35	35	23	22	12	17	1	4	8	4	357	[7] 104	452	366	306	173
3,000 and over	5	5	3	3	2	6	0	1	2	3	256	-------	[7] 150	[7] 364	220	308
Clerical	255	255	192	187	63	74	16	34	13	11	255	397	216	224	209	74
0–999	60	60	48	44	12	14	3	6	1	4	78	64	56	[7] 91	118	18
1,000–1,499	69	69	51	50	18	22	6	10	4	2	134	338	56	75	[7] 25	43
1,500–1,999	72	72	54	54	18	20	6	9	3	2	351	521	248	192	[7] 540	97
2,000–2,999	49	49	36	36	13	16	1	8	4	3	337	[7] 1,008	376	172	230	110
3,000 and over	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	[7] 1,230	-------	[7] 1,200	[7] 1,260	-------	492

For footnotes, see p. 311.

TABLE 167.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner [4]					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [6]
		Any [1]	1 only		More than 1 [2]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [3]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Washington-Oregon—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Business and professional	620	611	482	471	129	159	11	66	55	27	311	587	332	291	187	80
0–999	119	114	97	90	17	23	1	11	9	2	124	[7] 50	120	140	[7] 108	24
1,000–1,499	137	134	104	103	30	32	5	15	4	8	159	269	157	104	121	37
1,500–1,999	136	135	102	100	33	40	1	14	17	8	201	[7] 375	263	187	101	59
2,000–2,999	148	148	116	115	32	38	3	16	13	6	357	943	417	192	259	92
3,000 and over	80	80	63	63	17	26	1	10	12	3	766	[7] 1,860	789	723	496	249
Other occupations	115	33	30	30	3	3	0	1	0	2	161	-------	[7] 204	-------	140	4
California:																
All occupations	1,521	1,450	1,126	1,111	324	420	39	192	124	65	287	430	308	258	195	79
0–999	305	259	199	192	60	71	10	41	13	7	128	130	127	135	118	30
1,000–1,499	412	399	309	305	90	118	8	52	37	21	158	361	163	157	73	46
1,500–1,999	393	388	317	315	71	87	10	38	28	11	294	458	340	232	147	65
2,000–2,999	313	307	230	228	77	112	8	46	35	23	323	536	340	264	307	116
3,000 and over	98	97	71	71	26	32	3	15	11	3	970	1,240	1,129	799	537	317
Wage earner	871	871	664	657	207	271	18	124	84	45	236	237	243	252	188	74
0–999	197	197	147	143	50	61	9	33	12	7	126	122	128	129	118	39
1,000–1,499	263	263	200	198	63	80	4	38	21	17	156	252	168	175	86	48
1,500–1,999	259	259	213	212	46	58	4	24	22	8	271	317	320	248	162	61
2,000–2,999	142	142	101	101	41	63	1	25	25	12	322	[7] 900	347	265	341	143
3,000 and over	10	10	3	3	7	9	0	4	4	1	869	-------	787	974	[7] 780	782
Clerical	160	160	120	120	40	55	8	23	16	8	373	515	440	284	220	128
0–999	19	19	15	15	4	4	1	3	0	0	109	[7] 201	78	-------	-------	23

1,000–1,499	40	40	31	31	9	16	3	4	7	2	202	445	146	182	[7] 16	81
1,500–1,999	46	46	35	35	11	15	2	6	4	3	264	[7] 490	322	180	108	86
2,000–2,999	44	44	34	34	10	14	2	6	3	3	515	[7] 802	486	429	469	164
3,000 and over	11	11	5	5	6	6	0	4	2	0	952	-------	1,112	[7] 630	-------	519
Business and professional	379	370	303	295	67	80	13	38	18	11	412	644	431	323	220	87
0–999	32	26	22	19	4	4	0	3	1	0	152	-------	137	[7] 200	-------	19
1,000–1,499	85	83	69	67	14	15	1	9	4	1	163	[7] 540	160	114	[7] 15	29
1,500–1,999	77	77	64	63	13	13	4	7	2	0	431	583	425	[7] 151	-------	73
2,000–2,999	114	113	89	87	24	33	5	13	7	8	255	357	286	190	197	74
3,000 and over	71	71	59	59	12	15	3	6	4	2	1,059	1,240	1,305	878	[7] 415	224
Other occupations	111	49	39	39	10	14	0	7	6	1	224	-------	367	91	[7] 25	28

[1] Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners, i. e., no income from earnings, earnings only from roomers and boarders, etc. See table 80, footnotes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

[2] Families that have supplementary earners.

[3] Includes earners under 16 years of age, as follows: Washington-Oregon villages, 24 males and 12 females; California villages, 14 males and 8 females.

[4] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in columns 7–11.

[5] Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age amounted to: Washington-Oregon villages, males $27 and females $16; California villages, males $57 and females $36.

[6] Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[7] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 168.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average [3] earnings per supplementary earner					Average [5] earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any	1 only		More than 1 [1]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [2]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	1,774	1,681	1,264	1,233	417	539	45	247	154	93	207	364	196	211	155	63
Family type 1	574	508	414	404	94	94	16	75	[6] 2	[6] 1	236	365	217	[7] 50	[7] 11	39
0–999	274	220	183	173	37	37	6	28	[6] 2	[6] 1	86	111	86	[7] 50	[7] 11	12
1,000–1,499	148	141	109	109	32	32	5	27	------	------	172	364	136	------	------	37
1,500–1,999	74	72	57	57	15	15	4	11	------	------	457	650	388	------	------	93
2,000–2,999	55	53	45	45	8	8	1	7	------	------	443	[7] 750	399	------	------	64
3,000 and over	23	22	20	20	2	2	0	2	------	------	[7] 1,572	------	[7] 1,572	------	------	137
Family types 2 and 3	541	535	452	446	83	85	3	69	11	2	159	477	171	25	[7] 21	25
0–999	142	137	113	109	24	25	1	22	2	0	88	[7] 50	94	[7] 32	------	15
1,000–1,499	172	171	141	139	30	30	1	26	2	1	103	[7] 302	104	[7] 47	[7] 18	18
1,500–1,999	130	130	112	112	18	19	0	12	6	1	143	------	213	23	[7] 24	21
2,000–2,999	74	74	63	63	11	11	1	9	1	0	503	[7] 1,080	491	[7] 32	------	75
3,000 and over	23	23	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------	------	------	0
Family types 4 and 5	469	449	257	243	192	285	22	77	115	71	207	345	212	208	159	126
0–999	129	118	69	62	49	78	7	25	27	19	85	108	80	91	76	52
1,000–1,499	125	119	61	57	58	92	10	26	33	23	133	306	116	123	92	98
1,500–1,999	95	95	55	53	40	53	2	11	23	17	253	[7] 406	273	247	230	141
2,000–2,999	84	82	50	49	32	42	2	8	22	10	306	[7] 552	406	241	321	153
3,000 and over	36	35	22	22	13	20	1	7	10	2	695	[7] 1,860	718	642	[7] 295	386
Family types 6 and 7	150	149	121	120	28	38	2	20	9	7	157	[7] 549	118	145	172	40
0–999	36	35	30	30	5	5	0	5	0	0	78	------	78	------	------	11

1,000–1,499	46	46	36	36	10	14	0	7	6	1	67	-------	65	72	[7] 4	20
1,500–1,999	38	38	31	31	7	9	1	4	2	2	200	[7] 90	132	[7] 345	[7] 244	47
2,000–2,999	24	24	19	18	5	5	1	3	0	1	369	[7] 1,008	275	-------	[7] 14	77
3,000 and over	6	6	5	5	1	5	0	1	1	3	198	-------	[7] 150	[7] 180	220	165
Family types 8 and 9	40	40	20	20	20	37	2	6	17	12	295	[7] 220	268	409	158	273
California:																
All types	1,521	1,450	1,126	1,111	324	420	39	192	124	65	287	430	308	258	195	79
Family type 1	481	431	368	361	63	63	8	55	-------	-------	338	417	327	-------	-------	44
0–999	165	130	105	99	25	25	4	21	-------	-------	129	142	127	-------	-------	20
1,000–1,499	124	116	103	103	13	13	1	12	-------	-------	179	[7] 450	156	-------	-------	19
1,500–1,999	89	85	79	78	6	6	1	5	-------	-------	406	[7] 600	367	-------	-------	27
2,000–2,999	75	72	59	59	13	13	1	12	-------	-------	491	[7] 400	499	-------	-------	85
3,000 and over	28	28	22	22	6	6	1	5	-------	-------	1,158	[7] 1,320	1,126	-------	-------	248
Family types 2 and 3	511	506	444	442	62	64	4	55	3	2	345	810	335	66	[7] 108	43
0–999	60	56	51	51	5	5	0	5	0	0	123	-------	123	-------	-------	10
1,000–1,499	146	146	128	126	18	19	1	16	0	2	160	[7] 540	142	-------	[7] 108	21
1,500–1,999	156	156	137	137	19	19	2	16	1	0	353	[7] 750	324	[7] 24	-------	43
2,000–2,999	116	115	100	100	15	15	0	14	1	0	315	-------	334	[7] 54	-------	41
3,000 and over	33	33	28	28	5	6	1	4	1	0	1,165	[7] 1,200	1,418	[7] 120	-------	212
Family types 4 and 5	386	373	214	208	159	221	21	61	92	47	270	338	299	262	218	155
0–999	56	51	29	28	22	27	4	9	8	6	151	162	140	180	123	73
1,000–1,499	103	99	51	49	48	67	5	21	30	11	149	262	185	140	56	98
1,500–1,999	98	97	60	59	37	49	7	13	21	8	270	354	367	232	137	135
2,000–2,999	97	95	54	52	41	63	5	13	25	20	312	535	249	271	349	203
3,000 and over	32	31	20	20	11	15	0	5	8	2	846	-------	1,024	842	[7] 415	396
Family types 6 and 7	108	105	82	82	23	34	1	15	13	5	156	[7] 8	188	157	86	49
0–999	18	16	11	11	5	6	1	4	1	0	88	[7] 8	128	[7] 10	-------	29
1,000–1,499	33	32	23	23	9	12	0	3	4	5	137	-------	144	197	86	50
1,500–1,999	39	39	34	34	5	7	0	4	3	0	215	-------	285	123	-------	39
2,000–2,999	17	17	13	13	4	9	0	4	5	0	180	-------	186	175	-------	95
3,000 and over	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Family types 8 and 9	35	35	18	18	17	38	5	6	16	11	323	615	276	362	159	351

[1] Families that have supplementary earners.
[2] Includes earners under 16 years of age. See table 167, footnote 3.
[3] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in columns 7–11.
[4] Includes earnings of persons under 16 years of age. See table 167, footnote 5.
[5] Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.
[6] Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.
[7] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 169.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from [2]—									
		Any source	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders [1]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders (net)	Other work not attributable to individuals
			Any	Husband	Wife	Other earners							All	Husband	Wife	Other earners					
						16 or older		Under 16								16 or older		Under 16			
						Male	Female	Male	Female							Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All occupations	1,774	1,692	1,681	1,646	294	126	88	23	12	130	63	1,248	1,238	1,156	45	23	14	(3)	(3)	7	3
0–999	591	527	520	497	107	31	25	7	3	44	22	499	488	446	27	8	7	(3)	(3)	8	3
1,000–1,499	501	490	487	481	99	36	30	6	3	44	19	1,059	1,050	986	37	12	14	1	(3)	7	2
1,500–1,999	351	350	349	346	45	27	18	5	3	18	17	1,574	1,562	1,468	51	26	17	(3)	(3)	6	6
2,000–2,999	238	234	234	232	30	21	12	3	2	20	4	2,099	2,087	1,966	61	36	24	(3)	(3)	9	3
3,000 and over	93	91	91	90	13	11	3	2	1	4	1	3,612	3,605	3,324	122	136	23	(3)	(3)	6	1
Wage earner	784	784	782	766	164	71	44	12	6	57	38	999	988	920	34	22	11	1	(3)	6	5
0–999	326	326	324	313	77	22	16	5	3	23	15	561	552	509	29	7	7	(3)	(3)	6	3
1,000–1,499	279	279	279	275	67	30	16	4	1	23	12	1,086	1,077	1,013	38	19	6	1	(3)	6	3
1,500–1,999	139	139	139	139	15	9	9	3	1	5	10	1,548	1,533	1,449	32	31	21	(3)	(3)	4	11
2,000–2,999	35	35	35	34	4	8	2	0	1	5	1	1,958	1,933	1,724	52	123	34	0	(3)	11	14
3,000 and over	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2,770	2,763	2,455	30	146	132	0	0	7	0
Clerical	255	255	255	249	46	12	17	2	2	22	7	1,393	1,382	1,270	64	15	33	(3)	(3)	8	3
0–999	60	60	60	56	11	1	6	0	0	6	2	632	620	554	47	2	17	0	0	10	2
1,000–1,499	69	69	69	68	12	3	6	1	1	8	1	1,140	1,133	1,047	29	4	52	1	(3)	6	1
1,500–1,999	72	72	72	71	14	4	2	0	0	3	2	1,630	1,621	1,471	99	23	28	0	0	3	6
2,000–2,999	49	49	49	49	8	3	3	1	1	5	2	2,128	2,114	2,002	61	13	36	1	1	13	1
3,000 and over	5	5	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	3,388	3,388	2,896	240	252	0	0	0	0	0

Business and professional	620	620	611	598	83	43	25	9	4	49	17	1,700	1,688	1,586	57	33	12	(3)	(3)	10	2
0–999	119	119	114	106	18	8	2	2	0	15	4	561	540	482	31	21	6	(3)	0	16	5
1,000–1,499	137	137	134	133	20	3	8	1	1	12	6	1,073	1,062	1,002	43	3	14	(3)	(3)	10	1
1,500–1,999	136	136	135	133	16	14	6	2	2	9	5	1,590	1,578	1,500	47	25	6	(3)	(3)	9	3
2,000–2,999	148	148	148	147	18	10	7	2	0	10	1	2,182	2,173	2,064	65	25	19	(3)	0	8	1
3,000 and over	80	80	80	79	11	8	2	2	1	3	1	3,765	3,758	3,481	125	133	19	(3)	(3)	6	1
Other occupations	115	33	33	33	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	185	183	179	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
California:																					
All occupations	1,521	1,458	1,450	1,427	225	113	55	13	7	119	27	1,564	1,549	1,446	58	31	13	1	(3)	14	
0–999	305	265	259	249	54	15	7	0	0	25	6	567	552	501	33	12	6	0	0	14	1
1,000–1,499	412	400	399	392	59	32	15	6	4	32	5	1,105	1,096	1,033	34	24	4	1	(3)	8	1
1,500–1,999	393	388	388	384	43	30	12	3	1	30	7	1,578	1,564	1,477	43	33	11	(3)	(3)	13	1
2,000–2,999	313	308	307	305	51	27	18	3	2	24	8	2,133	2,111	1,963	74	39	34	1	(3)	19	3
3,000 and over	98	97	97	97	18	9	3	1	0	8	1	4,719	4,693	4,345	243	88	16	1	0	23	3
Wage earner	871	871	871	858	136	81	37	8	3	74	16	1,366	1,352	1,264	40	37	11	(3)	(3)	13	1
0–999	197	197	197	190	43	14	6	0	0	19	5	677	665	604	37	18	6	0	0	11	1
1,000–1,499	263	263	263	259	40	22	13	3	2	24	3	1,140	1,132	1,070	28	28	6	(3)	(3)	8	(3)
1,500–1,999	259	259	259	257	24	23	8	3	0	19	4	1,605	1,592	1,515	30	42	5	(3)	0	12	1
2,000–2,999	142	142	142	142	25	18	9	2	1	11	4	2,173	2,145	2,001	61	45	36	2	(3)	23	5
3,000 and over	10	10	10	10	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	3,229	3,113	2,330	315	390	78	0	0	116	0
Clerical	160	160	160	158	29	14	5	1	2	10	2	1,684	1,677	1,520	100	46	11	(3)	(3)	7	(3)
0–999	19	19	19	19	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	636	621	581	40	0	0	0	0	15	0
1,000–1,499	40	40	40	39	6	5	1	1	1	3	1	1,241	1,235	1,121	60	53	1	(3)	(3)	6	(3)
1,500–1,999	46	46	46	45	8	5	2	0	1	3	1	1,635	1,625	1,492	89	37	6	0	1	10	(3)
2,000–2,999	44	44	44	44	7	2	2	0	0	2	0	2,202	2,199	2,019	98	50	32	0	0	3	0
3,000 and over	11	11	11	11	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	3,231	3,230	2,711	404	115	0	0	0	1	0
Business and professional	379	378	370	362	53	15	13	2	1	33	8	2,254	2,234	2,095	94	21	23	1	(3)	18	2
0–999	32	32	26	23	5	1	1	0	0	5	1	634	572	494	49	6	23	0	0	59	3
1,000–1,499	85	84	83	81	12	2	1	1	0	5	0	1,122	1,108	1,051	52	3	(3)	2	0	14	0
1,500–1,999	77	77	77	76	10	2	2	0	0	7	2	1,566	1,548	1,441	65	4	38	0	0	18	(3)
2,000–2,999	114	114	113	111	17	7	7	1	1	10	4	2,146	2,134	1,976	86	33	38	(3)	1	11	1
3,000 and over	71	71	71	71	9	3	2	0	0	6	1	5,261	5,242	4,974	207	49	12	0	0	15	4
Other occupations	111	49	49	49	7	3	0	2	1	2	1	586	574	546	23	4	0	1	(3)	11	1

[1] This is the number of families receiving any positive net income from keeping roomers and boarders. In the Washington-Oregon villages 5 families and in the California villages 1 family kept roomers and boarders but had no net earnings from this source.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[3] $0.50 or less.

TABLE 170.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from [2]—									
		Any source	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders [1]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders (net)	Other work not attributable to individuals
			Any	Husband	Wife	Other earners							All	Husband	Wife	Other earners					
						16 or older		Under 16								16 or older		Under 16			
						Male	Female	Male	Female							Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Washington-Oregon:																					
All types	*Number* 1,774	*Number* 1,692	*Number* 1,681	*Number* 1,646	*Number* 294	*Number* 126	*Number* 88	*Number* 23	*Number* 12	*Number* 130	*Number* 63	*Dollars* 1,248	*Dollars* 1,238	*Dollars* 1,156	*Dollars* 45	*Dollars* 23	*Dollars* 14	*Dollars* (3)	*Dollars* (3)	*Dollars* 7	*Dollars* 3
Family type 1	574	512	508	498	101	4 2	4 1	------	------	44	10	1,002	991	938	53	(3)	(3)	------	------	9	2
0–999	274	223	220	210	44	4 2	4 1	------	------	21	5	400	389	361	28	(3)	(3)	------	------	9	2
1,000–1,499	148	141	141	141	32	------	------	------	------	13	2	1,034	1,026	979	47	------	------	------	------	8	(3)
1,500–1,999	74	73	72	72	15	------	------	------	------	3	2	1,525	1,518	1,409	109	------	------	------	------	5	2
2,000–2,999	55	53	53	53	8	------	------	------	------	6	1	2,140	2,114	2,032	82	------	------	------	------	17	9
3,000 and over	23	22	22	22	2	------	------	------	------	1	0	3,572	3,555	3,418	137	------	------	------	------	17	0
Family types 2 and 3	541	535	535	529	78	4 2	------	9	2	28	12	1,369	1,363	1,331	32	(3)	------	(3)	(3)	4	
0–999	142	137	137	133	27	4 1	------	1	0	5	3	645	642	612	30	(3)	------	(3)	0	2	1
1,000–1,499	172	171	171	169	29	------	------	2	1	12	5	1,120	1,112	1,083	29	------	------	(3)	(3)	5	3
1,500–1,999	130	130	130	130	12	4 1	------	5	1	4	2	1,637	1,631	1,610	20	(3)	------	1	(3)	3	3
2,000–2,999	74	74	74	74	10	------	------	1	0	6	1	2,167	2,161	2,085	76	------	------	(3)	0	5	1
3,000 and over	23	23	23	23	0	------	------	0	0	1	1	3,608	3,603	3,603	0	------	------	0	0	3	2
Family types 4 and 5	469	455	449	434	88	100	73	12	7	45	26	1,372	1,360	1,201	56	64	38	1	(3)	9	3
0–999	129	121	118	110	28	24	22	6	2	14	11	519	503	415	24	34	29	1	(3)	9	7
1,000–1,499	125	122	119	115	30	30	25	2	2	16	7	1,002	987	843	46	44	53	1	(3)	12	3
1,500–1,999	95	95	95	93	14	20	16	0	1	7	6	1,520	1,510	1,335	72	62	41	0	(3)	8	2
2,000–2,999	84	82	82	81	8	20	9	2	1	6	2	2,026	2,017	1,846	39	93	38	1	(3)	8	1
3,000 and over	36	35	35	35	8	6	1	2	1	2	0	3,796	3,793	3,400	198	178	16	1	(3)	3	0

Family types 6 and 7	150	150	149	147	20	7	5	2	2	11	8	1,330	1,316	1,255	16	15	29	1	(3)	9	3
0–999	36	36	35	35	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	610	582	571	11	0	0	0	0	25	2
1,000–1,499	46	46	46	46	7	3	1	2	0	2	3	1,095	1,093	1,073	10	7	1	2	0	(3)	5
1,500–1,999	38	38	38	37	4	3	1	0	1	3	4	1,608	1,585	1,488	14	47	36	0	(3)	8	1
2,000–2,999	24	24	24	23	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	2,057	2,053	1,923	34	0	95	0	1	4	0
3,000 and over	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2,802	2,802	2,637	25	30	110	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	40	40	40	38	7	15	9	0	1	2	7	1,372	1,336	992	55	224	65	0	(3)	8	28
0–999	10	10	10	9	3	4	2	0	1	0	2	487	471	317	79	38	35	0	2	0	16
1,000–1,499	10	10	10	10	1	3	4	0	0	1	2	960	947	850	30	19	48	0	0	8	5
1,500–1,999	14	14	14	14	0	3	1	0	0	1	3	1,509	1,428	1,273	0	111	44	0	0	17	64
2,000–2,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	[5] 1,940	[5] 1,940	[5] 720	[5] 200	[5] 770	[5] 250	[5] 0	[5] 0	[5] 0	[5] 0
3,000 and over	5	5	5	4	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	3,474	3,474	1,899	183	1,212	180	0	0	0	0
California:																					
All types	1,521	1,458	1,450	1,427	225	113	55	13	7	119	27	1,564	1,549	1,446	58	31	13	1	(3)	14	1
Family type 1	481	436	431	424	70	------	------	------	------	44	6	1,420	1,402	1,346	56	------	------	------	------	17	1
0–999	165	135	130	124	31	------	------	------	------	13	2	497	481	442	39	------	------	------	------	15	1
1,000–1,499	124	116	116	116	13	------	------	------	------	15	1	1,011	997	975	22	------	------	------	------	13	1
1,500–1,999	89	85	85	84	7	------	------	------	------	6	2	1,469	1,457	1,426	31	------	------	------	------	12	(3)
2,000–2,999	75	72	72	72	13	------	------	------	------	7	1	2,010	1,986	1,890	96	------	------	------	------	19	5
3,000 and over	28	28	28	28	6	------	------	------	------	3	0	6,930	6,872	6,588	284	------	------	------	------	58	0
Family types 2 and 3	511	506	506	504	61	------	[4] 1	3	1	28	6	1,687	1,681	1,631	50	------	(3)	(3)	(3)	6	(3)
0–999	60	56	56	56	5	------	------	0	0	1	0	678	678	668	10	------	------	0	0	(3)	0
1,000–1,499	146	146	146	144	19	------	[4] 1	0	1	9	2	1,195	1,190	1,156	33	------	1	0	(3)	5	(3)
1,500–1,999	156	156	156	156	18	------	------	1	0	9	3	1,641	1,633	1,585	48	------	------	(3)	0	8	(3)
2,000–2,999	116	115	115	115	14	------	------	1	0	7	1	2,214	2,208	2,168	40	------	------	(3)	0	6	(3)
3,000 and over	33	33	33	33	5	------	------	1	0	2	0	4,053	4,047	3,806	237	------	------	4	0	6	0
Family types 4 and 5	386	376	373	360	71	92	44	6	4	40	11	1,616	1,593	1,377	74	99	43	(3)	(3)	20	3
0–999	56	52	51	47	11	11	6	0	0	9	3	643	613	492	34	61	26	0	0	28	2
1,000–1,499	103	100	99	94	24	28	10	4	2	7	1	1,070	1,062	910	61	83	7	1	(3)	8	(3)
1,500–1,999	98	97	97	95	14	24	9	1	1	12	1	1,565	1,545	1,342	58	104	40	(3)	1	19	1
2,000–2,999	97	96	95	93	17	22	17	1	1	9	5	2,119	2,082	1,788	98	94	100	1	1	33	4
3,000 and over	32	31	31	31	5	7	2	0	0	3	1	3,704	3,682	3,285	160	211	26	0	0	13	9

For footnotes, see p. 318.

TABLE 170.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from [2]—									
		Any source	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders [1]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners							Roomers and boarders (net)	Other work not attributable to individuals
			Any	Husband	Wife	Other earners							All	Husband	Wife	Other earners					
						16 and over		Under 16								16 and over		Under 16			
						Male	Female	Male	Female							Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
California—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Family types 6 and 7	108	105	105	105	16	7	3	4	1	5	2	1,410	1,401	1,348	30	15	4	4	[3]	8	1
0–999	18	16	16	16	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	605	602	549	52	1	0	0	0	3	[3]
1,000–1,499	33	32	32	32	3	2	3	2	1	1	0	1,169	1,165	1,115	13	17	12	7	1	4	0
1,500–1,999	39	39	39	39	4	2	0	1	0	2	1	1,609	1,601	1,562	29	9	0	1	0	6	2
2,000–2,999	17	17	17	17	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	2,191	2,164	2,069	44	40	0	11	0	27	0
3,000 and over	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[5] 2,815	[5] 2,815	[5] 2,815	[5] 0	[5] 0	[5] 0	[5] 0	[5] 0	[5] 0	[5] 0
Family types 8 and 9	35	35	35	34	7	14	7	0	1	2	2	1,651	1,626	1,197	116	226	86	0	1	20	5
0–999	6	6	6	6	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	541	517	374	25	50	68	0	0	24	0
1,000–1,499	6	6	6	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1,088	1,074	877	0	151	46	0	0	0	14
1,500–1,999	11	11	11	10	0	4	3	0	0	1	0	1,570	1,520	1,263	0	210	47	0	0	50	0
2,000–2,999	8	8	8	8	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	2,171	2,161	1,594	124	308	130	0	5	0	10
3,000 and over	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3,340	3,340	1,935	728	482	195	0	0	0	0

[1] This is the number of families receiving any positive net income from keeping roomers and boarders. In the Washington-Oregon villages, 5 families, and in the California villages 1 family kept roomers and boarders, but had no net earnings from this source.

[2] Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[3] $0.50 or less.

[4] Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent person.

[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 171.—*Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Principal earners					Average [2] earnings per principal earner					Average weeks employment [3] per principal earner	Average [4] earnings per family from principal earner
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others		All	Husbands	Wives	Others			
					Male	Female				Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Weeks*	*Dollars*
All occupations	1,774	1,681	1,601	47	15	18	1,239	1,270	640	636	595	48	1,174
0–999	591	520	482	25	5	8	529	543	365	408	314	41	466
1,000–1,499	501	487	465	12	4	6	1,034	1,051	698	408	745	49	1,005
1,500–1,999	351	349	338	7	2	2	1,493	1,512	1,083	[5] 645	[5] 720	51	1,485
2,000–2,999	238	234	227	2	3	2	2,016	2,044	[5] 1,459	859	[5] 1,140	51	1,982
3,000 and over	93	91	89	1	1	0	3,423	3,454	[5] 2,100	[5] 2,000	----------	52	3,348
Wage-earner	784	782	748	18	10	6	936	960	425	379	336	44	934
0–999	326	324	302	13	4	5	527	543	327	196	295	38	524
1,000–1,499	279	279	270	5	4	0	1,024	1,039	680	408	----------	48	1,024
1,500–1,999	139	139	138	0	0	1	1,450	1,457	----------	----------	[5] 540	50	1,450
2,000–2,999	35	35	33	0	2	0	1,759	1,824	----------	[5] 688	----------	49	1,759
3,000 and over	5	5	5	0	0	0	2,455	2,455	----------	----------	----------	48	2,455
Clerical	255	255	233	12	1	9	1,308	1,363	738	[5] 1,080	674	49	1,308
0–999	60	60	53	5	0	2	602	623	504	----------	[5] 264	43	602
1,000–1,499	69	69	62	2	0	5	1,089	1,131	[5] 735	----------	712	51	1,089
1,500–1,999	72	72	65	5	1	1	1,524	1,583	974	[5] 1,080	[5] 900	52	1,524
2,000–2,999	49	49	48	0	0	1	2,003	2,022	----------	----------	[5] 1,080	51	2,003
3,000 and over	5	5	5	0	0	0	2,896	2,896	----------	----------	----------	52	2,896

For footnotes, see p. 321.

TABLE 171.—*Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with week of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Families	Principal earners					Average [2] earnings per principal earner					Average weeks employment [3] per principal earner	Average [4] earnings per family from principal earner
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others		All	Husbands	Wives	Others			
					Male	Female				Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Washington-Oregon—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Weeks*	*Dollars*
Business and professional	620	611	587	17	4	3	1,632	1,663	799	1,167	874	50	1,608
0–999	119	114	105	7	1	1	538	545	335	[5] 1,256	[5] 510	47	515
1,000–1,499	137	134	128	5	0	1	1,048	1,062	700		[5] 912	51	1,025
1,500–1,999	136	135	132	2	1	0	1,530	1,543	[5] 1,355	[5] 210		51	1,519
2,000–2,999	148	148	144	2	1	1	2,082	2,103	[5] 459	[5] 1,200	[5] 1,200	52	2,082
3,000 and over	80	80	78	1	1	0	3,509	3,547	[5] 2,100	[5] 2,000		52	3,509
Other occupations	115	33	33	0	0	0	604	604				52	179
California:													
All occupations	1,521	1,450	1,388	33	21	8	1,541	1,572	880	777	993	50	1,470
0–999	305	259	239	13	5	2	615	633	370	401	[5] 529	44	522
1,000–1,499	412	399	384	7	7	1	1,085	1,100	816	641	[5] 180	50	1,050
1,500–1,999	393	388	374	5	7	2	1,519	1,540	833	920	[5] 1,462	51	1,500
2,000–2,999	313	307	297	5	2	3	2,035	2,054	1,500	[5] 1,693	1,259	51	1,996
3,000 and over	98	97	94	3	0	0	4,422	4,490	2,285			52	4,376
Wage-earner	871	871	840	12	16	3	1,278	1,305	335	695	496	48	1,278
0–999	197	197	181	10	5	1	627	652	312	401	[5] 320	43	627
1,000–1,499	263	263	255	2	5	1	1,084	1,100	[5] 447	727	[5] 180	49	1,084
1,500–1,999	259	259	253	0	6	0	1,532	1,546		913		50	1,532
2,000–2,999	142	142	141	0	0	1	2,002	2,009			[5] 988	51	2,002
3,000 and over	10	10	10	0	0	0	2,330	2,330				51	2,330
Clerical	160	160	150	6	4	0	1,548	1,594	977	686		51	1,548
0–999	19	19	18	1	0	0	598	602	[5] 520			45	598
1,000–1,499	40	40	36	2	2	0	1,154	1,208	[5] 900	[5] 424		52	1,154
1,500–1,999	46	46	43	2	1	0	1,538	1,573	[5] 1,080	[5] 960		52	1,538
2,000–2,999	44	44	42	1	1	0	2,036	2,078	[5] 1,380	[5] 936		52	2,036
3,000 and over	11	11	11	0	0	0	2,711	2,711				52	2,711

Business and professional	379	370	349	15	1	5	2,200	2,252	1,278	[5] 2,450	1,291	51	2,148
0–999	32	26	23	2	0	1	681	687	[5] 585	----------	[5] 738	50	553
1,000–1,499	85	83	80	3	0	0	1,106	1,110	1,007	----------	----------	51	1,080
1,500–1,999	77	77	72	3	0	2	1,475	1,509	668	----------	[5] 1,462	50	1,475
2,000–2,999	114	113	106	4	1	2	2,077	2,107	1,530	[5] 2,450	[5] 1,395	51	2,059
3,000 and over	71	71	68	3	0	0	5,018	5,138	2,285	----------	----------	52	5,018
Other occupations	111	49	49	0	0	0	1,236	1,236	----------	----------	----------	51	546

[1] The total number of principal earners given in column 3 is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since the family can have only one principal earner. Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners, i. e., no income from earnings, earnings only from roomers and boarders, etc.

[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns 3–7.

[3] Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners that reported the number of weeks during which they had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

[4] Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 172.—*Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Principal earners					Average [2] earnings per principal earner					Average weeks employment [3] per principal earner	Average [4] earnings per family from principal earner
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others		All	Husbands	Wives	Others			
					Male	Female				Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Weeks*	*Dollars*
All types	1,774	1,681	1,601	47	15	18	1,239	1,270	640	636	595	48	1,174
Family type 1	574	508	482	26			1,076	1,105	536			46	952
0–999	274	220	204	16			471	483	326			41	378
1,000–1,499	148	141	136	5			1,037	1,051	643			50	988
1,500–1,999	74	72	68	4			1,465	1,495	948			51	1,425
2,000–2,999	55	53	52	1			2,126	2,134	[5] 1,718			52	2,049
3,000 and over	23	22	22	0			3,574	3,574				51	3,418
Family types 2 and 3	541	535	526	9	0	0	1,353	1,365	639			49	1,338
0–999	142	137	132	5	0	0	650	657	440			42	627
1,000–1,499	172	171	168	3	0	0	1,101	1,106	783			50	1,094
1,500–1,999	130	130	130	0	0	0	1,610	1,610				52	1,610
2,000–2,999	74	74	73	1	0	0	2,086	2,098	[5] 1,200			52	2,086
3,000 and over	23	23	23	0	0	0	3,603	3,603				52	3,603
Family types 4 and 5	469	449	412	11	13	13	1,289	1,348	891	497	524	47	1,234
0–999	129	118	103	3	5	7	494	513	369	408	334	41	452
1,000–1,499	125	119	105	4	4	6	934	974	702	408	745	48	889
1,500–1,999	95	95	91	3	1	0	1,369	1,385	1,263	[5] 210		50	1,369
2,000–2,999	84	82	79	0	3	0	1,909	1,948		859		50	1,863
3,000 and over	36	35	34	1	0	0	3,504	3,545	[5] 2,100			52	3,407
Family types 6 and 7	150	149	145	0	1	3	1,286	1,292		[5] 1,080	1,060	49	1,277
0–999	36	35	35	0	0	0	587	587				42	571
1,000–1,499	46	46	46	0	0	0	1,073	1,073				51	1,073
1,500–1,999	38	38	36	0	1	1	1,538	1,568		[5] 1,080	[5] 900	52	1,538
2,000–2,999	24	24	22	0	0	2	1,976	2,052			[5] 1,140	50	1,976
3,000 and over	6	6	6	0	0	0	2,637	2,637				48	2,637

Family types 8 and 9	40	40	36	1	1	2	1,064	1,090	[5] 600	[5] 2,000	[5] 358	45	1,064
0–999	10	10	8	1	0	1	380	378	[5] 600		[5] 175	37	380
1,000–1,499	10	10	10	0	0	0	850	850				45	850
1,500–1,999	14	14	13	0	0	1	1,289	1,347			[5] 540	49	1,289
2,000–2,999	1	1	1	0	0	0	[5] 720	[5] 720				[5] 52	[5] 720
3,000 and over	5	5	4	0	1	0	2,299	2,374		[5] 2,000		52	2,299
California:													
All types	1,521	1,450	1,388	33	21	8	1,541	1,572	880	777	993	50	1,469
Family type 1	481	431	416	15			1,514	1,547	604			49	1,357
0–999	165	130	120	10			586	603	377			45	462
1,000–1,499	124	116	115	1			1,046	1,047	[5] 840			50	979
1,500–1,999	89	85	83	2			1,496	1,521	[5] 462			50	1,429
2,000–2,999	75	72	71	1			1,980	1,991	[5] 1,200			52	1,901
3,000 and over	28	28	27	1			6,624	6,783	[5] 2,316			52	6,624
Family types 2 and 3	511	506	500	6	0	0	1,653	1,659	1,153			50	1,637
0–999	60	56	56	0	0	0	715	715				44	668
1,000–1,499	146	146	143	3	0	0	1,169	1,176	833			50	1,169
1,500–1,999	156	156	154	2	0	0	1,590	1,596	[5] 1,140			51	1,590
2,000–2,999	116	115	115	0	0	0	2,186	2,186				52	2,168
3,000 and over	33	33	32	1	0	0	3,835	3,888	[5] 2,140			52	3,835
Family types 4 and 5	386	373	339	10	18	6	1,488	1,546	1,025	789	1,106	49	1,438
0–999	56	51	43	2	5	1	593	626	[5] 310	401	[5] 738	43	540
1,000–1,499	103	99	89	3	6	1	1,003	1,038	791	734	[5] 180	49	964
1,500–1,999	98	97	88	1	6	2	1,424	1,465	[5] 960	890	[5] 1,463	50	1,409
2,000–2,999	97	95	88	4	1	2	1,919	1,940	1,575	[5] 2,450	[5] 1,395	51	1,879
3,000 and over	32	31	31	0	0	0	3,391	3,391				52	3,285
Family types 6 and 7	108	105	104	1	0	0	1,390	1,400	[5] 420			50	1,351
0–999	18	16	15	1	0	0	644	659	[5] 420			44	572
1,000–1,499	33	32	32	0	0	0	1,149	1,149				50	1,115
1,500–1,999	39	39	39	0	0	0	1,562	1,562				51	1,562
2,000–2,999	17	17	17	0	0	0	2,069	2,069				52	2,069
3,000 and over	1	1	1	0	0	0	[5] 2,815	[5] 2,815				[5] 52	[5] 2,815
Family types 8 and 9	35	35	29	1	3	2	1,275	1,338	[5] 2,400	705	[5] 654	50	1,275
0–999	6	6	5	0	0	1	414	432			[5] 320	40	414
1,000–1,499	6	6	5	0	1	0	793	936		[5] 80		52	793
1,500–1,999	11	11	10	0	1	0	1,363	1,390		[5] 1,098		52	1,363
2,000–2,999	8	8	6	0	1	1	1,682	1,922		[5] 936	[5] 988	52	1,682
3,000 and over	4	4	3	1	0	0	2,235	2,180	[5] 2,400			52	2,235

[1] The total number of principal earners given in column 3 is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since the family can have only one principal earner.

[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns 3–7.

[3] Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners that reported the number of weeks during which they had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

[4] Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 173.—*Earning wives by source of family earnings: Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner, and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Families	Families in which wife was earner					Families in which wife was principal earner				Families in which wife was supplementary earner						Families having roomers and boarders			
		All	Additional earnings from—				All [2]	Additional earnings from—			All	Additional earnings from—			Principal earner was—		All	Additional earnings from—		
			No others [1]	Husband only	Husband and others	Persons other than husband		Husband only	Husband and others	Persons other than husband		Husband only	Husband and others	Persons other than husband	Husband	Person other than husband		Wife	Wife as principal earner	Wife as supplementary earner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Washington-Oregon: All incomes	1,774	294	17	222	52	3	47	26	2	2	247	196	50	1	243	4	135	30	5	25
0–999	591	107	14	72	19	2	25	9	0	2	82	63	19	0	80	2	45	5	1	4
1,000–1,499	501	99	2	75	22	0	12	8	2	0	87	67	20	0	86	1	44	14	3	11
1,500–1,999	351	45	1	39	4	1	7	6	0	0	38	33	4	1	37	1	21	6	1	5
2,000–2,999	238	30	0	27	3	0	2	2	0	0	28	25	3	0	28	0	21	5	0	5
3,000 and over	93	13	0	9	4	0	1	1	0	0	12	8	4	0	12	0	4	0	0	0
California: All incomes	1,521	225	10	173	39	3	33	19	3	1	192	154	36	2	187	5	120	17	6	11
0–999	305	54	6	41	6	1	13	7	0	0	41	34	6	1	40	1	25	3	2	1
1,000–1,499	412	59	3	46	9	1	7	3	1	0	52	43	8	1	51	1	32	7	1	6
1,500–1,999	393	43	1	35	6	1	5	3	0	1	38	32	6	0	38	0	30	4	2	2
2,000–2,999	313	51	0	36	15	0	5	3	2	0	46	33	13	0	43	3	25	2	1	1
3,000 and over	98	18	0	15	3	0	3	3	0	0	15	12	3	0	15	0	8	1	0	1

[1] Families in which wife was sole earner.

[2] Includes families in which wife was sole earner, column 4.

TABLE 174.—*Earning status and age of husbands: Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, and number who were supplementary earners, by husband's occupation and age, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All husbands[1]	All earning husbands[2]					Principal earners				Supplementary earners			
		All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm operator or unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All ages	1,776	1,647	780	238	595	34	749	233	587	33	31	5	8	1
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	48	48	34	10	4	0	33	10	4	0	1	0	0	0
25–29	185	185	111	32	40	2	110	31	40	2	1	1	0	0
30–34	208	206	93	40	73	0	92	39	73	0	1	1	0	0
35–39	227	223	92	40	90	1	89	39	89	1	3	1	1	0
40–44	223	219	102	27	89	1	98	27	88	1	4	0	1	0
45–49	204	200	102	22	75	1	98	21	74	1	4	1	1	0
50–54	176	169	81	22	64	2	79	22	63	2	2	0	1	0
55–59	133	119	50	13	47	9	50	13	47	9	0	0	0	0
60–64	122	107	46	18	42	1	42	17	42	1	4	1	0	0
65 or older	249	170	69	14	70	17	58	14	66	16	11	0	4	1
Unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
California:														
All ages	1,522	1,427	869	150	357	51	842	149	349	48	27	1	8	3
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	50	50	40	6	4	0	40	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
25–29	175	175	121	25	28	1	120	25	28	1	1	0	0	0
30–34	178	178	108	22	48	0	106	21	48	0	2	1	0	0
35–39	225	223	144	24	52	3	144	24	51	3	0	0	1	0
40–44	210	203	117	26	54	6	111	26	50	5	6	0	4	1
45–49	179	174	101	17	51	5	97	17	51	5	4	0	0	0
50–54	136	132	76	12	41	3	76	12	41	3	0	0	0	0
55–59	118	108	63	8	28	9	56	8	28	8	7	0	0	1
60–64	101	88	49	5	26	8	46	5	25	7	3	0	1	1
65 or older	150	96	50	5	25	16	46	5	23	16	4	0	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] See table 175, footnote 2.

[2] Either principal or supplementary. For average earnings of all husbands, see table 88.

TABLE 175.—*Earnings and age of husbands: Number of husbands who were earners [1] and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All husbands [2]	Husbands who were earners in families of types—						Average [3] earnings per husband in families of types—					
		All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All ages	1,776	1,647	498	529	434	147	39	1,244	1,079	1,360	1,298	1,282	1,023
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
20–24	48	48	24	20	2	2	0	877	863	908	[4] 591	[4] 1,008	
25–29	185	185	65	105	6	9	0	1,141	1,177	1,150	791	1,009	
30–34	208	206	42	122	12	29	1	1,351	1,470	1,292	1,536	1,353	[4] 1,200
35–39	227	223	27	118	26	51	1	1,476	1,342	1,589	1,368	1,346	[4] 1,350
40–44	223	219	29	77	78	25	10	1,463	1,734	1,508	1,363	1,417	1,228
45–49	204	200	35	32	106	17	10	1,355	1,317	1,662	1,338	1,242	881
50–54	176	169	43	29	82	7	8	1,418	1,188	1,413	1,605	1,287	873
55–59	133	119	54	9	49	3	4	1,172	1,268	1,171	1,128	557	883
60–64	122	107	58	7	39	2	1	985	769	1,006	1,339	[4] 333	[4] 1,100
65 or older	249	170	120	10	34	2	4	627	642	745	469	[4] 780	1,160
Unknown	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	[4] 5,000	[4] 5,000				
California:													
All ages	1,522	1,427	424	504	360	105	34	1,541	1,526	1,653	1,475	1,387	1,232
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
20–24	50	50	25	24	1	0	0	1,107	1,089	1,149	[4] 544		
25–29	175	175	48	105	10	12	0	1,443	1,391	1,490	1,300	1,358	
30–34	178	178	37	111	8	22	0	1,600	1,621	1,657	1,173	1,435	
35–39	225	223	38	119	32	31	3	1,670	1,794	1,690	1,718	1,381	1,784
40–44	210	203	28	64	78	24	9	1,732	2,394	1,846	1,535	1,357	1,572
45–49	179	174	35	40	86	5	8	1,656	1,601	1,800	1,676	1,817	869
50–54	136	132	46	26	49	6	5	1,677	1,782	2,016	1,466	1,252	1,517
55–59	118	108	48	10	44	1	5	1,743	2,357	1,479	1,234	[4] 1,800	845
60–64	101	88	45	5	33	2	3	1,199	1,104	1,308	1,362	[4] 1,092	726
65 or older	150	96	74	0	19	2	1	816	769		961	[4] 885	[4] 1,440
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						

[1] Either principal or supplementary.

[2] This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 2 husbands in the Washington-Oregon villages and 1 husband in the California villages from families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

[3] Averages are based on the corresponding counts of husbands who were earners, columns 3 to 8.

[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 176.—*Type of living quarters: Number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, and by tenure and occupation,*[1] *Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family income class, and occupational group (dollars)	Home-owning families	Home-owning families occupying—				Renting families	Renting families occupying [4]—			
		1-family house	2-family house	Apartment [2]	Other type of living quarters [3]		1-family house	2-family house	Apartment [2]	Other type of living quarters [3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All incomes	936	911	8	1	16	793	741	19	19	14
0–999	303	293	3	1	6	274	259	8	3	4
1,000–1,499	261	254	4	0	3	226	210	5	8	3
1,500–1,999	154	150	1	0	3	188	175	4	6	3
2,000–2,999	149	146	0	0	3	82	75	2	2	3
3,000 and over	69	68	0	0	1	23	22	0	0	1
Occupational groups:										
Wage earner	376	373	2	1	0	385	364	8	9	4
Clerical	109	109	0	0	0	140	131	2	6	1
Business and professional	358	337	5	0	16	248	227	8	4	9
Other occupations [5]	93	92	1	0	0	20	19	1	0	0
California:										
All incomes	690	685	4	0	1	776	732	22	12	10
0–999	116	116	0	0	0	173	158	7	2	6
1,000–1,499	155	152	3	0	0	240	226	8	2	4
1,500–1,999	177	176	1	0	0	204	196	4	4	0
2,000–2,999	172	171	0	0	1	132	128	2	2	0
3,000 and over	70	70	0	0	0	27	24	1	2	0
Occupational groups:										
Wage earner	343	342	1	0	0	492	469	17	4	2
Clerical	73	72	1	0	0	82	76	1	3	2
Business and professional	189	186	2	0	1	178	166	2	4	6
Other occupations [5]	85	85	0	0	0	24	21	2	1	0

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.
[2] A building which contains 3 or more dwelling units.
[3] Includes dwelling unit in business building, and other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.
[4] Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.
[5] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in villages.

TABLE 177.—*Rent and income: Number of renting families, average monthly rent paid, and percentage of total income spent for rent, by income,*[1] *Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family income class (dollars)	Washington-Oregon			California		
	Renting families	Average[2] monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent	Renting families	Average[2] monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
All incomes	773	13	11	764	18	14
0–249	16	10	68	7	14	121
250–499	46	10	30	17	12	38
500–749	86	9	17	47	14	26
750–999	114	11	14	96	14	20
1,000–1,249	130	12	13	126	16	17
1,250–1,499	90	13	11	110	17	15
1,500–1,749	106	14	10	106	19	14
1,750–1,999	81	15	10	96	20	13
2,000–2,249	39	18	11	57	22	12
2,250–2,499	20	16	8	32	24	12
2,500–2,999	22	17	8	43	24	11
3,000–3,499	11	20	8	10	24	9
3,500–3,999	4	18	6	6	27	9
4,000 and over	8	24	6	11	29	6

[1] Includes only those families that rented at the end of the report year and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Excludes families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: In the Washington-Oregon villages, 20 families; and in the California villages, 12 families.

[2] Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class, columns 2 and 5.

TABLE 178.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income,*[1] *Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average monthly rent[2]	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 or over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Washington-Oregon:	*Number*	*Percent*[3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All families	1,086	49	11	26	358	410	174	78	30	9	0	0
Relief families	313	61	8	19	195	93	6	0	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families	773	45	13	7	163	317	168	78	30	9	0	0
0–999	262	46	10	7	101	116	27	7	3	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	220	46	12	0	46	105	43	24	2	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	187	55	14	0	13	79	60	23	10	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	81	35	18	0	3	16	29	20	9	4	0	0
3,000 and over	23	25	21	0	0	1	9	4	6	3	0	0
Occupational groups, nonrelief:												
Wage earner	374	50	11	7	119	171	58	17	2	0	0	0
0–999	176	57	9	7	72	76	17	4	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	122	46	11	0	37	57	20	8	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	67	50	12	0	9	36	17	4	1	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	8	24	15	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0
3,000 and over	1	(4)	[5] 25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Clerical	137	56	14	0	16	56	35	19	9	1	0	0
0–999	32	55	12	0	7	18	3	2	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	35	54	13	0	6	17	7	5	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	47	67	16	0	2	17	15	5	6	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	21	44	16	0	1	3	9	7	1	0	0	0
3,000 and over	2	(4)	[5] 12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 178.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income,*[1] *Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, occupational group, and family income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average monthly rent[2]	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 or over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Washington-Oregon—Continued.	*Number*	*Percent*[3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Business and professional	245	41	15	0	21	84	73	42	18	7	0	0
0–999	40	34	10	0	16	16	6	1	0	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	61	46	14	0	2	31	15	11	2	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	73	55	15	0	2	26	28	14	3	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	52	37	18	0	1	11	16	12	8	4	0	0
3,000 and over	19	24	21	0	0	0	8	4	5	2	0	0
Other occupations	17	15	12	0	7	6	2	0	1	1	0	0
California:												
All families	983	56	17	8	89	258	264	172	134	39	9	10
Relief families	219	69	12	7	52	94	44	14	7	1	0	0
Nonrelief families	764	53	18	1	37	164	220	158	127	38	9	10
0–999	167	59	14	1	21	69	42	23	10	0	0	1
1,000–1,499	236	60	17	0	10	61	84	51	22	7	1	0
1,500–1,999	202	53	19	0	5	22	69	44	49	12	1	0
2,000–2,999	132	43	23	0	1	10	23	34	37	17	5	5
3,000 and over	27	28	27	0	0	2	2	6	9	2	2	4
Occupational groups, nonrelief:												
Wage earner	482	58	17	1	29	128	154	90	57	18	3	2
0–999	130	72	13	1	17	59	35	13	5	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	151	61	16	0	8	43	58	30	10	2	0	0
1,500–1,999	136	54	19	0	4	18	49	29	27	8	1	0
2,000–2,999	60	44	22	0	0	7	11	17	13	8	2	2
3,000 and over	5	50	21	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Clerical	82	53	20	0	3	12	17	23	18	7	0	2
0–999	9	53	22	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	1
1,000–1,499	28	74	18	0	1	8	7	6	4	2	0	0
1,500–1,999	24	53	21	0	1	2	6	4	10	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	21	48	23	0	1	1	2	9	3	4	0	1
3,000 and over	0	0	----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and professional	176	48	22	0	4	19	42	38	50	11	6	6
0–999	14	48	15	0	3	5	2	1	3	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	52	64	19	0	1	9	16	15	7	3	1	0
1,500–1,999	39	53	20	0	0	2	13	10	12	2	0	0
2,000–2,999	50	45	24	0	0	2	10	8	21	4	3	2
3,000 and over	21	30	29	0	0	1	1	4	7	2	2	4
Other occupations	24	22	18	0	1	5	7	7	2	2	0	0

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift. See footnote 1, table 107, for counts of families receiving rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included. For these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

[2] Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. For the California villages, this is the same as the number of renting families, column 2. In the Washington-Oregon villages, 1 family did not report monthly rent.

[3] Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families, columns 2 and 6, table 181.

[4] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 179.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income,*[1] *Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40 or over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number	*Percent* [3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Washington-Oregon:												
All types	773	45	13	7	163	317	168	78	30	9	0	0
Family type 1	209	38	13	2	41	77	48	29	9	3	0	0
0–999	80	31	10	2	30	33	11	2	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	56	39	13	0	9	25	12	9	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	43	61	15	0	2	17	11	8	4	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	21	39	18	0	0	1	9	10	0	1	0	0
3,000 and over	9	39	19	0	0	1	5	0	2	1	0	0
Family types 2 and 3	303	59	13	1	60	131	69	26	10	6	0	0
0–999	96	71	10	1	38	46	9	0	1	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	96	58	13	0	15	49	20	11	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	75	60	14	0	5	30	30	8	2	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	31	46	18	0	2	6	9	6	5	3	0	0
3,000 and over	5	22	24	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Family types 4 and 5	158	34	12	3	37	68	28	15	7	0	0	0
0–999	53	42	10	3	20	24	3	3	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	42	35	11	0	14	20	5	3	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	35	38	14	0	2	19	10	3	1	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	20	24	16	0	1	5	8	3	3	0	0	0
3,000 and over	8	22	21	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	0
Family types 6 and 7	86	59	12	1	20	33	20	8	3	0	0	0
0–999	29	81	10	1	10	13	3	2	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	22	51	11	0	7	8	6	1	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	26	68	15	0	3	8	8	4	2	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	9	38	15	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	0
3,000 and over	0	(4)	--------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	17	42	11	0	5	8	3	0	1	0	0	0
California:												
All types	764	53	18	1	37	164	220	158	127	38	9	10
Family type 1	210	46	19	0	10	48	58	39	39	11	0	5
0–999	72	46	15	0	9	27	17	13	6	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	58	50	17	0	1	16	23	9	9	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	46	54	21	0	0	2	16	12	11	5	0	0
2,000–2,999	28	38	26	0	0	3	2	5	9	6	0	3
3,000 and over	6	21	32	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2
Family types 2 and 3	310	64	19	0	11	52	97	63	58	20	6	3
0–999	46	85	14	0	4	19	16	5	1	0	0	1
1,000–1,499	104	75	17	0	5	25	37	25	8	4	0	0
1,500–1,999	85	57	20	0	2	7	31	14	26	4	1	0
2,000–2,999	62	55	24	0	0	1	13	15	19	10	4	0
3,000 and over	13	41	29	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	1	2
Family types 4 and 5	164	44	18	1	6	41	41	44	25	2	2	2
0–999	31	60	13	1	3	14	7	4	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	51	51	17	0	1	14	15	15	4	2	0	0
1,500–1,999	43	44	19	0	1	7	11	13	11	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	33	35	21	0	1	4	7	11	7	0	1	2
3,000 and over	6	19	21	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Family types 6 and 7	64	63	17	0	7	17	18	11	5	5	1	0
0–999	13	81	12	0	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	20	67	16	0	2	5	8	2	1	1	1	0
1,500–1,999	24	63	18	0	1	5	9	5	1	3	0	0
2,000–2,999	7	44	23	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0
3,000 and over	0	(4)	--------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	16	48	12	0	3	6	6	1	0	0	0	0

For footnotes, see table 178.

TABLE 180.—*Nonmoney income from mortgaged and mortgage-free owned homes: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average number of months of occupancy of owned homes, average rental value, average estimated expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	All families	Families owning homes [1]	Families with homes free from mortgage [2]						Families with mortgaged homes [6]						
			Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average number of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes [3]	Average estimated expense for homes [4]	Average nonmoney income from homes [5]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average number of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes [3]	Average estimated expense for homes		Average nonmoney income [5]
													Interest	Other [4]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Washington-Oregon: All incomes	*Number* 1,774	*Number* 967	*Number* 664	*Percent* [7] 69	*Months* 12	*Dollars* 205	*Dollars* 74	*Dollars* 131	*Number* 303	*Percent* [7] 31	*Months* 11	*Dollars* 187	*Dollars* 55	*Dollars* 68	*Dollars* 64
0–249	47	31	25	81	11	136	61	75	6	19	10	148	44	60	44
250–499	121	71	59	83	12	137	62	75	12	17	12	144	53	63	28
500–749	190	95	65	68	11	171	67	104	30	32	11	154	44	62	48
750–999	233	117	73	62	12	176	68	108	44	38	10	141	42	58	41
1,000–1,249	280	144	96	67	12	169	67	102	48	33	11	166	44	64	58
1,250–1,499	221	129	79	61	12	206	74	132	50	39	11	181	41	67	73
1,500–1,749	202	91	60	66	12	215	76	139	31	34	11	174	47	65	62
1,750–1,999	149	68	45	66	12	239	80	159	23	34	11	205	68	71	66
2,000–2,249	101	61	44	72	12	241	81	160	17	28	12	208	50	75	83
2,250–2,499	58	36	26	72	12	252	83	169	10	28	12	292	104	90	98
2,500–2,999	79	54	41	76	12	283	87	196	13	24	12	286	102	88	96
3,000–3,499	35	24	16	67	12	237	79	158	8	33	12	248	81	82	85
3,500–3,999	20	16	10	62	12	294	90	204	6	38	12	339	88	98	153
4,000 and over	38	30	25	83	11	350	97	253	5	17	12	366	177	103	86

For footnotes see p. 332.

TABLE 180.—*Nonmoney income from mortgaged and mortgage-free owned homes: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average number of months of occupancy of owned homes, average rental value, average estimated expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	All families	Families owning homes [1]	Families with homes free from mortgage [2]						Families with mortgaged homes [6]						
			Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average number of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes [3]	Average estimated expense for homes [4]	Average nonmoney income from homes [5]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average number of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes [3]	Average estimated expense for homes		Average nonmoney income [5]
													Interest	Other [4]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
California:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent* [7]	*Months*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Percent* [7]	*Months*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	1,521	716	397	55	12	281	86	195	319	45	11	268	84	83	100
0–249	14	7	7	([8])	12	172	69	103	0	([8])					
250–499	33	18	12	67	11	183	68	115	6	33	8	117	42	47	28
500–749	87	33	22	67	11	168	65	103	11	33	12	216	64	76	76
750–999	171	67	40	60	12	221	76	145	27	40	10	182	51	63	68
1,000–1,249	207	70	42	60	11	248	80	168	28	40	11	220	62	75	83
1,250–1,499	205	92	57	62	12	265	84	181	35	38	11	260	72	82	106
1,500–1,749	210	98	40	41	11	253	81	172	58	59	11	263	92	83	88
1,750–1,999	183	81	41	51	12	286	88	198	40	49	11	261	73	83	105
2,000–2,249	135	73	36	49	12	287	88	199	37	51	11	284	80	86	118
2,250–2,499	70	39	16	41	12	355	99	256	23	59	11	277	101	83	93
2,500–2,999	108	66	43	65	11	329	96	243	23	35	12	359	136	100	123
3,000–3,499	28	17	8	47	12	378	104	274	9	53	11	314	95	91	128
3,500–3,999	21	16	5	31	11	356	98	258	11	69	12	395	76	107	212
4,000 and over	49	39	28	72	12	463	119	344	11	28	11	384	183	104	97

[1] Includes all families that occupied owned homes at any time during the report year.
[2] Averages are based on the number of families owning homes free from mortgage column 4.
[3] Average rental value is based on estimates made by home owners for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Average per month may be obtained by dividing the figures in this column by the averages shown in the preceding column.
[4] Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Expenses other than interest, columns 8 and 15, are estimates based on the average relationship between rental value and expense as shown by previous studies.
[5] Average nonmoney income from owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year is obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.
[6] Averages are based on the number of families owning mortgaged homes, column 10.
[7] Percentages are based on the number of families owning homes, column 3.
[8] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 181.—*Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, and average monthly rental value of owned homes, by relief status, by occupation and income, and by family type and income,*[1] *Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Washington-Oregon				California			
	Home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number	*Number*	*Percent* [3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent* [3]	*Dollars*
All families	2,221	1,135	51	16	1,770	787	44	23
Relief families	512	199	39	10	316	97	31	17
Nonrelief families	1,709	936	55	17	1,454	690	47	24
0–999	565	303	54	14	283	116	41	18
1,000–1,499	481	261	54	17	391	155	40	22
1,500–1,999	341	154	45	18	379	177	47	23
2,000–2,999	230	149	65	22	304	172	57	27
3,000 and over	92	69	75	27	97	70	72	34
Occupational groups, nonrelief:								
Wage-earner	750	376	50	15	825	343	42	21
0–999	309	133	43	13	181	51	28	16
1,000–1,499	267	145	54	16	248	97	39	20
1,500–1,999	135	68	50	17	250	114	46	22
2,000–2,999	34	26	76	17	136	76	56	24
3,000 and over	5	4	[4]	16	10	5	50	32
Clerical	246	109	44	17	155	73	47	26
0–999	58	26	45	13	17	8	47	16
1,000–1,499	65	30	46	17	38	10	26	20
1,500–1,999	70	23	33	17	45	21	47	25
2,000–2,999	48	27	56	20	44	23	52	29
3,000 and over	5	3	[4]	23	11	11	100	35
Business and professional	603	358	59	20	365	189	52	29
0–999	116	76	66	15	29	15	52	19
1,000–1,499	134	73	54	17	81	29	36	25
1,500–1,999	132	59	45	19	73	34	47	25
2,000–2,999	142	90	63	23	112	62	55	30
3,000 and over	79	60	76	27	70	49	70	35
Other occupations	110	93	85	16	109	85	78	23
Family type groups, nonrelief:								
Family type 1	548	339	62	17	458	248	54	23
0–999	259	179	69	14	155	83	54	18
1,000–1,499	142	86	61	17	117	59	50	23
1,500–1,999	70	27	39	21	85	39	46	24
2,000–2,999	54	33	61	22	73	45	62	28
3,000 and over	23	14	61	30	28	22	79	34
Family types 2 and 3	517	214	41	17	487	177	36	25
0–999	135	39	29	13	54	8	15	20
1,000–1,499	165	69	42	15	139	35	25	21
1,500–1,999	126	51	40	17	149	64	43	23
2,000–2,999	68	37	54	22	113	51	45	28
3,000 and over	23	18	78	26	32	19	59	34
Family types 4 and 5	458	300	66	19	375	211	56	25
0–999	125	72	58	13	52	21	40	17
1,000–1,499	121	79	65	18	100	49	49	21
1,500–1,999	93	58	62	18	97	54	56	23
2,000–2,999	83	63	76	22	94	61	65	27
3,000 and over	36	28	78	26	32	26	81	34

For footnotes, see p. 334.

TABLE 181.—*Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, and average monthly rental value of owned homes, by relief status, by occupation and income, and by family type and income,*[1] *Pacific villages, 1935–36*—Con.

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Washington-Oregon				California			
	Home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Family type groups, nonrelief—Continued.	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent* [3]	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent* [3]	*Dollars*
Family types 6 and 7	146	60	41	16	101	37	37	20
0–999	36	7	19	12	16	3	19	17
1,000–1,499	43	21	49	14	30	10	33	19
1,500–1,999	38	12	32	17	38	14	37	20
2,000–2,999	24	15	62	20	16	9	56	24
3,000 and over	5	5	(4)	19	1	1	(4)	[5] 25
Family types 8 and 9	40	23	58	19	33	17	52	21

[1] All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift. See footnote 1, table 107 for counts of families receiving rent as a gift.

[2] Rental value based on estimate made by home owner. The averages in this column are based on the number of families owning homes, columns 3 and 7.

[3] Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families, columns 2 and 6.

[4] Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases. [5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Appendix C

Methodology: Procedures Used in Collection and Analysis of the Data

General Plan

In formulating the original plans for this study a central place was given to the recommendations made in 1929 by the Social Science Research Council.[1] This report emphasized the advantages of conducting a study of consumption in such a way that the sample would cover a wide range of incomes, all types of natural families, and all occupations within representative communities of different sizes. Income data and certain other facts would be collected from all families visited, through the use of a short schedule. These data would provide the basis for selection of an adequate number of families in each income class to furnish more careful estimates of income and the details of expenditures.

The plan represented a departure from the procedure followed in many previous consumption studies, in which only certain population groups were included, and in which the distribution of families by income was largely accidental.

These suggestions of the Social Science Research Council were embodied in the procedures adopted for the present study. From these recommendations developed the method of selecting the families to be studied from a random sample of the population, and the method of classifying families by occupation and family composition, as well as by income. The council's plan of selecting regions having distinct economic characteristics and communities of different degrees of urbanization also was followed in order that relationships between these factors and consumption patterns might be explored.

Selection of Families

The families to be studied were limited to certain groups that represent the greater part of the country's population. In order to assure random selection, three samples were obtained, with the use of three schedules. The first was a random sample of family dwelling units, based on a sampling scheme that gave each unit in the community an equal chance of being included. A record card was filled for each family drawn in this random sample. Information obtained on record cards provided the means of eliminating families that did not meet the predetermined requirements for inclusion in the study. These requirements, or eligibility criteria, limited the families selected to those representing the more numerous population groups and those whose consumption patterns and ways of living would be representative of normal families. Chief among those excluded were one-person families (except for a special study in two cities, Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg.), those of foreign birth, Negroes (except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio), and families in which there was not a husband and wife. The record cards also supplied information as to the numerical importance of the families studied (see record card form, p. 337).

The second sample, known as the income sample, included all families from the eligible group that were willing and able to furnish the facts about their family composition, income, occupation, and housing needed for filling the family schedule. This group of families, therefore, was essentially a random sample of the types that had been defined for the study of family incomes; every eligible family had an equal opportunity of being included. According to this plan, the proportion of families of each income, occupational and family-type group was to be the same as the proportion of such families among the group eligible for study in the community. It was recognized that failure to obtain schedules from any socioeconomic group, as from the very well to do, would affect the representative character of the income sample, and every effort was made to guard against the introduction of such a bias. In addition to providing data for the study of income, the family schedule provided the means of identifying families that satisfied the requirements for the main study of family consumption (see family schedule form, p. 338).

The third sample, known as the consumption or expenditure sample, included families from the income sample that satisfied a second set of requirements.

[1] Social Science Research Council. consumption according to income; a suggested plan for an inquiry into the economic and social well-being of the american people. pp. 7, 20–22. 1929. [Mimeographed].

These requirements restricted the sample to the occupational and family-type groups most important numerically. The sampling procedure was designed to obtain a minimum number of expenditure schedules within each class, and implied a different sampling ratio for each class. Families within a given class (occupation, income, and family type) were selected at random. The expenditure or consumption schedule was usually obtained during the same interview as the family schedule. The selection of eligible families to be asked for information was made by the agent on the basis of instructions from the supervisor relative to the classes in which the number of cases was inadequate for analysis.

Supplementary schedules (sometimes called check lists) giving additional details on the consumption of food, clothing, and furnishings and equipment were requested from families that had filled expenditure schedules and were willing to spend more time giving information concerning their ways of spending. (See Glossary, Supplementary schedules.)

Selection of Communities

In order to make clear comparisons of families in different parts of the country in communities of different sizes, and in different agricultural sections, the sample was concentrated in a few homogeneous areas, in communities of certain size ranges and in farm sections which represent the principal types of farming. The areas were determined on the basis of five criteria: Distinct climatic, geographic, and cultural characteristics; homogeneity with respect to these characteristics; geographic extent; population; economic importance. Thus in the choice of communities a great variety of indices were required, based on climatic, geographic, economic, and social data.

The six main areas chosen represent not groups of States but economic-geographic belts, fairly homogeneous in climate. These areas are in the New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central, East South Central and South Atlantic, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions. The most unique region not represented is the West South Central. It was not included because the scatter of the population over a wide area and the presence of a large Mexican and Spanish-speaking population presented administrative difficulties in the collection of data. In the preparation of reports the Bureau of Home Economics has reduced these regions to five, dividing schedules obtained in the West North Central region between the East North Central and the Mountain regions.[2]

Communities of six distinct size ranges, from metropolis to farm section, were included in the study. Each size except the metropolitan was represented in each of the five regions studied. In order to obtain the desired number of cases for analysis for each degree of urbanization, it was necessary to increase the number of communities to be studied as their size decreased. The population size ranges within which it was planned to select communities for study were as follows:

Metropolises	Over 1,000,000
Large cities	250,000 to 300,000
Middle-sized cities	35,000 to 70,000
Small cities	8,000 to 15,000
Villages	1,000 to 2,500
Farm counties	----------

The six types of communities were thus sufficiently distinct from one another to provide a picture of differences in consumption patterns due to differences in degree of urbanization.

[2] Some of these regions do not correspond to the census regions and therefore have been given distinctive names, as Southeast, and Plains and Mountain. The Southeast region of the study includes part of the States from the East South Central and South Atlantic regions of the census; the Plains and Mountain, States from the West North Central and Mountain regions of the census; the Middle Atlantic and North Central, States from the Middle Atlantic, and East and West North Central census regions. Even the New England region of this study, which corresponds to the census region of that name in general geographic outline, does not include all the States listed by the census.

BHE 113

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES

A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT

RECORD CARD—TOWN OR VILLAGE

(Town or village) (State)

Record card No. _____

Family schedule No. _____

E. D. _____

Agent _____

1. Street and No. _____

2. Type of structure [1] _____ Vacant ☐

3. Apartment or floor _____

4. Name _____ Telephone _____

Visits	Date	Time of day	At home		Information refused	Person interviewed
			Yes	No		
5. First						
6. Second						
7. Third						

8. Color: *a.* ☐ White
b. ☐ Negro
c. ☐ Other

9. Number in family:
a. ☐ Two or more persons
b. ☐ One person

Born in United States

	Yes	*No*	
10.	☐	☐	Husband, or male head.
11.	☐	☐	Wife, or female head.

12. Residence in rooming house or hotel or in institution:
a. ☐ Housekeeping apartment.
b. ☐ Rooms only

13. Economic family includes husband and wife: [2]
a. ☐ Yes *b.* ☐ No
If yes:
c. Number years married:
(1) ☐ Less than one.
(2) ☐ One or more.

If there is NO CHECK in any of the heavy boxes, request family schedule.

[1] Specify type as business building, hotel, institution, detached or semidetached house, or multiple-family dwelling.
[2] In filing record cards for ineligibles, file separately cards for families eligible except for *13b*—a family which does not include husband and wife.

14—3298

BHE 101

CONFIDENTIAL.—The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE

Twelve months beginning....., 1935
and ending....., 193...

II. FAMILY COMPOSITION DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

A	B	C	D	E
Members of economic family (all persons sharing family income, including those temporarily away from home)	Sex	Age at last birthday	Number of weeks during year	
			At home	Away from home
1. Husband	M			
2. Wife	F			
Other members of family (give relationship)				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

If any member of family died during schedule year, circle number in front of name.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
AND
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES

A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT

FAMILY SCHEDULE—TOWN OR VILLAGE

III. OTHER MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD
(Persons living in home for one week or longer during schedule year)

A	B	C
STATUS (paid help, roomers, guests, children boarding)	Number of persons	Total number of weeks in household
1. Sons and daughters boarding and rooming at home (specify age and sex)		
2. Other roomers with board		
3. Roomers without board		
4. Boarders without room		
5. Tourists and transients		
6. Guests (overnight or longer)		
7. Paid help living in		

IV. HOME OWNERSHIP

1. Number of months during schedule year living:
   a. As renter .....
   b. As owner:
   1st home ..... 2d home .....

	1st home	2d home
If an owner: 2. Monthly rental value	$.....	$.....
3. Was home mortgaged (or being purchased on land contract)	*a.* ☐ Yes. *b.* ☐ No.	*a.* ☐ Yes. *b.* ☐ No.
4. If mortgaged, interest on mortgage (or land contract) for months occupied	$.....	$.....

Number in economic family .....
Inc. .....
Clr. .....
Occ. .....
Agent .....
Date of interview .....

Code No. .....
Family schedule No. .....
Expenditure schedule No. .....
Town or village .....
E. D. .....
State .....

V. RESIDENCE IN THIS TOWN OR VILLAGE

For how many months of schedule year did the family live in this town or village? ..... mos.

VI. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED at date of interview

1. Did family occupy these living quarters at end of schedule year?
   a. ☐ Yes. *b.* ☐ No.
2. Does family ☐ own or ☐ rent these living quarters?
3. Monthly rent, $....., if renter.
4. Type of living quarters (check one):

One family house:
a. ☐ Detached.
b. ☐ Attached.

Two family house:
c. ☐ Side by side.
d. ☐ Two decker.

Apartment in building for:
e. ☐ Three families.
f. ☐ Four families.
g. ☐ Five or more families.

Dwelling unit, business building:
h. ☐

Room or rooms:
i. ☐ With another family.
j. ☐ In rooming house.

Other:
k. ☐

VII. COLOR

a. ☐ White. *b.* ☐ Negro.

8—0550

VIII. MONEY EARNINGS OF FAMILY FROM EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS OUTSIDE OF HOME OR AT HOME (during schedule year)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J
Members of family gainfully employed			OCCUPATIONS DURING YEAR					
Relationship	Line number from II-A	Age	Kind of work (such as machinist, bookkeeper, merchant, author)	Nature of industry (such as cotton mill, bank, shoe store, independent)	Status of worker (S, X, O)	Rate of earnings per unit of time	Time employed (use same time unit as in G)	Total money earnings from employment or business
1.						$ ____ per ____		$
2.						____ per ____		
3.						____ per ____		
4.						____ per ____		
5.						____ per ____		
6.						____ per ____		
7.						____ per ____		
8. Roomers and boarders						____ per ____		
9. Earnings not attributable to an individual						____ per ____		
10.						TOTAL (1–9)		$

IX. OTHER MONEY INCOME (during schedule year)	Total for year
1. (Not used. Transferred to line 8, see VIII, above.)	$
2. (Not used. Transferred to line 9, see VIII, above.)	
3. Interest and dividends from bonds, stocks, bank accounts, trust funds, etc.	
4. Profits not included in VIII above, less expenses	
5. Rents from property, less expenses	
6. Pensions, annuities, benefits	

IX. OTHER MONEY INCOME (during schedule year)—Continued	Total for year
7. Gifts in cash for current use from persons not members of economic family	$
8. Other money income	
9. TOTAL (1–8)	$
10. Losses from business not deducted above	
11. DIFFERENCE	$
12. Has family received direct relief (in cash or kind) during schedule year? *a.* ☐ Yes. *b.* ☐ No.	
13. Has any member of family had work relief during schedule year? *a.* ☐ Cash. *b.* ☐ Kind. *c.* ☐ None.	

X. VALUE OF FOOD HOME PRODUCED FOR FAMILY USE	Total for year
1. Fruits and vegetables	$
2. Eggs ____ doz. Milk ____ qts.	
3. Poultry for meat: No.	
4. Other	
6. TOTAL	$
XI. TOTAL INCOME	$

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 8—9550

TABLE 182.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region and by groups used in analysis of income data*

Degree of urbanization [1]	Region				
	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central [2]	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
1	2	3	4	5	6
Metropolis (3,376,438 to 6,930,446 population).[3]		New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.			
Large city (214,006 to 301,815 population).[3]	Providence, R. I.	Columbus, Ohio. Omaha, Nebr.	Atlanta, Ga.	Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Middle-sized city (30,567 to 71,864 population).[3]	Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	New Castle, Pa. Muncie, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo.	Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.
Small city (9,370 to 18,901 population).	*Westbrook, Maine. *Greenfield, Mass. #Wallingford, Conn. #Willimantic, Conn.	*Mt. Vernon, Ohio. *New Philadelphia, Ohio. *Lincoln, Ill. *Beaver Dam, Wis. *Boone Iowa. *Columbia, Mo. *Moberly, Mo. #Beaver Falls, Pa. #Connellsville, Pa. #Logansport, Ind. #Peru, Ind. #Mattoon, Ill.	*Sumter, S. C. *Griffin, Ga. #Gastonia, N. C. #Albany, Ga.	*Dodge City, Kans. *Greeley, Colo. *Logan, Utah. *Provo, Utah. #Billings, Mont.	*Olympia, Wash. *Astoria, Oreg. *Eugene, Oreg. *Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Village (544 to 5,183 population)[4]	Vermont: Bristol Essex Junction Northfield Richford Swanton Waterbury Massachusetts: Avon Bryantville and South Hanson East Bridgewater Hebronville Kingston North Easton	Pennsylvania: Denver Marietta New Freedom New Holland Quarryville Spring Grove Wrightsville Ohio: Bellville Cardington Fredericktown Mount Gilead Perrysville Plymouth	North Carolina: Elm City Franklinton Louisburg Nashville Spring Hope Wake Forest Whitakers Zebulon Mississippi: Drew Hollandale Indianola Itta Bena Leland	North Dakota: Casselton Cooperstown Finley Hatton Hillsboro Hope Lidgerwood Mayville Portland Kansas: Bucklin Cimarron Fowler Kinsley	Washington: Arlington Blaine Burlington Lynden Marysville Monroe Snohomish Oregon: McMinnville Newberg Sheridan Silverton Woodburn

	North Dighton North Raynham	Michigan: Blissfield Chelsea Concord Grass Lake Hudson Jonesville Parma Tecumseh Wisconsin: Horicon Lake Mills City Mayville Mount Horeb Sun Prairie Waterloo Illinois: Atlanta Bement Cerro Gordo Farmer City Maroa Monticello Mount Pulaski Tuscola Iowa: Brooklyn Bussey Dallas Earlham Eddyville Melcher Montezuma New Sharon Pleasantville State Center Victor	Moorhead Mound Bayou Rosedale Ruleville Shaw Shelby South Carolina: Bishopville Camden Lake City Lamar Manning Summerton Timmonsville Georgia: Comer Commerce Greensboro Jefferson Madison Social Circle Washington Winder	Meade Spearville South Dakota: Belle Fourche Sturgis Montana: Forsyth Colorado: Glenwood Springs Mecker Redcliff Rifle	California: Beaumont Brea Ceres Elsinore Hemet La Habra Manteca Newman Oakdale Placentia San Jacinto Tustin

[1] Population figures are those given by the 1930 census.

[2] Cities in this group that were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are classified as East Central and West Central in the reports of that Bureau.

[3] All metropolises, large cities, and middle-sized cities listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[4] All villages listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns of approximately 3,000, and 1 (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.

*Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.
#Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The most important conditions in the choice of the communities were that they should be located in the selected geographic areas and fall in the selected size ranges. In the choice of the urban communities additional factors were considered, which included independence of other larger communities, density of population and rate of growth, and the presence of large institutions which affect economic and social conditions. Each farm county chosen was selected because of the prevalence in that locality of a particular type of farming. Together these counties thus represented all the more important types of agricultural enterprise. For the most part the villages selected were located in the farm counties chosen for study. In a few cases it was necessary to include villages in an adjacent county in order to provide a sufficiently large sample. For the same reason several villages and cities falling outside the size limits originally established were selected.

The studies of farm and village families were conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics.[3] Among the 29 small cities included in the investigation, the Bureau of Home Economics was responsible for 19, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 10. The collection of schedules in communities in the three largest size ranges was wholly the responsibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 183.—*Farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, and important type of farming in each section, by regions*

Region and State	Counties studied	Type of farming [1]
1	2	3
New England:		
Vermont	Chittenden, Franklin	Dairy.
Massachusetts [2]	Bristol, Plymouth	Dairy and poultry.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:		
New Jersey	Camden, Gloucester, Salem	Truck.
Pennsylvania	Lancaster	General.
Ohio	Crawford, Knox, Richland	Do.
Michigan	Lenawee	General and dairy.
Wisconsin	Dane	Dairy.
Illinois	De Witt, Logan, Macon, Piatt	Corn and other cash grain.
Iowa	Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek.	Animal specialty.
Southeast:		
North Carolina	Jackson, Macon (self-sufficing); Edgecombe, Nash.	Cotton and tobacco.
South Carolina	Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee, Marion, Sumter.	Do.
Georgia	Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.	Cotton.
Mississippi	Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington.	Do.
Plains and Mountain:		
North Dakota	Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele	Wheat and other cash grain.
Kansas	Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade	Do.
South Dakota [3]	Pennington	Range livestock and cash grain.
Montana [3]	Custer	Do.
Colorado [3]	Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco	Range livestock.
Pacific:		
Washington	Whatcom	Dairy and poultry.
Oregon	Marion, Polk, Clackamus, Multnomah, Washington.	General, fruit, and part time.
California	Orange, Riverside; San Joaquin	Fruit and nut, fruit and dairy.

[1] According to 1930 census.

[2] Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No supplementary schedules have been tabulated.

[3] Data from South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado have been tabulated together for the analysis of income.

[3] See fig. 1, and tables 182 and 183 for a list of the communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Classification of Families by Income, Occupation, and Family Type

One of the major purposes of this project was the study of consumption of families at different income levels. However, early plans also included the study of variations in consumption among the different occupational groups and among families of differing composition. Since the classification of families was to be used both in schedule collection and in analysis of data, it was necessary to define income and to establish a method for its computation; to decide what broad occupational groups should be adopted for the classification of the wide variety of occupations followed by earners; and to evolve some scheme of classifying families so that both the number and age of family members would be given consideration.

Family income

The term "income" was limited to current income for the year, excluding funds made available to the family through liquidation of capital assets, through borrowing, or through the accumulation of debt. Nonmoney income from housing also was included for families in all communities. For village and farm families nonmoney income from food was added. (See Glossary, Income, for other details, including differences between city, village, and farm family income. See also tables 186 and 187.)

Facts from the family or income schedule were used, together with certain estimates based on previous studies, in computing a net income figure for each family included in the income sample. For families included in the consumption sample, some additional facts concerning expenses of a business nature or related to home ownership were obtained and were used in obtaining an adjusted or corrected income figure. The adjustments that were made are listed in the following paragraphs.

For family-schedule classification net nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home was computed by deducting from the total rental value of the home the actual expense for interest on the mortgage plus an estimate of such other expenses as taxes, insurance, and repairs. When the expenditure schedule was obtained, this nonmoney income figure was adjusted on the basis of the family's actual instead of estimated current expenses for its owned home during the year.[4]

Net income from roomers and boarders was computed first on the basis of an estimate of the cost of the boarders' food and later adjusted when actual food expenses per person-meal could be computed from the expenditure schedule.

The expenditure schedule also contributed to a more exact report on certain expenses which were occupational, but unlikely to be treated as business expenses when the family computed its net income. Such expenses included that proportion of the family automobile or other vehicle expense chargeable to business, union and professional association dues, and technical books and journals. All such expenses shown on the expenditure schedule were deducted from income for the classification of expenditure schedules.

On the small-city and village expenditure schedules the net value of occupancy of an owned vacation home, and rent received as gift were included in income. Income as computed for both samples included rent received as pay. On farm schedules neither of these items was included in the final adjusted income, since they occurred infrequently (tables 186 and 187).

Family occupation

Detailed information was obtained from each family member as to the nature of his work and the industry from which his earnings were derived. Using this information, earnings were classed as from one of three broad major occupational groups—business and professional, clerical, and wage earner. City and village families were then classified in one of these groups according to source of the greater proportion of total family earnings, including the value of rent received as pay. A fourth group was composed of families with no earnings and of a few families of farm operators living in cities and villages and not properly belonging in the three major groups.

[4] See Glossary, Housing expenditures, for items considered as current expense on an owned home.

TABLE 184.—*Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated [1] by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936*

Degree of urbanization, region, and State	Record cards	Family schedules [2]	Expenditure schedules [3]	Supplementary schedules		
				Clothing [4]	Furnishings [5]	Food [6]
Small cities, villages, and farm counties	157,782	64,798	33,787	90,535	21,012	17,299
Small cities	35,757	17,026	7,465	17,197	4,239	3,166
New England:						
Maine, Westbrook	2,040	927	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
Massachusetts, Greenfield	1,862	658				
Middle Atlantic and North Central:						
Ohio, Mount Vernon	880	313				
Ohio, New Philadelphia	1,539	753				
Illinois, Lincoln	1,240	511				
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam	1,064	453	3,107	5,799	1,148	904
Iowa, Boone	1,302	494				
Missouri, Columbia	2,589	1,309				
Missouri, Moberly	1,974	1,030				
Southeast—white:						
South Carolina, Sumter	1,395	815				
Georgia, Griffin	1,324	741	1,108	3,480	1,006	840
North Carolina, Gastonia	[8]	[8]				
Georgia, Albany	[8]	[8]				
Southeast—Negro:						
South Carolina, Sumter	1,264	636				
Georgia, Griffin	803	349	475	1,748	429	414
North Carolina, Gastonia	[8]	[8]				
Georgia, Albany	[8]	[8]				
Plains and Mountain:						
Kansas, Dodge City	1,825	1,013				
Montana, Billings	[9]	[9]				
Colorado, Greeley	1,625	637	1,287			
Utah, Logan	1,981	1,013				
Utah, Provo	1,454	751				
Pacific:				6,170	1,656	1,008
Washington, Olympia	2,295	1,062				
Oregon, Astoria	1,145	381				
Oregon, Eugene	4,691	2,408	1,488			
Oregon, Klamath Falls	1,465	772				
Villages	49,599	22,644	9,407	20,674	5,174	4,475
New England:						
Vermont-Massachusetts	5,263	2,005	733			
Middle Atlantic and North Central:				6,625	1,604	1,379
Pennsylvania-Ohio	4,227	2,079				
Michigan-Wisconsin	5,202	1,978	3,044			
Illinois-Iowa	5,854	2,404				
Southeast—white:						
North Carolina-Mississippi	3,169	1,816	2,092	6,865	1,760	1,536
South Carolina-Georgia	4,679	2,675				
Southeast—Negro:						
North Carolina-Mississippi	3,711	1,726	973	3,128	834	770
South Carolina-Georgia	2,794	1,299				
Plains and Mountain:						
North Dakota-Kansas	3,262	1,465	1,101			
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	2,120	1,036		4,056	976	790
Pacific:						
Washington-Oregon	5,397	2,315	1,464			
California	3,921	1,846				
Farm counties	72,426	25,128	16,915	52,664	11,599	9,658
New England:						
Vermont	1,788	543	537			
Massachusetts	2,040	[10] 109	[10] 136			
Middle Atlantic and North Central:						
New Jersey	4,813	861	496			
Pennsylvania	3,066	2,096	2,257	16,031	3,850	2,887
Ohio	2,084	836				
Michigan	2,686	810	1,067			
Wisconsin	1,994	795				
Illinois	1,445	857	1,642			
Iowa	2,532	748				

For footnotes see p. 345.

TABLE 184.—*Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated* [1] *by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936*—Continued

Degree of urbanization, region, and State	Record cards	Family schedules [2]	Expenditure schedules [3]	Supplementary schedules		
				Clothing [4]	Furnishings [5]	Food [6]
Farm counties—Continued.						
Southeast—white operators:						
North Carolina	[11] 1,714	460	1,945	15,192	3,175	2,765
South Carolina	[11] 4,888	2,310				
Georgia	[11] 2,176	847	1,255			
Mississippi	[11] 2,351	552				
North Carolina, self-sufficing	2,117	1,294	607			
Southeast—white sharecroppers:						
North Carolina	(11)	300	632	5,349	1,148	1,065
South Carolina	(11)	274				
Georgia	(11)	248	482			
Mississippi	(11)	347				
Southeast—Negro operators:						
North Carolina	[11] 1,304	129	433	9,568	1,949	1,889
South Carolina	[11] 1,847	488				
Georgia	[11] 1,219	249	511			
Mississippi	[11] 2,284	277				
Southeast—Negro sharecroppers:						
North Carolina	(11)	398	639			
South Carolina	(11)	293				
Georgia	(11)	296	626			
Mississippi	(11)	958				
Plains and Mountain:						
North Dakota	3,073	1,106	984	6,524	1,477	1,052
Kansas	1,458	695				
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	2,634	1,088	447			
Pacific:						
Washington	3,244	830	948			
Oregon	5,660	1,948				
California, central	1,604	281	888			
California, southern	3,994	1,159				
Oregon, part time [12]	8,411	646	383			

[1] The number of expenditure schedules tabulated is smaller than the number accepted for analysis due to certain omissions where the number of schedules in a class was too small to warrant tabulation.

[2] Tabulations of family schedules for combined cities within a region included fewer schedules, as follows: All small cities, 15,385; New England, 1,200; Middle Atlantic and North Central, 4,427; Southeast, white, 1,556; Southeast, Negro, 985; Plains and Mountain, 4,186; Pacific, 3,031. See Methodology, p. 335.

[3] The number of expenditure schedules tabulated may exceed the number of family schedules tabulated. Only family schedules collected by random sampling were tabulated, whereas the expenditure schedules tabulated included some that were obtained by the special sampling procedures used to build up the consumption sample.

[4] This represents the number of individuals, rather than families, for whom detailed clothing data were obtained.

[5] The number of supplementary furnishings schedules collected represents only families having expense for furnishings. However, the tables for furnishings schedules include some families that had zero expense for furnishings, and therefore did not fill a supplementary schedule.

[6] In addition to these supplementary food schedules, food records were obtained as follows: Large and middle-sized cities, 2,040; small cities, 858; villages, 901; farms, 1,359.

[7] Expenditure and supplementary schedule data for Westbrook and Greenfield have been transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for tabulation and publication.

[8] Record card and family schedule data for Gastonia and Albany have been tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[9] Record card and family schedule data for Billings as an individual city have been tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Family, expenditure, and supplementary schedule data are combined with those for the other cities of the region by the Bureau of Home Economics and presented in summary tables for the unit.

[10] Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No supplementary schedules have been tabulated.

[11] The total number of record cards for the combined groups of operators and sharecroppers is shown under white operators and Negro operators.

[12] The record cards cover those in the special sample taken in the 3 counties not included in the Oregon full-time sample. The family schedules include 167 duplicate schedules of part-time farm operators included in the other Oregon sample.

TABLE 185.—*Consumption sample: Occupational and family-type groups included by the Bureau of Home Economics, in the consumption sample, as combined for analysis, by region and degree of urbanization*

Region	Degree of urbanization and color of families	Occupational groups included, as combined for analysis	Family types included, as combined for analysis
1	2	3	4
New England	Small cities [1]	Business and professional; clerical; wage earner.	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	Villages	do	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	Farm counties	Farm operators	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Middle Atlantic and North Central	Small cities	Business and professional; clerical; wage earner.[2]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.[3]
	Villages	do [2 4]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	Farm counties:		
	New Jersey	Farm operators	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
	Pennsylvania-Ohio	do	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	Michigan-Wisconsin	do	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
	Illinois-Iowa	do	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
Southeast	Small cities:		
	White families	Business and professional; clerical; wage earner.	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	Negro families	Business, professional, and clerical; wage earner.	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	Villages:		
	White families	Business and professional; clerical; wage earner.[4]	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[5]
	Negro families	Business, professional, and clerical; wage earner.	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
	Farm counties:		
	White families:		
	North Carolina-South Carolina.	Farm operators	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
	Georgia-Mississippi	do	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[6]
	North Carolina-South Carolina.	Sharecroppers	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
	Georgia-Mississippi	do	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[6]
	North Carolina [7]	Farm operators	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
	Negro families:		
	North Carolina-South Carolina.	do	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
	Georgia-Mississippi	do	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[6]
	North Carolina-South Carolina.	Sharecroppers	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
	Georgia-Mississippi	do	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[6]
Plains and Mountain	Small cities	Business and professional; clerical; wage earner.	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	Villages	Business, professional, and clerical; wage earner.[4]	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	Farm counties:		
	North Dakota-Kansas	Farm operators	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.	do	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Pacific	Small cities	Business and professional; clerical; wage earner.	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	Villages	do [8]	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	Farm counties:		
	Washington-Oregon	Farm operators	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	California	do	1, 2–3, 4–5.
	Oregon [5]	do	1, 2–3, 4–5.

[1] Consumption data are published in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

[2] In addition, data for families having no earnings from occupations are presented in a few basic tables. The sample of these families was too small to permit analysis by family type.

[3] Family types 6 and 7 represent the following cities only: Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; and Beaver Dam, Wis.; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Boone, Iowa, and in Columbia and Moberly, Mo.

[4] Data for farm operators living in villages are presented in a few basic tables. Because of the small number of cases in the sample, no analysis by family type was made. For these tables, data from the Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions were combined; data from the Southeast region were analyzed separately.

[5] Family types 6 and 7 represent villages in Georgia and South Carolina only; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Mississippi and North Carolina villages.

[6] Family types 6 and 7 represent farm counties in Georgia only; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Mississippi farm counties.

[7] Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.

[8] Part-time farms only.

TABLE 186.—*Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, city and village families* [1]

Income description	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample	Consumption sample
Total family income	Sum of A and B	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Money income (net)	A. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment	1. Sum of a and b	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings	a. Reported net earnings minus minor [2] items of occupational expense.
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income	(1) Reported gross income.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies.[3]	(2) Computed from reported total food expense and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Other money income	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample.
3. Business losses	3. Reported net losses from business, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.
B. Nonmoney income	B. Sum of 1 and 2	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2.
1. Value of housing	1. Sum of a and b (no data available for c and d).	1. Corrected sum of a, b, c, and d.
a. Imputed income from owned family home.	a. Difference between (1) and (2).	a. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Rental value of owned family home.	(1) Reported total rental value.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for owned family home.	(2) Estimated from previous studies.[3]	(2) Reported expense for owned family home.
b. Rent received as pay	b. Reported rent received as pay.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Rent received as gift	c. No data	c. Reported rent received as gift.
d. Imputed income from owned vacation home.	d. No data	d. Reported difference between rental value and expense for vacation home.
2. Value of home-produced food (villages only).	2. Reported value of home-produced food (villages only).	2. Same as income sample.

[1] See Glossary, Income, city and village family, for definitions of terms used in this table.

[2] Minor items of occupational expense include items which were reported on the family expenditure schedule, such as: Automobile expense chargeable to business, other transportation expense chargeable to business, dues to unions and business associations, and technical books and periodicals.

[3] These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934-35.

TABLE 187.—*Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, farm families* [1]

Income description	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample	Consumption sample
Total family income	Sum of A and B	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Farm income (net)	A. Sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.
1. Money income	1. Difference between a and b.	1. Corrected difference between a and b.
a. Gross income	a. Reported gross income.	a. Same as income sample.
b. Expense	b. Reported major items of farm expense, except farm use of family automobile.	b. Reported major items plus other [2] items of farm expense.
2. Value of farm products used by family.	2. Sum of a, b, and c.	2. Corrected sum of a, b, and c.
a. Food home-produced	a. Reported value of food home-produced.	a. Reported value of food home-produced, minus value of home-produced food served farm help and boarders.
b. Housing furnished by farm.	b. Computed value of year's occupancy of farm dwelling.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Fuel and other nonfood products furnished by farm for family use.	c. Reported value of fuel and other nonfood products furnished by farm.	c. Same as income sample.
3. Value of net change in livestock owned and in crops stored.	3. Reported value of net change (increase minus decrease) during the report year, in livestock owned and crops stored for sale.	3. Same as income sample.
B. Money income (net) from sources other than farm.	B. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment	1. Sum of a and b.	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings.	a. Reported net earnings minus other [2] items of occupational expense.
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income	(1) Reported gross income.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies.[3]	(2) Computed from reported total food expense and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Money income (not earnings) from sources other than operated farm.	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample.
3. Business losses other than from operating farm.	3. Reported net losses from business other than farming, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.

[1] See Glossary, Income, farm family, for definitions of terms used in this table.

[2] These were items of occupational expense reported as family expenditures, such as: Automobile expense chargeable to business, other transportation chargeable to business, food expense for farm help, dues to business associations, technical books and periodicals.

[3] These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934–35.

Business and professional families were further subdivided into those employed on a salaried basis and those that were working independently, taking an entrepreneurial risk with their own or borrowed capital, owning their equipment or place of business, and in some instances employing others.

In the farm sample, only families of farm operators (a single occupational class) were studied except in the Southeast, where a special study of sharecroppers was made. Families of farm laborers and of paid farm managers were excluded in all regions. Earnings off the farm were classified as were earnings of city families according to the occupation from which they were derived.

In planning to classify families by occupation, three alternative bases of classification were considered: The occupational group from which the family derived the greater part of its earnings; the occupational group of the husband; the occupational group of the principal earner. The first method was chosen in order to take account of the earnings of all family members (Glossary, Occupational classification). However, since the husband was so largely responsible for the family support, nine-tenths or more of the families would have been classified in the same occupational group in which the procedure chosen placed them, had either of the two other procedures been used.

With minor exceptions, the occupational classification prepared by the Works Progress Administration [5] was used to determine the broad group in which a specific occupation fell. This publication provided a relatively complete and usable listing of occupations according to socioeconomic status. (See Glossary, Occupational classification.)

Family type

Since the level of living possible for a family depends on the number and age of its members as well as on family income, it was necessary to adopt some scheme of classification based on family composition in order to study both economic status and consumption patterns. Families differ so greatly in number and age of members that there could be well over a hundred groupings, based on these two factors alone, without taking account of differences in sex of children. For this study, the groups were limited to nine, based on the number of family members other than husband and wife and whether they were under 16 years of age or 16 and older. (See fig. 8 for description of the first eight types and Glossary, Family type, for description of the nine type groups.) These nine types provide for the classification of all families included in the income sample. However, only a partial analysis of data has been made for the types least often found, types 8 and 9. The consumption sample included the first five types in all communities, and types 6 and 7 in some; consumption data were not obtained for types 8 and 9 in any community. (See table 185 for communities in which types 6 and 7 were studied.)

Collection of Schedules

Collection plans for family-income schedules were designed to provide for each degree of urbanization in each region a sample of families that would have the characteristics of the families in the major population groups and include all socioeconomic, family type, and other groups in the same proportion as they were found in the eligible population of these communities. For example, wage-earner families should be the same proportion of the sample as of the families eligible for study in the community. Attention was concentrated on keeping this income sample random in character and free from bias because of the possible omission of an undue number of families of any income, occupational, or family-type group.

For the expenditure sample, the collection plan differed somewhat. The emphasis was upon obtaining an adequate number of records for analysis from the eligible families less usually found, such as those in the high-income groups. This sample, therefore, was designed to overrepresent somewhat the population groups of less numerical importance, in order to give an adequate picture of their consumption habits.

These purposes determined, in large measure, the procedures followed in obtaining both the income and expenditure samples.

[5] [UNITED STATES] WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND CODE. Works Prog. Admin., Cir. 2. July 1935.
——— INDEX OF OCCUPATION. Works Prog. Admin., Cir. 2A. September 1935.

The First or Record Card Sample

The mechanics of obtaining the random sample of record cards differed for communities of different degrees of urbanization, and to some extent from community to community. In all localities, however, the basis of the scheme adopted was geographic. Dwellings, rather than specific families, were approached by a plan designed to give every dwelling unit an equal chance of being included.

Small cities

Because the basis of the sampling procedure was geographic, a complete list of addresses of all dwellings in the city was necessary. For this list the street-directory section of the city directories was relied upon and was brought up to date by lists of building permits, real estate maps, and other means. Each independent housekeeping unit in a multiple-family dwelling was considered a separate address. Insofar as possible, buildings containing no dwelling units were eliminated before the sample was drawn. When the list was considered complete the addresses were arranged in geographic order, and used for drawing the first sample.

The original plan in the small cities called for a succession of four samples, each of which would include one-eighth of the dwelling units in the city. Every eighth address, beginning with one of the first eight, chosen by chance, was selected for the first sample. Record cards were made out for each address thus drawn and were assigned to field agents for visiting. The second sample comprised another one-eighth of the addresses and began with the fourth address following or preceding the one previously chosen in the first sample. The addresses in the second sample were spaced four addresses from the first, in order that, if it became necessary to close collection after the second sample, the 25-percent coverage would represent every fourth dwelling in every section of the city. Subsequent samples followed a similar procedure until the coverage sought in the particular city was obtained. Lists were made of additional dwelling units discovered by field agents in the process of visiting, and were sampled on the same basis as the original list.

While only a 50-percent sample was originally planned, it was increased up to 100 percent in a few cities when it was found that the 50-percent sample would not yield sufficient schedules from families in the less usual types and income classes.

Villages

In all villages a 100-percent sample was taken. However, it was deemed desirable to obtain this by means of four 25-percent samples, each of which would be random. This was done in order to safeguard the study in case it became necessary to discontinue collection before a 100-percent coverage had been achieved. It also provided data potentially valuable for testing variations between samples, and hence the relative reliability of averages based on samples of different sizes.

Essentially, therefore, the scheme of sampling in the villages followed that used in the small cities. The difference lay chiefly in the fact that directories were not generally available, so that dwellings had to be marked on large-scale maps, or addresses listed by a preliminary canvass. Where houses did not carry street numbers, field agents received assignments in the form of small segments of maps, on which the dwellings to be approached in that sampling period were marked. Multiple-family dwellings were treated in the same way as in cities. In each sampling period every fourth address was visited, precisely as was every eighth in the small cities.

Farm counties

The problem of transportation for field agents working in farm counties and the irregular scatter of farm dwellings called for some modification of the sampling plan followed in small cities and villages. The alternative plan adopted was to divide the county to be sampled into a number of small areas, each of which would contain approximately 15 to 20 farms. For this purpose post office or other maps that showed every farm in the county were used. The small areas of 15 to 20 farms were numbered and every fourth one was included in one sampling period. Each farm in the small areas chosen was then visited for the record card and, if the family proved eligible and willing, a family schedule and an expenditure schedule were filled. In a few large, well-populated counties each sample included one-eighth rather than one-fourth of the farms because only a 25- or 37.5-percent coverage was contemplated.

One of the chief problems in sampling farm counties was to exclude village urban, and suburban areas. As a first step in meeting this problem, maps were marked to eliminate every dwelling within the corporate limits of an incorporated village or city. Other exclusions depended on the individual situation, and borderline cases were decided by the supervisor in charge. The objective was always to include all bona fide farm families and to exclude nonfarm families, such as suburban residents or crossroads merchants that happened to be living in or adjacent to a farming section.

With one or two exceptions the random sample for farm counties, like that for small cities, was originally planned to represent a 50-percent coverage. As in cities, additional samples were taken in many localities to provide sufficient cases for analysis of the more unusual family types or income levels.

The Income Sample

Eligibility requirements

The income sample was planned to represent, not the population of the community as a whole, but only the groups that are numerically the most important, that have certain common characteristics, and that, at the same time, comprise the more normal families. Elimination of some population groups served to make the group studied more homogeneous and therefore to limit the variables and facilitate the analysis of the relationships the study was designed to explore. This limitation also made it possible to include a greater number of communities than funds would have permitted otherwise.

To be eligible for inclusion in the income sample, a family had to meet these requirements: The family must include a husband and wife who were native-white (except in the Southeast, and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where Negro families were studied separately); had been married at least 1 year; were keeping house when interviewed; and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year.

For families living on farms, three additional requirements were imposed: The home place must meet the census definition of a farm; the family must be that of a farm operator (or, in the Southeast, of a sharecropper); the family must have operated that farm for at least a year.[6]

The first two eligibility requirements eliminated broken families in which source and amount of income and ways of spending might be different from normal family groups, and families likely to have cultural patterns different from those of the native-white (or Negro) population. Families in which the husband and wife had not been married at least a year and those that were not keeping house were eliminated because of the difficulty of obtaining complete data for family income and consumption for a 12-month period. Families with 10 or more roomers were eliminated because they represented households that were essentially business ventures rather than private families. The additional requirements imposed on the farm sample eliminated nonfarm families living in the country, families of farm laborers and paid managers, and families that could not give a full year's record of operations on the farms on which they were living.

Special study of families not included in the income sample

The plan of confining the general study to selected population groups eliminated Negro and other colored races (except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where Negro families were studied separately), families in which husband or wife was not native-born, one-person families, broken families or others containing two or more persons not husband and wife, and other families failing to meet minor eligibility requirements. The number of such ineligible families varied from one community to another, since the composition of the population varied, especially in regard to the number of foreign-born and Negro families.

In order to learn something of the extent to which these excluded families varied in income and composition from the eligible families, family schedules were requested in certain communities, during one sampling period, from all families from whom record card data were obtained. Information from these ineligible families furnished a basis for estimates of the distribution of all families of the community, by income (pp. 363–366).

[6] Suburban families were eliminated from the farm samples by the further requirement that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances existed, such as crop failure, to explain the absence of such money income. This qualification was not imposed, however, in the communities in North Carolina, where a special study of self-sufficing farms was made.

The Consumption Sample

Eligibility requirements

For the study of consumption, families included in the income sample had to meet certain further requirements, designed to eliminate those in which the family situation would be abnormal or would tend to complicate the analysis of expenditure data. These additional eligibility requirements were:

The family must not have received relief at any time during the report year.

The family must fall within certain specified family composition and occupational groups (table 185).

The family must not have moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

The family must not have had more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year.

The family must not have had more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family must have been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

City and village families must have lived in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year.

Farm families must not have been operating part-time farms (except in Oregon where a special study of families of part-time farm operators was made).

No requirement as to income was set up because of the lack of information as to income distributions to be expected in small communities. Schedules were collected from families at all income levels.

Relief families were eliminated because the provision of income in kind in many communities made it impossible to secure a reliable figure for their classification by income. In addition, such income affected consumption patterns, making them less representative of free choices than were those of the self-supporting group. The second eligibility requirement eliminated unusually large families, those without earnings, and those of the rarely-found farm operators living in cities and villages. However, in order that facts concerning consumption of such families might not be entirely lacking, samples were obtained in certain areas where the density of the population and the number of communities to be studied made it possible to find enough cases for analysis.[7]

The 9-month period of residence was required in order to exclude families whose consumption might be unrepresentative of the community. A family that had moved since the end of the report year was eliminated because of the difficulty of obtaining a description of the dwelling to which the housing expenditure data pertained.

Similarly, each of the remaining requirements was imposed in order to exclude families that would complicate the analysis of consumption data on a family basis.

Sampling procedure

The original plans for controlled collection of expenditure schedules called for a "sample within each class interval (that) has approximately equal stability with samples in each other class interval".[8] The term stability, as used in that connection, referred to numerical equality in the size of the sample in each class.

It was originally planned to obtain this numerical equality by taking the family schedules at one visit and deferring the request for the expenditure schedule. The family schedules were to be classified and from each class only 6 (or 10 in some areas) families were to be drawn at random; expenditure schedules would be requested from this group. If it proved impossible to obtain a schedule from a family, substitutes would be drawn.

City and village families were classified by income, occupation, and family type. Families of farm operators were classified by income and family type. So-called cell charts were kept in each collection office, showing a cumulative record of the number of schedules obtained from families in each class.

As schedule collection progressed, the Bureau found it advisable to modify the plan for numerical equality. Collection procedures were oriented about the effort to obtain a minimum number of schedules (6 or 10) from families in each class over a wide income range, but the number of schedules in every class was not limited to this minimum. A variety of factors were responsible for this change in collection procedure. The problem of collection of schedules in villages and

[7] See glossary, Family type, for a description of family types, and table 185 for a list of the types and occupational groups that were included in the consumption sample in different communities.

[8] Social Science Research Council. See p. 22 of citation mentioned in footnote 1, p. 335.

farms made numerical control less feasible than in cities. It was believed that schedules of greater reliability could be obtained if the family and expenditure schedules were filled at the same interview or on successive days, since both were required to cover the same report year, and since good family cooperation was more likely to be gained under these conditions. In farm areas, transportation costs made it essential to obtain both schedules with one visit, if possible. Furthermore, it was feared that in rural communities where news travels rapidly, the purpose of the project might be misunderstood and antagonism might be aroused if, after announcing a study of family consumption, the first month was spent obtaining only data on income, the kind of information least willingly given. This same objection operated in the small cities but much less strongly, since a unified public attitude is less easily created in a larger community.

When expenditure schedules were taken at the same interview with family schedules, any exact numerical control of the number collected within each class was impossible. Classification of families in terms of income, occupation, and family type was sometimes a matter involving considerable office computation, so that agents frequently were not able to classify the family exactly at the time of the interview. In order to obtain an adequate number of cases, schedules from several farm counties or sometimes many villages were pooled. To insure an equal opportunity of representation of families from each village or county, expenditure schedules were collected from all eligible families during one, and in many cases two, sampling periods. This usually resulted in exceeding the quotas originally established for the larger classes. Had numerical control been strictly adhered to, the quota for certain classes would have been achieved before all communities had been canvassed even once, with the result that some communities would have been definitely underrepresented.

A further limitation on exact numerical control arose out of the fact that the final income classification of families for consumption analysis was based on the income figure derived from family-schedule data, modified by further information obtained on the expenditure schedules, whereas collection control was based on family-schedule data alone. Sometimes these modifications were large enough to effect a difference of one or two class intervals in the income classification of the family. The number and magnitude of these differences in each region are discussed in the appendix to part 2 of this report.

The plan of collection of schedules in small cities also was modified when the procedures for the village and farm areas were changed, in order that there might be uniformity throughout the study conducted by this Bureau.

Both the suggestions of the Social Science Research Council and the original plans for collection of schedules envisaged a limitation of the income range. Because it was practically impossible to determine in advance the range representing the small community's scale of incomes, no bounds were placed on the incomes of families included in the consumption sample. As collection progressed it developed that expenditure schedules could be obtained from families with incomes considerably higher as well as lower than had been expected. The importance of such additional information in the study of expenditures was one of the determining factors in modifying the planned distribution of the consumption sample. This extension of the income range, however, meant the inclusion of many more classes for which it was difficult to obtain sufficient representation. Among some socioeconomic groups which are numerically less important in the population, the proportion refusing information was higher than in the larger groups. To increase the number of cases in these classes, it was necessary to counteract the higher refusal rate by a program of revisits and by obtaining expenditure schedules from families not drawn in the random sample.[9]

In the villages, where a 100-percent coverage of families was undertaken, little could be done to increase the number of cases in least-frequent classes except through revisits to families at first unwilling to cooperate, or through shifting the report year to alter family classification.[10]

On farms and in the small cities, however, where less than 100-percent coverage was undertaken, the efforts to build up classes having insufficient cases followed two lines. Families were revisited, as was done in villages. It also was possible

[9] Family-income schedules were obtained from these families in order to check the expenditure data obtained from them, but only the expenditure schedules were tabulated. Tables presented for the income sample include only data from families that were drawn from the random sample.

[10] Since the report year was a movable one which could end any time between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936, it sometimes happened that a family classed as ineligible because of family composition or relief on the basis of one report year could be made eligible by adopting a later report year that fell entirely outside the period when conditions making for ineligibility were present.

to search for the more unusual cases among families not approached in the random sample. Persons well informed on affairs in the community were consulted for names of families likely to have the necessary qualifications, or special business and professional directories were used. In the majority of communities, however, such methods did not yield results that were entirely satisfactory, since it proved difficult to obtain beforehand enough information about families to determine their approximate classification. In such communities the alternative plan was then followed of increasing the size of the income sample enough to bring into the study families in the categories needed in the consumption sample. For this reason, certain small cities and some farm counties are represented by a larger sample than was originally contemplated. Administrative expediency largely determined which communities were chosen for increased coverage.

Methods Used to Obtain a Representative Sample, and to Assure Accuracy of Data

From the beginning of field collection two possible sources of bias in sample were faced. It was feared that the very poor families with irregular earnings might be unable to furnish accurate figures on their incomes or their expenditures and that rejection of their schedules might cause underrepresentation. At the other end of the income scale, the very well-to-do might be difficult to reach and once reached might be reluctant to furnish facts needed for filling the schedules.

Accordingly, special efforts were made to obtain adequate representation of these income extremes in the sample. In order to win the cooperation of such families, the supervisors used a variety of methods suited to the local circumstances. Quite generally, appointments with the individual families could be made by means of letters or telephone calls. In many communities the interest of special groups such as business and professional men's associations, women's clubs, and university departments, could be enlisted and the entree to homes of members simplified. Illustrative tabulations proved very useful in persuading families of the impersonal use to be made of the information.

The supervisory staff in each local collection office consisted of three or four persons, college graduates with training in social science and statistics, and usually with some experience in directing surveys or in teaching. The field agents and editors were selected by examination from persons of clerical or professional rating available for assignment from W. P. A. rolls. The persons assigned were given a training period of 2 or 3 weeks, during which they became familiar with the schedule forms, definitions of terms, and instructions for taking schedules. As practice, each worker filled all the schedule forms for his own family and for others in the group. Thereafter each worker interviewed at least one family in a district outside the limits of the enumeration area. The worker then filled the balance sheet which provided the first comprehensive check on the arithmetic accuracy of the schedule and applied the principal checks for consistency of data obtained. Every practice schedule was then carefully edited by a supervisor.

Thus, every field agent and editor started work with a knowledge of the requirements for correct, consistent reports. Agents were required to balance family disbursements and receipts, and to submit the balance sheet with each schedule and the accompanying explanatory notes. Each schedule was edited by two persons and given an arithmetic check in the local office. A schedule that did not balance within the allowed limits of error or in which entries were inconsistent, was returned to the agent with suggested questions to ask the family upon revisit. (See Glossary, Balancing difference, for limits allowed.) The editing supervisor reviewed all schedules and was advised by the regional editor on the method of handling the most difficult cases. The regional editor checked the work of local supervisory editors in order to have consistency throughout the study.

When the local office had completed a group of schedules, they were sent to the regional tabulation pools, where they were given final editing. Schedules that were found to be incomplete or inconsistent were returned from the tabulation pools to the collection offices for correction. A staff of a few interviewers was maintained in every field office after collection was completed for the purpose of revisiting families whose schedules required correction.

On the basis of the general project plans, each local office developed its own system of check interviewing, with the advice and assistance of the staff in the regional office. Every eighth family visited by each agent was revisited to check the schedule entries of the simpler data, such as number of persons in the family or husband's occupation and some facts concerning income or expendi-

tures. Such revisits were made by one of the supervisors, by the editors, or by squad leaders, and served to verify that the agent had obtained the information reported from the family. In most offices all families that gave food records were asked to check certain of the information on their income and expenditure schedules. In addition, available sources of local information, such as classified directories, lists, and public records of various sorts, were used to verify the reports on schedules.

Tabulation of Data

Collection of schedules was terminated before the desired minimum of schedules had been obtained in all classes. Completing the planned distributions to the extent of a minimum number of schedules in each class would have required in most instances the addition of more communities to the study. For this reason tabulation plans were modified according to the results of collection, and certain combinations of income, occupational, and family-type classes were made.

Had the original plan for an equal number of schedules in each class, or the modified plan of a minimum number in each class, been carried out, it would have been necessary to use the distribution of eligible families from the income sample as a system of weights when classes were combined. Thus, weights would have been necessary when expenditures of families classified by income, occupation, and family type were combined to obtain the average expenditures for the broader classifications, income and occupation, income and family type, or income alone. The distribution of families giving expenditure data was found, however, to approximate fairly well the distribution of the population from which they were selected. The differences in the two distributions proved to be small enough that the differences in the averages based on weights derived from the income sample and the averages from the pooled data (no weights applied) were neither consistent in direction nor great in absolute magnitude.

The expenditure sample, therefore, has been treated in tabulation as a sample in itself and all combinations of classes have been made simply by pooling cases, without introducing weights based on the income sample. In addition to the simplification of tabulation, there are a number of other advantages which result from accepting the expenditure sample as sufficiently representative to stand alone. Of particular value is the fact that it facilitates the analysis of distributions of expenditures within classes, and justifies the reclassification of the families by variables other than occupation, income, and family type.

Combinations of Data From Communities

For the village and farm tabulations, combinations of data from several communities were planned to obtain sufficient cases for the analyses desired. For the income analysis, combinations of villages included those from two States, with the exception of those in California, which formed a separate group, and those in Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota, which were combined. Combinations of farm counties for income analysis did not cross State lines, with the exception of those in the range-livestock area, Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota. In the Southeast, where Negro families were studied, separate tabulations for Negro and white are presented. Sharecroppers, included in the Southeast, were studied separately from farm operators. Some facts are given for each small city, but combinations of cities on a regional basis were made in order to present a more representative picture of the region than is given by one city alone.

When data from two or more communities were combined for the analysis of income, the same proportionate representation of families in each community was included. For example, if in four cities the coverage ranged from 50 to 75 percent, only the schedules obtained in a 50-percent sample of each city were included in the combination. As a consequence, the total number of schedules analyzed for the individual communities may exceed the number analyzed for the combined group.

The communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, arranged by region, are shown in tables 182 and 183; villages and farm counties are grouped to show the basis of tabulations for the income analysis. For example, the Middle Atlantic and North Central report on family income includes data for villages in six States, combined in three groups of two States each.

The analysis of expenditures requires an even larger number of cases than does that of family income, since some items of expenditure for which averages are

given are reported infrequently. Accordingly, further combinations of communities were made for the consumption sample. However, in the Southeast, where special groups were studied, the principle of separate presentation of data for Negro and white families, and for farm operators and sharecroppers was maintained. For small cities and villages, combinations for the presentation of expenditure data are on regional lines, but for farm counties each region except New England includes tabulations for at least two groups of States. These groupings are shown in table 185; the number of schedules tabulated for each grouping is shown in table 184.

Combinations of Family Type and Occupational Groups

The study of family income included all families that met the eligibility requirements, regardless of their occupation or the number and age of members in addition to husband and wife. Some data are available for each occupational group and each family type, but for most of the tabulations the nine occupational groups have been reduced by combinations to four, and the nine family types, to five groups.

For the study of family consumption, the less frequent groups were omitted, as there was little possibility of their yielding sufficient cases for analysis. Thus, families outside the three main occupational groups were omitted except for a limited number of tables presenting data for families without earnings and for families of farmers living in the villages. Families of types 8 and 9 were not requested to give information on expenditures. Families of types 6 and 7 were included in the expenditure study only in certain communities in the Middle Atlantic and North Central, and Southeast regions.

In general, occupational and family-type groupings for the expenditure analysis followed the same lines as for the income analysis, except that fewer groups were represented. However, the small numbers in the business, professional, and clerical groups in the Plains and Mountain village sample, and the Negro city and village samples in the Southeast necessitated a combination of these occupational groups. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, which included a larger number of communities, sufficient cases were available for some tabulations for each of the family types separately (table 185).

Machine Tabulation

In the original plans for the consumer purchases study hand tabulation was considered, since the study was to be a Works Progress Administration project and it was desired to keep the ratio of machine expense to labor expense at a minimum. It soon became apparent, however, that if all of the tabulations were to be made by hand, it would be a matter of years before the results could be made available. Faced with the choice between limiting the quantity and variety of information to be presented, and using machine-tabulation methods, the participating agencies decided in favor of the latter alternative. With machine tabulation it was possible to retain all of the tabulations originally planned and to make some others for which a need was recognized. In addition, the data could be made available more quickly to interested agencies and persons.

Fifty-one different card forms were required, 12 for the family schedule, 11 for the expenditure-schedule summary, 25 for the expenditure-schedule detail, and 1 each for the 3 types of supplementary schedules. A total of approximately 4,000,000 punched cards were used in obtaining the tabulations made by the Bureau of Home Economics.

The detailed procedures followed in punching cards which could be mechanically sorted and run through tabulators to obtain final table data, and the processes followed in the tabulating machine center preliminary to obtaining the final machine runs will be described in a critique of methodology to be issued later as a separate report.

Appendix D

Appraisal of the Sample of Families From Which Income Data Were Obtained, Pacific Small Cities and Villages

Bases of the Appraisal

The families giving income data in the four cities and in the two groups of villages represent, with reasonable adequacy, the group the study was designed to include, i. e., white families that included a husband and a wife, both native-born, and that satisfied other eligibility requirements (p. 351). Available evidence indicates that failure to obtain information from all eligible families did not seriously affect the results of the study.

The families eligible for the study, however, are not representative of the entire population of these cities and villages. Because the study was limited to families having certain characteristics, the following population groups were omitted: Negro and other colored races (except in the Southeast, in New York City, and Columbus, Ohio, where Negro families were studied); families in which husband or wife was not native-born; one-person families (except in Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg.); broken families or others containing two or more persons, not husband and wife; and others failing to meet minor eligibility requirements. Differences between the income and occupational distributions of the eligible families and the ineligible will be indicative of the kinds of differences to be expected between the eligible group and the entire population.

This restriction of the sample to selected groups of families must be recognized in the interpretation of data from the study. In addition, there should be a recognition of the possibility of the loss of information through nonreporting. An appraisal of the sample, therefore, should throw some light on these questions: Within each community, was the sample obtained representative of the groups of families selected for study? Are the data that were secured biased because of the omission of nonreporting families from the sample or because of the consistent failure of reporting families to supply certain items of information? How do the families eligible for the study differ from the total family population of the community? Persons using the results of this study in national estimates will want to consider also the extent to which the findings from a selected number of communities can be taken as representative of similar groups of families in all communities of the same size range in the same geographic region.

The discussion of these questions that follows is based mainly on material obtained as part of this investigation. Evidence as to the representative character of the sample is furnished by the tabulation of data from the record cards and by such facts as were available locally concerning the socioeconomic status of nonreporting families.

For comparing the eligible families with the total family population of the communities it was necessary to have information concerning the ineligible or excluded groups. The numerical importance of both the eligible and the ineligible groups is shown by the tabulation of record-card data. This tabulation also tells something as to the ineligible group—whether families were omitted because of color, nativity, or family composition. The small sample of ineligible families obtained in two cities furnishes additional facts concerning this group and thus helps to build up the picture of all families in the communities.

A more thorough-going appraisal of the sample to take account of all problems of interpretation would involve an extensive comparison of facts about the families studied with similar data from a wide variety of sources. Such a comparison has not been attempted here. A critique of the methodology of the study will include a more detailed discussion of many problems of interpretation than is given here.

Representative Character of the Income Sample

Whether the sample of families furnishing income data is representative of all families eligible for the study depends largely on the character of the eligible group from which information was not obtained. It is essential, therefore, to know something about the families omitted either because they were not reached or because they were unable or unwilling to furnish the facts needed to fill the income or family schedule. The numerical importance of the omitted group must be known;

but it is even more essential to know whether it differed from the group furnishing schedules since any considerable differences would introduce a bias in the results of the study.

Omissions of families could occur in drawing the first or record card sample; or, eligible families drawn in that sample might be omitted because of failure to obtain income schedules for the reasons noted above. The first step in the appraisal of the income sample, therefore, is the appraisal of the sample of families for which record cards were filled.

TABLE 188.—*Comparisons with census: Percentage of families that were not white, included only 1 person, or were foreign-born, according to the consumer purchases study and to the census, Pacific small cities separately*

State and city	Consumer purchases study, 1936			Census of population, 1930 [2]		
	Nonwhite families	1-person families	Foreign-born families [1]	Nonwhite families	1-person families	Foreign-born families [3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Washington, Olympia	0.3	11.2	15.3	1.0	12.8	16.8
Oregon, Astoria	.3	11.3	44.9	1.4	12.8	52.2
Oregon, Eugene	.1	13.3	8.5	.1	11.6	8.8
Oregon, Klamath Falls	1.7	10.0	11.7	1.5	12.8	10.2

[1] Families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband or wife or (if there were no husband and wife) the male or female head was foreign-born.
[2] Census of population 1930, vol. 6.
[3] Families in which the head of the household, regardless of sex, was foreign-born.

The Record-Card Sample

The method of selecting the addresses for the record card sample is set forth in the section on procedures (p. 350). In the villages and in Eugene, Oreg., the total number of addresses investigated represents 100 percent coverage; that is, every dwelling unit given in the directory or other list of addresses, or shown on the map used in planning field collection, was covered. For Olympia, Wash., seven out of eight addresses, and for Astoria and Klamath Falls, Oreg., one out of two were visited. The number of families visited represents the total number of dwelling units drawn minus the number of units found to be vacant, and is given by communities in table 189.

The number of families visited, adjusted to 100 percent coverage, should correspond roughly with the number of families in these communities in 1936. However, in each community this figure is less than the count of families as given by the census of families of 1930. The discrepancies were considerably greater in some communities than in others, as is shown by the following figures:

Community:	*Difference between number of families as shown by 1930 census and number in adjusted sample*
Astoria	407
Eugene	256
Klamath Falls	1,064
Olympia	189
Washington and Oregon villages	840
California villages	999

These differences between the count of families shown by the 1930 census and the number in the sample drawn for the consumer purchases study 6 years later may be the result of several different factors in the situation. There doubtless were some changes in the number of families in these communities during the 6-year period; a few of the villages had suffered a considerable loss of population. However, it is not probable that there was a general decline in the population of all. It seems more likely that some families counted by the census were omitted from the sample drawn for the consumer purchases study.

Some of these omissions may have been due to differences in definitions. For example, the census definition of one-person families was somewhat broad and may have led to the inclusion of some persons who would have been classed as roomers in this study.

The fact that the sample for the study was drawn by filling record cards from residential addresses probably led to some omissions. Efforts were made to obtain information as to families living in factories and other business buildings, but there is strong likelihood that some such families were not found, especially if they were of the one-person type and lived in a single room instead of a housekeeping apartment. If only one address was given for an apartment house (as occasionally happened), the agent sometimes failed to report the presence of other families and as a consequence they were omitted.

Another reason for the omission of families from the project sample was the difficulty of obtaining lists of addresses and maps that were up to date when the sample was drawn. Despite efforts to correct the lists some families were left out, especially those in new dwellings, both houses and apartments. This difficulty accounts in particular for the large discrepancy in the case of Klamath Falls where an up-to-date directory was not available. Moreover, interviewing extended over a period of months instead of being concentrated in a relatively short time, as is a census, and thus permitted the omission of families that moved to addresses found vacant during the first part of the study.

It seems probable, therefore, that the record-card samples usually were smaller by some unknown amount than is indicated by the sampling ratio used. Thus, a 100 percent sample did not include 100 percent of the families. However, if the omissions from the sample were distributed uniformly, this discrepancy would not seriously affect any of the results of the study.

From the tabulation of the ineligible families by reason of ineligibility, certain comparisons have been made with census data (table 188) which support the assumption that these omissions were distributed through all groups and, therefore, did not bias the sample obtained. The percentage of all families visited that were not white, that included only one person or were foreign-born is reasonably similar to the percentages shown by the census of families of 1930 if allowances are made for differences in method of classification and in definition.

TABLE 189.—*Summary of sampling: Number of families in record card sample and number of filled record cards and family schedules obtained, Pacific small cities separately, and Pacific villages, 1936*

Locality	Proportion of families in sample	Families included in sample [1]	Record cards				Family schedules	
			Families not giving data [2]	Families giving data			Families not giving data [4]	Families giving data
				All	Ineligible for family schedule [3]	Eligible for family schedule		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CITIES	*Percent*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Washington, Olympia	87.5	2,857	562	2,295	959	1,336	274	1,062
Oregon, Astoria	50.0	1,216	71	1,145	729	416	35	381
Oregon, Eugene	100.0	5,046	355	4,691	1,709	2,982	574	2,408
Oregon, Klamath Falls	50.0	1,581	116	1,465	500	965	193	772
VILLAGES								
Washington-Oregon	100.0	5,945	548	5,397	2,470	2,927	612	2,315
California	100.0	4,666	745	3,921	1,699	2,222	376	1,846

[1] Excludes dwelling units that were found to be vacant.
[2] Families that were unable or unwilling to give data, as well as those that could not be contacted even by repeated visits to the home.
[3] For the number of families that were ineligible for specified reasons, see table 190.
[4] Families that were eligible for family schedule, but were unable or unwilling to give data, or gave data which were incomplete or inconsistent.

For this study, the ineligible families were classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that was checked on the record card (table 190). These reasons were given in the following order: Color, one-person family, nativity, residence in nonhousekeeping quarters, broken marital ties or other ineligible family composition, less than 1 year married, and more than 10 roomer-years. The number of one-person families, therefore, does not include those that were not white; the number of foreign-born whites does not include those previously eliminated because they were one-person families. Accordingly, these counts would not be expected to be strictly comparable with those shown in the census. Differences in the definition of one-person and foreign-born families also would affect comparability of counts.[11]

TABLE 190.—*Eligibility for family schedule: Number of families giving record cards that were eligible, and number that were ineligible for specified reasons, Pacific small cities separately, and Pacific villages, 1935–36*

Locality	Families			Families ineligible for specified reasons [2]						
	All [1]	Eligible	Ineligible	Color [3]	Only 1 person in family	Foreign-born husband and/or wife [4]	Residence in nonhousekeeping quarters	Families without both a husband and wife	Husband and wife married less than 1 year	More than 10 roomer-years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CITIES										
Washington, Olympia	2,295	1,336	959	8	258	352	14	267	60	0
Oregon, Astoria	1,145	416	729	4	129	514	3	58	21	0
Oregon, Eugene	4,691	2,982	1,709	6	624	398	9	565	106	1
Oregon, Klamath Falls	1,465	965	500	25	147	171	1	116	40	0
VILLAGES										
Washington-Oregon	5,397	2,927	2,470	21	841	989	18	503	98	0
California	3,921	2,222	1,699	306	554	439	6	297	97	0

[1] Families from which data for record cards were obtained.
[2] Each ineligible family was classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that applied to the family. The order shown in this table follows the order in which the questions concerning eligibility were asked, as shown on reproduction of the record card, p. 337. See Methodology, The income sample, for description of the reasons for ineligibility.
[3] Only white families were studied in all regions except the Southeast; in that region Negro families were studied separately.
[4] Families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband or wife or (if there were no husband and wife) the male or femal head was foreign-born.

The census does not publish data on the color, nativity, and size of family for villages of less than 2,500 population, but a special tabulation of census data was made for the two groups of villages studied in order to secure such facts. According to the census, one-person families were 14 percent of all families in the Washington-Oregon villages, and 15 percent in the California villages. Corresponding percentages obtained from the consumer purchases study are very similar, being 16 for Washington-Oregon villages, and 14 for California villages.

The substantial agreement of the percentages based on the data from the study with census reports offers evidence that the families from which record cards were obtained are representative of the entire population.

[11] The definition of one-person families used in this study includes the person living alone but excludes some partnership families which the census counts as one-person families with lodgers. The census defines a family as foreign-born if the head is foreign-born, whereas for this study a family was so classed if either the male head or the female head was foreign-born.

Numerical Relationship Between the Record-Card Sample and the Income Sample

The relationship between the number of families visited (the record-card sample) and the number from which acceptable income schedules were obtained (the income sample) depends upon the number of foreign-born and other ineligible families in the community and upon the number of nonreporting families among the eligible group. It therefore varied from one community to another. For example, in Klamath Falls, 49 acceptable income schedules were obtained from each 100 families visited; in Astoria, only 31 (table 189). This difference was due mainly to the larger percentage of foreign-born in the latter community.

Since this relationship is affected by population composition as well as by techniques of field collection and by public attitudes toward a study of this type, the significance of this ratio in a given community can be understood only when facts are available as to the families from which schedules were not obtained. It is essential to know how many of such families were nonreporting and how many were ineligible. Supplemented by such facts, the ratio is helpful in evaluating the importance of the eligible groups of families in the communities and therefore in the interpretation of facts concerning those groups.

Number of nonreporting families

The nonreporting families included two groups: Those drawn in the record-card sample from which filled record cards were not obtained either because the persons interviewed were unwilling or unable to supply the necessary information, or because the family could not be reached; those furnishing sufficient data to fill the record card but unable or unwilling to give the additional facts needed for filling the family schedule. The first of these nonreporting groups included both eligible and ineligible families while the second included eligible families only. The number of families from which the necessary information for record cards was not obtained and the number of eligible families that did not furnish complete family schedules are shown in table 189 for each city and for the villages.

A variety of measures such as evening calls, letters, and visits by supervisors were used to reduce the number of such failures to obtain successful interviews. However, at no time was another family substituted for the one drawn in the sample. Since collection plans for nearly every community included the possibility of visiting every dwelling, it was not possible to resort to substitution of the family next door for the family that refused information or was not at home.

Number of ineligible families

Filled record cards permitted the count of ineligible as well as of eligible families in the reporting group. However, since the eligibility of some of the nonreporting families is unknown, the total number of ineligible families can only be estimated on the basis of the proportion found in the reporting group.

Of the families reporting, the proportion that did not satisfy the eligibility requirements for the income schedule varied from 34 percent of all families in Klamath Falls to 64 percent in Astoria (table 190).

The composition of the ineligible group varied among the cities and villages. The largest proportion of nonwhite families was found in the California villages; the largest proportion of foreign-born whites, in Astoria. The one-person families and the foreign-born account for the largest part of the ineligible group in all six localities. Of the native-white ineligible families of two or more persons the greater part did not satisfy the requirements because they did not include a husband and wife.

Proportion of eligible families furnishing income schedules

The group of eligible families from which information concerning income was not obtained consists of two subgroups: An unknown number of eligible families included in the total group from which record cards were not obtained; a known number of eligible families, giving record cards, but unable or unwilling to give or complete the income schedule. If it is assumed that the proportion of eligible families among those from which no record card was obtained was the same as among the families furnishing record cards, then the number of eligible families included in the first of these two groups above may be estimated. The percentage of eligible families among those giving record cards ranged from 36 to 66 in the different communities studied.

By using these figures, the number of eligible families in the group failing to give record cards was estimated and added to the number shown by record cards to be eligible; the sum approximated the total number of eligible families in the sample. The families included in the income sample represented the following proportions of the estimated number of eligible families visited:

Community:	*Percent*
Astoria	86
Eugene	75
Klamath Falls	74
Olympia	64
Washington and Oregon villages	72
California villages	70

For Eugene and the villages, where every dwelling unit was visited, these percentages represent estimates of the proportion of all eligible families from which income data were obtained. For Astoria, Klamath Falls, and Olympia, where fewer than 100 percent of the addresses were visited, the estimated proportions of all eligible families in the communities that were included in the income sample become 43, 37, and 56 percent, respectively.

The Effect of Nonreporting Upon the Character of the Income Sample

The number of nonreporting families was large enough to make necessary the consideration of whether the income sample was biased because of their omission. Information as to the socioeconomic distribution of such families can be only approximate, since little or no data on income or occupation could be obtained from them by interview.

Some check on the occupational distribution of nonreporting families was provided by city and telephone directories and other lists. The information from such sources gives only a rough indication of occupational status, since it was not always possible to find a nonreporting family in a directory. However, such information as was available indicated that the occupational distribution of the eligible nonreporting families was similar to the occupational distribution of families giving the information for schedules. Thus in Eugene, on the basis of these supplementary facts, it was estimated that 37 percent of the nonrelief families from which schedules were not obtained were business and professional, while 33 percent of the families giving schedules were in that group. In Astoria, these percentages were 32 and 36 for the respective groups; in Klamath Falls, 28 and 24; in Olympia, 32 and 33.

Although the proportion of families classified as business and professional did not differ greatly between the reporting and nonreporting families, it is possible that within this occupational group a disproportionate number of the salaried group in the sample balanced an underrepresentation of the independent group. In particular, the independent professional families seem to be underestimated in the Astoria and Olympia samples, and since these families frequently appear in the higher income brackets, this probable bias would be reflected in the income distribution.

To secure an estimate of the income level of the families from which information was not obtained, each city was divided into a large number of small districts and these districts were characterized by persons familiar with the city as well-to-do, moderate, and poor. The distribution of the eligible families that refused or were unable to give information among these three classes of districts is nearly the same as that of the families furnishing schedules. In Klamath Falls and Olympia, however, a somewhat higher proportion of the reporting than of the nonreporting families were from the poor districts. A large number of the families living in these districts had received relief at some time during the year. It is possible, therefore, that in these two cities the proportion of relief families in the income sample may be from 1 to 2 percent higher than in the total eligible group.

This similarity in the distributions of reporting and nonreporting families by type of district is only partial evidence as to the completeness of the representation of all income groups in the income sample. If it had been possible to obtain more exact information on the economic level of the nonreporting families, some evidence of the underrepresentation of the highest income groups, especially among the independent business and professional families, might have been obtained. The problems of interviewing in large cities or highly industrialized communities, where one must gain admittance to apartment houses and large estates or win the cooperation of a dominating group of families, were not en-

countered in these small cities and villages. Nevertheless it was the general experience of the interviewing staff that the well-to-do families more frequently were not at home, more frequently refused to give the time for interviews, or stated they were unable to give all the necessary information. It was with these families that the supervisor and professional staff found it necessary to make special efforts to obtain cooperation. The intensive efforts to secure schedules from such families probably had the effect of reducing the nonreporting group considerably, but the possibility still remains that the sample underestimates the proportion of families with incomes above $5,000 or $7,500. For many purposes for which the data may be used, doubling or even tripling the small percentage of families in these classes would not materially affect the interpretation of the sample. However, for studies in which the income distribution is used for computing aggregates, such an adjustment would lead to significantly different results.

In the communities where the sampling coverage was less than 100 percent, it would have been possible to reduce the number of nonreporting families by substituting families not drawn in the sample, thereby perhaps correcting for underrepresentation of certain classes. Such substitutions require considerable information about the nonreporting family, so that the substitute may be carefully chosen. This method also requires a large number of families from which the substitutes may be selected. In small communities it is not possible to obtain a large enough group of schedules from families not drawn in the sample to carry out the method of substitutions, family for family, in the degree of exactitude which the method requires. In general, no substitutes could be found for families of the class just discussed—those which had the highest incomes in the community. Moreover, communities where it was possible to use such corrective sampling procedures were not necessarily the ones where it would have been most desirable to adjust the sample.

Under these circumstances the preferable method of correcting for underrepresentation of any class is through adjustment of the data furnished by the study on the basis of information from other sources. Through such corrections, the data may be adapted to the specific purpose for which they are to be used.

Incomes of Eligible Families Compared With Incomes of All Families

In order to obtain information concerning the probable income distribution of all families in these communities, a special study was made of the ineligible or excluded families in Eugene and Olympia. All of such families drawn in a random sample of one-eighth of the dwelling units were asked to give data for the family schedule. Such schedules were obtained from 128 ineligible families in Eugene and from 93 in Olympia. Since the central purpose of the project was the study of families that met the eligibility requirements, a more extensive survey of the ineligibles was not attempted; the collection of such data was limited to these two cities.

TABLE 191.—*Incomes of ineligible families: Number and percentage distribution of ineligible families by relief status and income, Olympia, Washington, and Eugene, Oregon, combined and separately, 1935–36*

Relief status and family income class (dollars)	Olympia and Eugene combined		Olympia, Wash.		Eugene, Oreg.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
All families	221	100	93	100	128	100
Relief families	35	16	14	15	21	16
Nonrelief families	186	84	79	85	107	84
0–999	85	38	37	40	48	38
1,000–1,499	51	23	23	25	28	22
1,500–1,999	22	10	9	10	13	10
2,000–2,999	20	9	6	6	14	11
3,000 and over	8	4	4	4	4	3

Incomes of Ineligible Families

In both Eugene and Olympia the incomes of the ineligible nonrelief families were definitely lower than those of the eligible.[12] Among the nonrelief families of each city, 75 percent of the ineligible group had incomes below the median income of the eligible (table 191). The median income of the ineligible nonrelief families was $1,081 in Eugene and $1,039 in Olympia, as compared with $1,652 and $1,676, the median incomes of the eligible nonrelief groups in these two cities. Thus, among the nonrelief families in each city the ineligible had a median income approximately $600 lower than that of the eligible.

When the ineligible families were classified according to the three principal reasons for ineligibility, that is, as one-person, foreign-born, or families of two or more persons without husband and wife, the percentage distributions of these three groups by relief status and income were found to differ materially. For example, 75 percent of the one-person families were below the $1,000 income line while only 32 percent of the ineligible families that included both a husband and wife were at this income level (table 192).

TABLE 192.—*Composition of ineligible families: Number and percentage distribution of nonrelief one-person families and families of two or more persons including and not including a husband and wife, by income, Olympia, Washington, and Eugene, Oregon, combined, 1935–36*

Family income class (dollars)	Families	Families with 1 person only		Families with 2 or more persons			
				Including both husband and wife		Not including both husband and wife	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
All incomes	186	47	100	73	100	66	100
0–999	85	35	75	23	32	27	40
1,000–1,499	51	9	19	22	30	20	30
1,500–1,999	22	2	4	9	12	11	17
2,000–2,999	20	1	2	14	19	5	8
3,000 and over	8	0	0	5	7	3	5

In the two cities combined, 10 percent of the one-person families, 11 percent of the foreign-born families of two or more persons, and 27 percent of the native white families of two or more persons, without husband or wife, had received relief at some time during the year.

The median incomes of the nonrelief families among these 3 ineligible groups were as follows:

	Median income
One-person families	$588
Foreign-born families	1,355
Native white families of 2 or more persons without husband or wife	1,132

Among the ineligible nonrelief families, the median income of all husband-wife families was $1,307; that of all families of two or more persons without husband and wife, $1,150. Thus in the nonrelief group, the median income of ineligible husband-wife families differs less from that of the eligible families than does the median income of the one-person families or of families of two or more persons that do not include a husband and wife.

Many of the one-person families and the families without husband and wife had little or no income from earnings; hence a relatively large proportion were not included in the three main occupational groups but were classed in the fourth, "other occupations." This fourth occupational group constituted 20 percent of all ineligible families and only 3 percent of the eligible (table 193). Partly as a result of the greater relative number of these families without earnings, money income from sources other than earnings was a larger proportion of the average income of the ineligible than of the eligible group. Such money receipts were

[12] See table 5 for distribution of eligible families by income. See table 52 for median incomes of eligible families.

14 percent of the average income of the ineligible families, as contrasted with 4 percent of that of the eligible families in Olympia and 5 percent in Eugene.

TABLE 193.—*Family occupation of ineligible families: Number and percentage distribution by occupation of nonrelief families, by income, Olympia, Washington, and Eugene, Oregon combined, 1935–36*

Family income class (dollars)	Families	Distribution of families by occupation [1]							
		Wage-earner		Clerical		Business and professional		Other [2]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
All incomes	186	65	35	27	15	56	30	38	20
0–999	85	25	29	6	7	22	26	32	38
1,000–1,499	51	25	49	11	22	12	23	3	6
1,500–1,999	22	5	[3]	6	[3]	9	[3]	2	[3]
2,000–2,999	20	7	[3]	4	[3]	8	[3]	1	[3]
3,000 and over	8	3	[3]	0	[3]	5	[3]	0	[3]

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each income class, column 2.
[2] Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators living in cities.
[3] Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Thus the eligibility requirements which were based principally on race, nativity, and family composition had the effect of eliminating from the study many families without income from earnings or with such small earnings as to fall in the lower income classes. The eligible families had higher median incomes than the general population; a greater proportion of them were in the three main occupational groups, and earnings were a larger proportion of their average income.

Estimated Median Incomes of All Families

In order to give some picture, even though but a rough sketch, of the income distribution of all nonrelief families in the cities, the income distributions of the eligible and ineligible families were combined in Eugene and Olympia. The weights used were the proportions of eligible and ineligible families among all families that gave the record card information. For the other cities and villages it was assumed that the ineligible families would be distributed as to income status in a manner similar to the distribution of ineligible families in Olympia and Eugene. While this assumption may not be entirely valid, there can be little doubt that the ineligible groups in the different communities were more similar in income status than were the eligible and ineligible groups in the same community.

On this basis, then, the estimated median incomes of all nonrelief families, both eligible and ineligible, are:

Community:	*Median income*
Astoria	$1,380
Eugene	1,410
Klamath Falls	1,470
Olympia	1,400
Washington and Oregon villages	1,160
California villages	1,320

Assuming also that the percentage of relief families in the ineligible group of each community was approximately the same as that in the eligible, the following estimates of median income of all relief and nonrelief families are obtained:

Community:	*Median income*
Astoria	$1,270
Eugene	1,300
Klamath Falls	1,380
Olympia	1,230
Washington and Oregon villages	910
California villages	1,150

Since the same percentage distribution by income has been assumed for the ineligible families throughout all communities,[13] the differences among these medians are due to the differences from one community to another in the proportion of the ineligible families and to differences in the distribution of the eligible families by income and by relief status. The estimated medians are therefore only approximations of the median incomes in these localities, but they serve to give a rough quantitative measure of the difference in income status between the families eligible for study and the entire population in these communities.

According to these estimates, the median income of the eligible families was approximately $300 higher than the median income of all families in Astoria and Olympia; between $200 and $300 higher in Eugene, Klamath Falls, and in the California villages; and about $100 higher in the Oregon and Washington villages.

Other Considerations in Appraising the Sample: Representative Character of Communities Chosen; the Movable Report Year; Reliability of Families' Statements

In order to obtain any numerical indication of the limitations imposed on generalization by the selection of communities or by differences in the report year chosen by families or the extent of bias due to any consistent failure of families to report on certain items of income, comparisons with other sources of information are necessary. Such comparisons are not attempted here. A few considerations with respect to these points are, however, worth noting.

In this report the geographic samples have been designated "Pacific small cities," "Washington-Oregon villages," "California villages." In the discussion of procedures (p. 336) the various criteria used in the selection of communities included in the representative sample were considered. The small cities and villages were not selected at random and in the use of the data it should be remembered that the sample is subject to the limitations inherent in the method of selection. It should be noted, however, that as representative samples these are comparatively large. Four of the twelve cities in Oregon and Washington which are outside of metropolitan areas and have populations between 8,000 and 20,000 are included in the sample. The villages in Washington and Oregon represent about one-seventh and in California one-eighth of all villages in the size range 1,000 to 3,000.

Another factor to be considered is the movable report year. For any one family the same report year was adopted for all schedule forms. Depending on the date of interview and the family's ability to supply more accurate information for one 12-month period than for another, the report year ended on the last day of one of the calendar months between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936. Thus the sample data do not represent a fixed 12-month period. However, relatively few reports are for periods ended later than May 31, 1936. More than one-half apply to the year periods ended April 30, 1936, and May 31, 1936 (table 194).

Any continuous change in conditions affecting families' incomes throughout the total period represented, or any sudden shift in conditions such as a wage decrease affecting large numbers of families or more inclusive emergency relief measures would operate to make the income distribution of the families whose reports covered the year 1935 differ somewhat from that of the families reporting later schedule years. However, during the period studied there were no such marked changes in general economic conditions as occurred in 1929–30. It is possible therefore that differences in wages and salaries among the cities were greater than those between the beginning and end of the period.

A third consideration is the possibility of bias of results because of consistent understatements or exaggerations in data reported. The income schedules were checked for consistency and reliability in various ways. For the families that also gave expenditure schedules the reports on income could be checked by balancing them against expenditures and changes in net worth. Where income and disbursements did not agree within the limits of error permitted (5 percent), families were revisited in an effort to obtain additional information as a basis for schedule corrections. Those corrections followed no consistent pattern; underestimates and overestimates of both income and disbursements were found.

[13] In deriving the estimated distribution for Astoria, four classes were used—the foreign-born, the one-person families, other ineligible families, and the eligible families. In that city, the distribution of ineligible families by reason for ineligibility differed substantially from the distributions in the other communities because of the larger proportion of foreign-born.

The income schedules which were not accompanied by expenditure schedules had to be accepted without any such rigid check of accuracy. Experience with the corrected schedules, however, furnishes evidence of the likelihood of compensating errors in amounts of total income. Tendencies for exaggerations or omissions in estimates of relatively small items, such as income from interest on savings accounts or minor expenditures for items infrequently bought, would be less easily detected. Overstatements or omissions of small amount might occur consistently, even on the balanced schedules, if they fell within the permitted margin of error. Only by comparisons of the aggregates of various income and expenditure items with estimates of the same items from other sources will the extent of such discrepancies, if they exist, be determined.

TABLE 194.—*Report year: Distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, Pacific small cities combined, and Pacific villages, 1935–36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Locality and date of end of report year	All families [1]	Relief families	Nonrelief families				
			Any	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Combined cities:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All dates	3,031	318	2,713	1,286	482	875	70
Dec. 31, 1935	735	54	681	308	114	235	24
Jan. 31, 1936	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Feb. 29, 1936	7	2	5	2	0	3	0
Mar. 31, 1936	99	6	93	50	18	23	2
Apr. 30, 1936	378	32	346	176	50	112	8
May 31, 1936	1,559	171	1,388	663	262	436	27
June 30, 1936	30	3	27	9	7	9	2
July 31, 1936	10	3	7	2	3	2	0
Aug. 31, 1936	36	16	20	9	1	9	1
Sept. 30, 1936	19	10	9	6	2	1	0
Oct. 31, 1936 [3]	157	21	136	61	25	44	6
Washington-Oregon villages:							
All dates	2,315	539	1,776	785	255	620	116
Dec. 31, 1935	446	66	380	131	43	186	20
Jan. 31, 1936	9	1	8	3	1	3	1
Feb. 29, 1936	12	5	7	3	1	3	0
Mar. 31, 1936	344	65	279	133	46	78	22
Apr. 30, 1936	523	158	365	166	44	132	23
May 31, 1936	866	224	642	298	106	192	46
June 30, 1936	96	17	79	45	8	22	4
July 31, 1936	5	0	5	3	1	1	0
Aug. 31, 1936	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
Sept. 30, 1936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct. 31, 1936 [3]	12	3	9	3	3	3	0
California villages:							
All dates	1,846	324	1,522	871	160	379	112
Dec. 31, 1935	547	98	449	238	50	131	30
Jan. 31, 1936	8	1	7	4	1	2	0
Feb. 29, 1936	123	34	89	49	10	25	5
Mar. 31, 1936	211	43	168	91	20	46	11
Apr. 30, 1936	96	20	76	47	3	22	4
May 31, 1936	754	109	645	387	70	140	48
June 30, 1936	104	19	85	53	5	13	14
July 31, 1936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aug. 31, 1936	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Sept. 30, 1936	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Oct. 31, 1936 [3]	1	0	1	1	0	0	0

[1] This table includes 2 families in the combined cities, 2 families in the Washington-Oregon villages, and 1 family in the California villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

[2] Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities and villages.

[3] No families gave information for report years ending later than Oct. 31, 1936.

Appendix E

Glossary of Terms Used in the Consumer Purchases Study [14]

Assets and liabilities.—See Change in net worth.

Automobile expenditures.—Net purchase price of new or used automobiles bought during the report year, expense for maintenance and operation, accessories, rentals, fines, automobile insurance, taxes, parking, and garage fees. Proportion of expense chargeable to business was deducted. See also Travel and transportation.

Balancing difference.—Amount of discrepancy between money receipts (income plus decrease in net worth) and disbursements (expenditure plus increase in net worth), as reported by the family on the income and expenditure schedules. If the difference between the two amounts exceeded 5.49 percent of the larger figure for city and village families, or 10.49 percent for farm families, the expenditure schedule was rejected. The difference was considered positive when estimated receipts exceeded estimated disbursements, and negative when the reverse was found. In balancing farm schedules the figure for money receipts was adjusted for the value of net changes in crops stored and in livestock owned, since that value was included as an increase or decrease in family assets.

When an average net balancing difference is shown it is the algebraic sum of the aggregate differences (positive and negative) for a group of families, divided by the number of families in the group; hence it does not indicate the average amount of error.

Boarder-week.—The equivalent of three meals a day per person for seven days. The number of boarder-weeks for each family is obtained by dividing by 21 the total number of meals served to boarders during the year.

Bonus, soldiers'.—Money (cash or bonds) received from payment of the soldiers' bonus is considered a decrease in assets and handled in the same way as money received from settlement of an insurance policy, whether or not any of the payment was used for family living during the report year.

Business losses.—See Income, city and village family: Business losses.

Change in net worth.—(Increase or surplus; decrease or deficit.)—Net change in family assets and liabilities during the report year is obtained as follows: Add together the items representing an increase in assets and those representing a decrease in liabilities, from this total subtract the sum of decrease in assets and increase in liabilities. If the former sum is greater an increase in net worth, or surplus, was attained by the family; if the latter sum is greater a decrease in net worth, or deficit, was sustained. For city and village families, only changes in assets and liabilities resulting from actual money transactions are included; appreciation or depreciation in value of assets is excluded. For farm families, a nonmoney item representing the value of net increase or decrease in the farm business as indicated by changes in quantities of crops stored for sale or of livestock owned, is included in addition to the money items. Inheritances or gifts of money not used for current living are included in both increase and decrease in assets, and are thus excluded from the net figure for changes in assets and liabilities. The amount of such money inheritances or gifts is available from separate tabulations, however. The value of gifts of property not sold or converted to money is excluded from all tabulations.

Increase in assets.—Amount of net increase in money in savings accounts, checking accounts, or on hand; in investments in business, in real estate, stocks, bonds, or other property purchased; improvements on owned home or other real estate; insurance premiums paid; outstanding loans made during the year; money received from inheritances, not used for family living.

Decrease in assets.—Amount of net decrease in money in banks or on hand; in a business investment due to withdrawal of funds; in real estate, stocks, bonds, or other property due to sales; in value of insurance policies due to surrender or settlement; in value of soldiers' bonus certificates due to payment of the bonus; in value of loans made previous to report year due to repayments. Money inheritances not used for family living are also included here as a balance item if the funds were invested and included as an increase in assets.

[14] The Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout, except for terms used in the discussion of income. Terms that pertain to the income of city and village families are defined under the heading Income, city and village family; those that pertain to farm family income are defined under the heading Income, farm family.

Increase in liabilities.—Amount of increase in mortgages and notes due to corporations or individuals; increase in bills due, as rent, taxes, charge accounts, or installment purchases.

Decrease in liabilities.—Amount paid on principal of mortgages or on notes; payment on bills owed at the beginning of report year, as back rents, taxes, charge accounts, or installment purchases.

Check lists.—See Supplementary Schedules.

Chief occupation.—See Occupation, Chief.

Clothing expenditures.—Expense for purchase, dry cleaning and other upkeep, excluding laundry, of all types of wearing apparel, including uniforms not furnished by employer. Expense incurred during months of membership in economic family during the year was recorded for each family member.

Deficit.—See Change in Net Worth.

Earner.—A person who received money earnings at any time during the report year.

Earner, principal.—The person in the family whose total earnings were greater than those of any other family member. If two or more persons had equal earnings, the principal earner was the one highest in the following order of family members: Husband, wife, sons, and daughters according to age; others according to relationship to husband and wife. If relationship was the same, the oldest person was considered the principal earner.

Earner, supplementary.—A family member who reported some earnings for the year but whose earnings were less than those of the principal earner.

Earnings, money.—See Income, city and village family: Money Earnings.

Earnings not attributable to an individual.—See Income, city and village family: Money Earnings Not Attributable to an Individual.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent upon family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as here defined includes sons and daughters who are away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons or daughters living at home who earned but paid nothing for room and board and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board were considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family does not include related dependents such as aged parents living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; persons in institutions at no expense to the family. See also Year-equivalent Person.

Education expenditures.—See Formal Education Expenditures.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. Chief requirements for the income sample were that the family include a husband and wife who had been married at least a year, both white (except in the Southeast where a separate Negro sample was taken) and native-born. Further requirements were imposed for the consumption sample. See Methodology, page 351. A special study of one-person families, made in two cities, did not affect eligibility requirements elsewhere.

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. Expenditure schedules were obtained only from families meeting certain eligibility requirements. See Methodology, page 352.

Expenditures.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment has been made. All items of expense were classified in 15 expenditure groups: Food; household operation; housing; furnishings and equipment; clothing; automobile; other travel and transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, community welfare, and selected taxes; other items of family expenditure. For definition of items included in each group, see headings for specific types of expenditures, such as Automobile Expenditures; and Clothing Expenditures.

Expenditures, other family.—Miscellaneous items not properly classifiable in any of the 14 other expenditure groups, as interest on debts incurred for family

living, bank charges, lawyers' fees, money lost or stolen, installments paid on repossessed car or furniture, funeral expense for members of the economic family, purchase and upkeep of family cemetery lot. For city and village families, expense incurred for home-produced food is included here also.

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income, city or village family; or Income, farm family.

Family occupation.—See Occupational classification.

Family schedule, farm.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; gross money receipts from farming; farm expenses; tenure status; size and value of farm operated; money income of all family members from nonfarm employment or other sources; value of products furnished by the farm for family use; relief status.

Family schedule, city or village.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; home tenure; interest on mortgage on owned home; type of living quarters occupied; money income of all family members from earnings or other sources; estimated nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home; value of home-produced food; relief status.

Family size.—See Economic Family; and Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—Based on age and number of year-equivalent family members other than husband and wife. Each family was classified as one of nine types, as indicated below. For example, a family containing husband, wife, two children under 16, and one person 16 or older was designated as family type 5.

TABLE 195.—*Family type numbers assigned to families having specified number of year-equivalent persons other than husband and wife under 16 years of age, and 16 or older*

Persons [1] 16 years of age or older (number)	Number of persons [1] under 16 years of age							
	None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	6	6	7	7	9
1	4	4	5	5	7	7	9	9
2	4	5	5	7	7	9	9	9
3	8	5	7	7	9	9	9	9
4	8	7	7	9	9	9	9	9
5	9	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
6 or more	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

[1] Year-equivalent persons.

In all types except 1, 2, and 3 there was some flexibility as to number and/or age group of persons other than husband and wife. The number of different combinations possible is indicated by the number of times the family type number appears in table 195.

Because the classification by family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect the family's family-type classification. Thus, families of type 1 may include a child or other person for fewer than 27 weeks; families of types 2, 3, and 6 may include adults, provided they were members for a total of not more than 26 weeks. However, the earnings of these persons while family members were included as part of family funds. See Year-equivalent person.

Farm.—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village, at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations are conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was $250 or more. An exception to this was made in the special study of the Oregon part-time farm area where land of less than 3 acres was classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was $100 or more. Suburban homes which were not farms were excluded by the requirement that some gross income from the sale of farm products must have been received.

Farm family income.—See Income, farm family.

Farm money expense.—See Income, farm family.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Farm managers and laborers were

excluded. Farm operators are classified according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, as follows:

Owners.—Farm operators who own any part of the land they operate. No distinction is made between full owners and part owners.

Renters.—Farm operators who hire all of the land which they operate paying a stipulated amount for rent, either in cash (cash renters) or produce (share renters).

Sharecroppers in the Southeast region were distinguished from operators in all analyses as a separate occupational group. See Sharecropper.

Farm type.—The classification of a farm either according to its predominant crop, or as part time, or self-sufficing. A farm was classed as one of the product types listed below when receipts from sales of the products specified plus the value of the product paid as share rent were greater than receipts from sales of any other product and were equal to at least 40 percent of the sum of gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, and value of share rent.

Wheat.—Wheat, but not buckwheat.

Corn and small grain.—Corn, oats, barley, rye, emmer, spelt, buckwheat, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums. If not a wheat farm, wheat may be included also.

Truck.—Potatoes, tomatoes, dry edible beans and all other vegetables, rhubarb, watermelons, and cantaloups.

Fruits and nuts.—Small fruits, tree fruits, berries, and nuts.

Tobacco.—Tobacco.

Cotton.—Cotton and cotton seed remaining after deductions were made to cover the cost of ginning when such costs were paid with a part of the crop.

Dairy.—Milk, cream, butter, and cheese.

Poultry.—Eggs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, squabs, baby chicks, and income from poultry breeding.

Animal specialty. Range livestock.—Livestock such as beef cattle, hogs, sheep, rabbits, wool, mohair. Animal specialty and range livestock were distinguished by the ratio of the number of acres in pasture to the number of acres in crops. East of the Mississippi a farm was classed as animal specialty when the ratio was less than 5 acres in pasture to 1 in crops; west of the Mississippi when the ratio was less than 10 acres in pasture to 1 in crops.

Other products.—Alfalfa, sugar beets, hops, foxes, bees, honey, wood, seeds of various kinds, nursery products, and byproducts.

General.—When none of the groups of products listed above provided 40 percent or more of the total value of products (gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, value of share rent), and the farm was neither part time nor self-sufficing.

If not classifiable as one of the above product types, a farm was classed as one of two special types:

Self-sufficing.—The value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during that period. For method of evaluation, see Income, farm family: Farm Products Used by Family. This valuation, tending to be higher than the lump-sum estimates reported to census enumerators, served to increase the number of self-sufficing farms in some areas above that reported by the census.

Part time.—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by the family or paid as share rent was less than $750. In Oregon, where a special study of part-time farm families was made, a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupations was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part time, but the value of farm products had to be less than $750 and also less than the operator's nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income, excluding relief).

Occasionally a farm was classed as of a specified type because that was the usual type of farming followed, even though because of crop failure the sale of products during the report year did not justify this classification. If the income from sales of each of two products was the same and each was 40 percent or more of the value of farm products, the farm was classed as of the type more prevalent in the county. A farm meeting the definition of both part time and self-sufficing was classified as part time.

In general, the classifications follow those used in the 1930 census, but there are a few differences; e. g. potatoes are classed by the census under Crop-specialty and by this study under Truck; tobacco is classed under Crop-specialty by the census but is a separate type in this study; wheat is classed under Cash-grain by the census whereas it is a separate type in this study; and a few other differences of less importance.

Food expenditures.—Expense for all food consumed by members of the economic family at home or away from home (including board at school) and by paid help and guests fed by the family. Expense for boarders' food is excluded.

Food, home-produced.—See Income, city and village family: Home-produced Food; also Income, farm family: Farm Products Used by Family.

Food check list.—See Supplementary Schedules, Food Check List.

Food-expenditure unit.—The relative expenditure for food for different individuals based on the expenditure for food for the moderately active adult. All average expenditures or values per meal were based on the total number of meals served in terms of the food-expenditure unit. For example, if 730 meals were served to a person 13 to 19 years of age, the equivalent person meals were 803 (730×1.1). The scale in table 196 was used for analysis of family food expenditures.

TABLE 196.—*Scale of relative food expenditures for different individuals*

Persons	Relative food-expenditure units		Persons	Relative food-expenditure units	
	City and village	Farm		City and village	Farm
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number	*Number*		*Number*	*Number*
20 years or older	1.0	1.2	Guests	1.0	1.0
13–19 years	1.1	1.1	Paid household help	1.0	1.0
6–12 years	.9	.9	Nurse for sick	.9	.9
Under 6 years	.6	.6	Paid farm help		1.5
Boarders and transients	1.0	1.0			

Food record.—See Supplementary schedules, Food Record.

Formal education expenditures.—Fees for school tuition, laboratory, and library, for which payment was made during the report year; expense for school books and supplies; for special lessons in music, dancing, art, sports; other expense, such as diploma fees and supplies for special lessons not classifiable as recreation expense. Expense for room and board of persons attending school away from home are classed as expense for housing and for food.

Furnishings and equipment expenditures.—Expense for furniture and for kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment; tableware, such as glass, china, and silver; floor coverings; household textiles, such as linens, bedding, curtains, furniture; miscellaneous items, such as window shades, luggage, lamps; cleaning, repairs, insurance on furniture. Included in the analysis was a special study of ownership and of expense for purchases during the year of the following: Pressure cooker, refrigerator, washing machine, ironing machine, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine.

Furnishings check list.—See Supplementary Schedules, Furnishings Check List.

Gifts, community welfare, and selected taxes.—Contributions to support of persons not members of the economic family; gifts to persons outside the family; contributions to community chest and other welfare agencies; contributions to religious organizations; and poll, income, and personal property taxes payable during the report year. Does not include the following taxes: Taxes on occupied owned homes, which were considered housing expense; real estate taxes, other than on occupied owned homes, which were deducted from income received; automobile taxes which were considered automobile expense; and sales taxes, which were included as expense for the commodity on which the tax was levied.

Guest.—Person not a member of the economic family who has stayed with the family one or more nights, making no payment for rent or food. A guest in the household for 27 weeks or longer was classed as a family member if data concerning his income and expense during the period could be obtained; if this could not be obtained, the family was not included in the expenditure sample.

Guest-week.—The equivalent of a guest in the home for seven nights. The number of such weeks is obtained by dividing the total number of guest-nights during the year by 7.

Home-produced food.—See Income, city and village family: Home-produced Food; and Income, Farm Family: Farm Products Used by the Family.

Household.—All persons who lived in the family dwelling or had meals there during the year, including in addition to members of the economic family the following nonfamily members: Roomers and boarders, tourists, transients, paid help (both farm and household help), and guests.

Household help.—Household employees, such as cook, general housekeeper, laundress, girl who cares for the children, nurse who cares for a well person, man for care of the yard, etc. Farm help and help employed to cook exclusively for farm hands were not included as household help.

Household operation expenditures.—Expense for fuel for heating, cooking, and home plant for electricity; for lighting, and for refrigeration; for paid household help; and for such other items as telephone, laundry supplies; laundry sent out; stationery, postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for household use; express, freight, drayage, moving of household goods; water rent; other household supplies, such as scouring materials, matches, toilet paper, paper napkins and towels, shelf and waxed paper, clothespins and clotheslines, lawn seeds and plants, cut flowers, rent of post office box.

Housing expenditures.—Expense incurred during the report year for all housing used by the family, including owned or rented family homes, vacation homes, and lodging of family members while away from home. Expenditures of families renting their homes include total rent incurred after deduction of rental concessions, plus repairs paid for by the family without reimbursement by the landlord. Expenditures of home owners include interest on mortgages; refinancing charges; taxes payable, but not back taxes; special assessments as for street improvements; repairs and replacements; insurance premiums on home. Structural additions to the home, improvements that were not just replacements, and payments for amortization of mortgages were considered an increase in assets, not an expenditure. See also, Income, city and village family: Nonmoney Income from Housing.

For farm families, expenditures for rent, taxes, and interest on the farm mortgage are not included in this category, being handled as farm business expense. See Income, farm family: Farm Money Expense, and Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

Housing received as gift.—See Income, city and village family: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Income, City and Village Family.—Net money income from earnings and from other sources, plus net nonmoney income. Because the expenditure schedule supplied additional data for calculating net income, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. For discussion of this point and for tabular presentation of the items included in the total family income, see Methodology, page 343, and table 186.

Money income, net.—Sum of net money earnings of all family members and net money income from sources other than earnings, minus business losses not elsewhere deducted.

Money earnings, net: Total amount received from wages, salaries, or business earnings after deduction of business expense. Includes earnings of individuals; earnings not allocated to individual family members; earnings from roomers and boarders. If a net loss from a given business was incurred by an entrepreneur, the amount was recorded separately as a business loss and not deducted from any other earnings he or other members of his family may have had. All occupational expenses except certain minor ones were deducted before this figure was recorded. (See Occupational Expense, and Methodology, p. 343.) Business and professional persons generally reported net cash received during the year; however, if accounts were kept on an accrual basis, the actual net yearly earnings were recorded.

Money earnings from roomers and boarders, net: Gross earnings from roomers and boarders minus the expense for boarders' food. See Methodology (tables 186 and 187).

Money earnings not attributable to an individual: Net money earnings not attributable to any one family member, as, for example, net income from the sale of home-baked goods in which several family members participated. Earnings of an individual were included here only if the earner was not reported or if they were small, as when two children earned a dollar apiece during the

year. Although net income from roomers and boarders was not attributed to any one family member it is not included here, being reported as a separate item.

Money income from other sources (other than earnings): Money income from sources other than earnings: interest and dividends; net profits from business owned but not operated by the family, or from property bought and sold during the year (transactions in stocks, bonds, real estate, by persons for whom it is not a regular occupation—See Profits); rents after deduction of expenses; pensions, annuities, benefits when receipt of such funds did not depend on proof of need; money inheritances or gifts in cash from persons not family members if the funds were used to meet current living expenses; rewards and prizes, alimony, gambling gains. Net losses suffered from business during the report year were tabulated separately. For this reason the sum of the items listed above is net only in the sense that net profits on each item are included. Receipts from the sale of capital assets owned before the beginning of the report year, inheritances not used for current living expenses, and payments from the soldiers' bonus, are excluded also.

Business losses.—Actual net money losses for the year of a family member from operation of any independent business; net losses when expense on property was in excess of income, as taxes and insurance on empty rental property; money losses from sale of securities and real estate bought and sold during the report year. Depreciation in value of property owned is not included.

Nonmoney income.—Net nonmoney income from housing, and for village families only, nonmoney income from home-produced food.

Housing, nonmoney income from.—Net nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes plus nonmoney income from housing received as pay. For differences between such income for family and for expenditure schedules, see Methodology (p. 343).

Occupancy of owned homes, net nonmoney income from.—The net return on the home owner's investment received in the form of occupancy of the home. This return is the difference between the rental value of the owned home for the period of occupancy, as estimated by the family, and the sum of the expense for interest on mortgage, and other expenses, such as taxes, insurance, and repairs. See Rental Value of Owned Homes, and Methodology (p. 343).

Housing received as gift or pay, nonmoney income from.—Estimated on basis of monthly rental value and number of months during which the family occupied the dwelling without incurring any rent. If a family paid less cash rent than the stated monthly value, the difference was considered to be free rent except when rental concessions had been received. See Methodology (p. 343), for different methods of handling for income and expenditure analyses.

Owned vacation home, nonmoney income from.—Net value of occupancy of the vacation home was estimated by deducting from the total rental value for the period occupied the maintenance expense for the entire year.

Home-produced food, nonmoney income from: (For village families only) Value of eggs, milk, meat, and poultry produced and consumed at home; food from home gardens; sirup, honey, and fish or game killed for food. Values were based on current retail prices at local stores. Deduction for expense of gardening was not made, being handled as family expense. See Expenditures, Other Family.

Income, Farm Family.[15]—Because the expenditure schedule supplied additional data for calculating net income, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. For discussion of this point and

[15] An example showing computation of farm income is given below:

1. Farm money income, gross	$3,000
2. Value of farm products used by family	300
3. Value of occupancy of farm dwelling	200
4. Value of crops stored and livestock owned, net increase	0
5. Value of crops stored and livestock owned, net decrease	−200
6. Farm income, gross (sum of 1, 2, 3, and 4 minus 5)	3,300
7. Farm money expenditures	1,500
8. Farm income, net (6 minus 7)	1,800
9. Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net	200
10. Total family income (8 plus 9)	2,000
11. Money income from farming, net (1 minus 7)	1,500
12. Money income from all sources, net (11 plus 9)	1,700
13. Nonmoney income from farm, net (sum of 2, 3, and 4 minus 5)	300

for tabular presentation of the items included in total family income, see Methodology, page 343 and table 187.

Family income, total.—Net money and nonmoney income from the farm, net money earnings from employment other than operating the farm, and net money income from sources other than earnings.

Farm income, net.—Gross money income from farming minus farm money expense, plus value of housing and farm products used by family, plus or minus value of net change in crops stored and livestock owned.

Farm income, gross.—Gross money income from farming, value of housing and farm products used by family, plus or minus value of net change in crops stored and livestock owned. Excludes value of products paid as share rent.

Farm money income, net.—Gross money income from the farm minus farm money expense.

Farm money income, gross.—Total money income received from the farm before deduction of money expense. Includes receipts from sale of farm products during the year; Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program; income from work off the farm involving the use of farm equipment.

Farm money expense.—Expenditures for farm operations. Includes expense for hired labor; livestock; feed, hay, straw; fertilizer, spraying material; seeds, plants, trees; repairs and replacements of machinery and tools; gasoline, oil, tires, for operation of machinery; repairs on buildings and fences; rent for land and buildings, including dwelling; taxes and insurance on farm property, including dwelling; interest and refinancing charges on farm and chattel mortgage; and other expenses incidental to preparing crops for market and for marketing them. The following items chargeable to farm business are not included in this category: Automobile and other transportation expense, food expense for farm employees, and such incidental farm expense as that for farm periodicals and dues to farm business organizations. See Methodology (p. 343).

Expenditure for farm machinery of types not owned before was considered an increase in farm business investment and entered in the expenditure schedule. See Change in Net Worth, Increase in Assets.

Farm nonmoney income, net.—Value of farm products used by the family; of occupancy of the farm dwelling; plus or minus the net value of changes in livestock owned and of crops stored for sale.

Farm products used by family, nonmoney income from: An estimated value obtained by multiplying the quantity of products used, as reported by the family, by a price estimated for each locality. Price estimates were based upon what a sample of farm families in the locality reported they would have paid had they bought products of the same quality and in the same quantity from neighbors, or from the most likely place of purchase. This method of evaluation gives a higher figure than that obtained when valuation is based on farm prices or wholesale market prices. Products included are: Milk, cream, eggs, poultry, meat, potatoes, garden produce, fruit, other food such as sirups, grain products; fuel and other products such as wood, tobacco, ice.

Occupancy of farm dwelling, nonmoney income from: Value of the year's occupancy was arbitrarily set at 9 percent of the present estimated value of the dwelling on an owned farm, and 11 percent of the estimated value of the dwelling on a rented farm, except in the Southeast and in California, where 10 and 12 percent were used because of the more rapid depreciation of farmhouses. These percentages were based on interest rates, taxes, depreciation, and a reasonable return on money invested. In estimating present value of the house, its replacement value, as estimated by the family, was reduced to present value by taking account of the age of the house and the family's estimate of its remaining years of usefulness. For example, if the probable replacement value of the house is $1,600, its probable life 40 years, and its present age 10 years, its estimated value would be $1,200 ($1,600 divided by 40, multiplied by 30).

Crops stored and livestock owned, net change: Value of net increase or decrease in quantities of livestock owned or of crops stored for sale between the beginning and end of the report year. Increases in livestock are due to new purchases, maturation, and births, income from which was not realized in the current year; decreases are due to sale or loss of livestock by death, which represent capital decreases. Increases in crops stored for sale indicate deferred sales, representing income earned during the current year but not converted into money; decreases in stored crops indicate realization of income earned prior to

the report year. Only differences due to quantity changes were included; differences in value due to price changes were excluded.

Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net.—Net earnings from employment of individuals not pertaining to the farm enterprise; net earnings from roomers and boarders and from sale of home-made products, money income from sources other than earnings. The "nonfarm" income of farm families was computed on the same basis as money income of city and village families except that in computing net income from roomers and boarders for farm expenditure schedules, the value of home-produced food served to boarders, as well as money expense for their food, was deducted. See Income, city and village family: Money Earnings, Money Earnings from Roomers and Boarders, Money Income from Other Sources.

Inheritance.—See Change in Net Worth.

Liabilities.—See Change in Net Worth.

Living quarters, Type of.—Living quarters occupied by the family at the time of interview.

Apartment.—Building which is primarily residential in character, containing three or more dwelling units.

Dwelling unit in business building.—Building in which at least one-third of the floor space is for business uses, but which contains one or more dwelling units.

One-family house.—Dwelling designed for occupancy by one family. It is detached when it is free-standing with open space on all four sides, and attached when at least one wall is built directly against an adjoining structure. Row houses are included in the attached type.

Room or rooms.—Living quarters (except in a hotel) providing no kitchen or other housekeeping facilities.

Two-family house.—Dwelling designed to provide separate units for two families. If a side-by-side type, the separation extends from basement to roof; if a two-decker type, the dwelling units are one above the other.

Other types of living quarters.—Rooms in a hotel; other living arrangements not classifiable above.

The above definitions are comparable to those used in the Financial Survey of Urban Housing, published by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1937.

Medical care expenditures.—Expense for physician; oculist; other specialist; clinic; hospital; private nurse in home; for special examinations and tests, such as X-ray, metabolism, or blood tests; for medicines and drugs, exclusive of cod-liver oil and dried-milk products for children that are classed as food expense; for eyeglasses and optician's fees; medical appliances and supplies; accident and health insurance, but not life insurance.

Money earnings.—See Income, city and village family: Money Earnings.

Monthly rent.—See Rental, Monthly.

Monthly rental value.—See Rental Value of Owned Home, Monthly.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying Territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Net balancing difference.—See Balancing Difference.

Net worth.—See Change in Net Worth.

Nonfamily members.—See Household.

No report.—A schedule was not accepted for tabulation if it contained no report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income, or if the family was unable to report on any of the main expenditure groups, such as clothing or automobile expense. A schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if it contained no report in an item of relatively small importance, such as the number of guests entertained during the year, or expense for specific items within a main expenditure group, if the total expense for the group was reported. In the latter case, it was assumed that entries of no report rather than zero meant that the family had some expense for the items but was unable to say how much. In tabulating the data, later, the total expense reported was allocated to the individual items of expense on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family type, and occupational group having and reporting expense for the specific items. Adjustment for no-report entries was made on the expenditure schedules and on supplementary schedules only.

Occupation, chief.—The occupation from which a person derives the greater part of his earnings.

Occupational classification.—City and village families were classified according to the occupational group from which the largest proportion of the family's total

earnings was derived. If family earnings were received from more than one of the four business and professional subgroups such earnings were totalled and if the sum was greater than for any one of the other listed occupations the family was classed in the business or professional subgroup which yielded the largest amount of earnings. If the earnings from two occupational groups were the same, and higher than from any other group, the family was classified according to the chief occupation of the principal earner. If no family member earned during the report year and there was no income from roomers and boarders, the family was classified as having no earnings from occupation. Classification of individual earners by occupation was based upon the list used by the Works Progress Administration in Circular No. 2, Occupational Classification and Code, and Circular No. 2A, Index of Occupations. Occupations were classified as follows:

Business and professional.—Independent and salaried business and professional workers, defined below, were combined as one occupational group for most of the analyses.

Independent business: Entrepreneurs; persons engaged in business enterprises in which they invest capital and assume business risks; they may or may not employ others to work for them. Net income from roomers and boarders was classed as independent business.

Independent professional: Doctors, lawyers, architects, etc.

Salaried business: Proprietors, managers, business officials.

Salaried professional: Professional workers on a salary basis, such as teachers, clergymen, graduate nurses, social workers.

Clerical.—Office workers; salesmen; mail carriers; telephone, telegraph, and radio operators.

Wage earners.—Skilled workers and foremen, semiskilled and unskilled workers, persons in domestic and personal service, farm laborers.

Other.—Occupations other than those defined above were combined for most of the analyses. This group includes the following:

Farm operator: Person operating farm, living in a city or village.

Farm sharecropper: A separate farm occupational group in the Southeast region. See Sharecropper. A few of these agricultural workers live in the southeastern villages.

No earnings from occupation: Families having no member earning during the report year.

Unknown occupation: This classification was used where the occupation could not be determined.

Farm families scheduled in farm communities belonged to the same occupational group (farm operator) except in the Southeast region where sharecroppers were studied separately. The nonfarm earnings of farm family members, however, were classified as business and professional, clerical, and wage earner, according to the classification given above for city and village families.

Occupational expense.—(Classification on expenditure schedule.) Only minor items of expense incurred for business purposes, such as dues to union, trade, and professional associations; expense for technical books and journals; small expenses for supplies and equipment or expense for a trip to a meeting of a professional association. Such expense was deducted from income reported on the family schedule when computing the income figure by which expenditure schedules were classified. See Methodology (p. 343).

Paid help, household.—See Household Help.

Paid help, farm.—Farm employees living in the household were considered as members of the household, but expense for their food was deducted as a farm-business expense. See table 187.

Personal care expenditures.—Services, such as haircuts, shampoos, shaves, manicures, facials; toilet articles and preparations, such as toilet soap, tooth paste, mouthwash, shaving soap and cream, cold cream, cosmetics, deodorants, bath salts, shampoos, brushes, combs, razors, files, mirrors, cleansing tissues, powder puffs, sanitary supplies.

Persons per room.—Total number of persons usually occupying the rooms in the dwelling (family members, paid help, roomers, sons or daughters even if away at college) divided by the number of rooms in the dwelling. See also Rooms, Number of.

Principal earner.—See Earner, Principal.

Profits.—(Subdivision of Money Income Other Than Earnings.) Net profits from a business owned but not operated by the family, such as an owned store

managed by a paid employee; profits from buying and selling stocks, or from real estate bought and sold during the year, when not a regular occupation. This classification does not include the income of an entrepreneur from his business since such income is classed as individual earnings, or the income of a farm operator from farming. Excluded also are "paper" profits which represent an increase in the value of investments owned throughout the report year, profits from the sale of capital assets acquired before the report year, and profits from investments that remained in a corporation and were not made available for current family use.

Reading expenditures.—Expense for daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, books for general reading, book rentals, and library fees, but not school books, picture books for young children, or technical books used in connection with work.

Record card.—Schedule used for the random sample of addresses visited. It shows color, nativity, whether the family included both husband and wife, whether married for more than a year, and other qualifications affecting eligibility for the family schedule. See Methodology (pp. 335, 350).

Recreation expenditures.—Paid admissions for family members and guests of the family to movies, spectator sports, fairs, circuses, dances, amusement parks; equipment, supplies, fees, and licenses for games and sports; purchase and upkeep of radios and musical instruments, sheet music, phonograph records; photograph supplies; children's toys and play equipment; pets; entertaining, excluding food; dues to social and recreational clubs; gambling losses; expense for hobbies and collections; unclassified spending money. Expense for lodging, traveling, or food while on vacation or trips, and uniforms and other clothing used in recreational activities are excluded.

Relief family.—Family in which any member received direct relief in cash or kind at any time during the report year; work relief from public or private agencies; charity donations received upon proof of need; any pension of noncontributory type paid upon proof of need. Receipt of money from a son in Civilian Conservation Corps was considered direct relief. Earnings from the National Youth Administration were not considered relief.

Rent as pay.—See Income, city and village family:—Nonmoney Income: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Rental, monthly.—The monthly rental rate of the dwelling occupied at the end of the report year. No deductions were made for free rent or for rental concessions.

Rental concession.—An exemption from paying rent or a discount on rent offered for a limited period by a landlord as an inducement to obtain or retain a tenant. In such cases the customary rental rate was tabulated, but the value of the concession was deducted in computing the total expenditure for rent during the year. Families receiving rental concessions were not considered as having received free rent.

Rental value of owned homes, monthly.—The value of occupancy of an owned home for 1 month, as estimated by the family. In making this estimate, families were asked to consider the rates charged for similar homes in the neighborhood that were rented. It is thus comparable to the monthly rental rates of rented homes. This gross rental value of owned homes was used in estimating the net nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes. See Income, city and village family: Occupancy of Owned Homes.

Repairs and replacements.—Expenditures for that type of improvement which helps to restore property to good condition. Expenditures for structural additions are considered a capital investment, not a current expenditure.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. If more than one schedule was filled, the year reported was the same on all schedules for a family.

Roomer.—Person sleeping in the family home for at least 7 consecutive days and paying for his room.

Roomer-year.—Equivalent to one roomer for 52 weeks. Families reporting more than 10 roomer-years during the report year were ineligible for the family schedule.

Rooms, number of.—Only rooms used for living purposes are counted. A finished basement or attic room and an enclosed porch were counted as rooms, but not a bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or room used entirely for business purposes. A kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall are counted as one room.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology (pp. 335, 356).

Schedule.—See the specific kind of schedule, such as Family Schedule, Farm, or Town and Village; Expenditure Schedule; or Supplementary Schedules.

Sharecropper.—Farmer in the Southeast region who rents land on shares and is furnished work animals and in some cases equipment by the farm operator. The landlord makes all important decisions relating to the operation of the farm and supervises operations. The sharecropper is thus a type of laborer who is paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produces, his share usually being half the crop or less.

Share tenant.—A farm operator who rents the land, assumes responsibility for its operation, and pays the rent with a definite share or a stipulated amount of the farm products.

Structural addition.—Something added to the home that was not there before such as a new room or porch built on the house; a porch converted into a room; plumbing equipment installed for the first time. It is distinguished from expense for repairs and replacements because it represents an increase in investment.

Supplementary earner.—See Earner, Supplementary.

Supplementary schedules.—Requested only from families that furnished expenditure schedules and were willing to give the necessary additional details.

Clothing check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for clothing purchased during the report year and value of donated clothing. A list was filled for each person who was a member of the economic family for 52 weeks, and who was willing to cooperate.

Food check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities and money value of food consumed by the household during the 7 days preceding the interview. The number of meals furnished was also recorded.

Food record.—A record of weight or other measure of food consumed during 1 week. It consists of an inventory of the weight or other measure of each kind of food on hand at the beginning and end of the week and of all foods brought into the house during that period, and the number of meals served to household members, guests, or boarders. A record of the age, height, weight, and day-by-day occupations of each person served is also included. These records were used for the study of adequacy of diets.

Furnishings check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for household furnishings and equipment purchased by the family during the report year.

Surplus.—See Change in Net Worth.

Taxes.—See Gifts, Community Welfare, and Selected Taxes.

Tenant, farm.—Farmer who does not own any of the land he operates. See Farm Operator, Share tenant, Sharecropper.

Tobacco expenditures.—Expense for cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, pipes, pipe cleaners, humidors, lighters, cigarette holders, ash trays. Smoking stands are included with furniture; smoking jackets with clothing.

Tourists and transients.—Persons rooming in the family dwelling for fewer than 7 consecutive days who may or may not be furnished meals by the family. Includes occupants of tourist cabins on farm property.

Travel and transportation expenditures.—Expenditures for all family travel and transportation other than by family automobile, such as bus, trolley, and taxi to work, school, or shopping; travel, except for business, by railroad, interurban bus and trolley, boats, and airplanes. This also includes purchase and upkeep of motorcycle, horse and carriage, boat, or other conveyance, after deduction of proportion chargeable to business. Expense for bicycles, boats, or other vehicles used primarily for recreation are included in recreation expenditures.

Type of family.—See Family Type.

Type of farm.—See Farm Type.

Value of family living.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and of certain other goods and services received without direct expense. For city and village families, value of living includes total living expense; the value of housing, food, fuel, ice, and clothing received without direct expense; but not the value of furnishings or other goods received free. For farm families value of living includes total living expense; the value of food, fuel, and other goods received from the farm, including occupancy of farm dwelling; value of housing from a rent-free farm; value of nonfarm family housing, fuel, ice, and food received without payment; and value of clothing received as gift or pay.

Value of farm land and buildings.—Market value of the farm, including land, farm buildings, and family dwelling as estimated by the operator on the basis of what it would sell for under normal conditions, not at forced sale.

Value of home-produced food.—See Income, city and village family: Home-produced Food; and Income, Farm Family: Farm Products Used by the Family.

Value of housing furnished by the farm.—See Income, farm family: Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

Value of housing received as gift or pay.—See Income, city and village family: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Value of occupancy of owned homes.—See Income, city and village family: Occupancy of Owned Homes; and Rental Value of Owned Homes.

Value per meal per food-expenditure unit.—Average value per meal of food purchased, home-produced, and received as gift or pay in terms of food-expenditure units. See Food-expenditure Unit.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons other than husband and wife under 16 were separated from those 16 and over and the total weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 weeks to 79 weeks of membership were considered one year-equivalent person.

In computing averages for a group of families two methods of handling year equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group for which an average was desired, was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife by age groups.—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 and over was computed for each family by rounding fractional year-equivalents as described above; the sum of these rounded figures was divided by the number of families in the group for which an average was desired.

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